



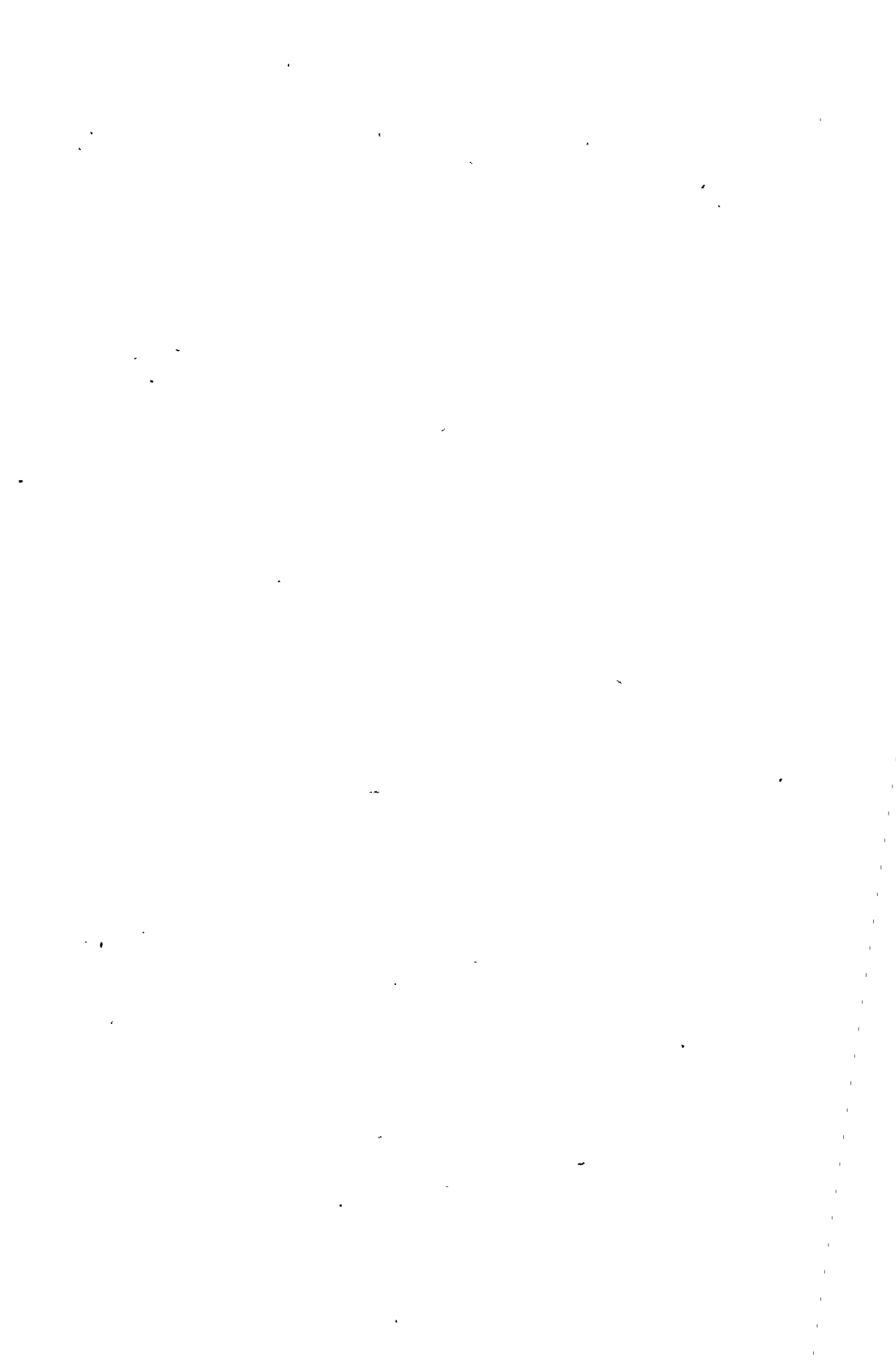
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Secretariat  
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### Notice to readers

For technical reasons, the last issues of the 1971 Bulletins will be distributed later.

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## Contents

	Page
<i>The European Community's ecological policy</i> , by Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission	5

### PART ONE: FEATURES AND DOCUMENTS

Chapter I: <i>Internal monetary events (I)</i>	11
Chapter II: <i>Guide lines for a Community policy for development cooperation</i>	47
Chapter III: <i>Institution of a Community energy policy: new Commission proposals</i>	52
Chapter IV: <i>The Community's environment policy</i>	56

### PART TWO: COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN JULY AND AUGUST 1971

Chapter I: <i>Functioning of the Common Market</i>	65
— free movement of goods	65
— competition policy	72
— taxation policy	77
— freedom of establishment, freedom to supply services and company law	79
— approximation of legislation and the creation of community law by conventions	83
Chapter II: <i>Towards economic and monetary union</i>	87
— economic, monetary and financial policy	87
— regional policy	88
— social policy	88
— agricultural policy	95
— scientific, technical and nuclear research policy	110
— energy policy	118
— transport policy	121

Chapter III: <i>Enlargement and external relations of the Community</i>	127
— enlargement of the Community	127
— relations with Mediterranean countries	130
— relations with the Associated African States and Madagascar	134
— relations with non-member countries	140
— commercial policy	143
— commodities and world agreements	145
— the Community and the developing countries	146
— relations with international organizations	148
— the Communities' diplomatic relations	150
Chapter IV: <i>Institutions and Organs</i>	151
— European Parliament	151
— Council	169
— Commission	172
— Court of Justice	174
— Economic and Social Committee	179
— ECSC Consultative Committee	181
— the Audit Committee	182
— Financing of Community Activities	184

### PART THREE: INFORMATION AND SOURCES

Chapter I: <i>From day to day</i>	189
Chapter II: <i>Published in the Official Gazette</i>	190
Chapter III: <i>Publications of the Communities</i>	281
Chapter IV: <i>Just published</i>	290

Supplement 5/71 — Commission memorandum on a Community development cooperation policy — Summary document.

Supplement 6/71 — Consequencies for the Community of the present situation in monetary, commercial and agricultural fields.

# THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S ECOLOGICAL POLICY

*By Altiero SPINELLI,  
Member of the Commission*

In all the developed countries today, an interlocking process of action by legislature, executive and judiciary is going on—in some of them proceeding apace, in others only in the initial stages—to meet the grave peril presented by the ecological havoc that is resulting from the very fact of society's growth, and the growth of modern industrial society in particular. We can but rejoice that the public authorities are becoming increasingly aware of their duty in this matter. Nevertheless, it must be strongly emphasized that ecological policy cannot be fully effective, indeed is very liable to fail in some or all of its purposes, if pursued by way of a proliferation of unrelated moves.

For to conduct a responsible environmental policy must involve drastically altering the scales of values, and so of economic options, that have hitherto governed public expenditure and largely constrained private enterprise. Commodities that used to be regarded as free, such as clean air and clean water, are more and more becoming scarcities—that is, to have them you must be prepared to pay and to do without something else. Scope for urban and industrial settlement will need to be more strictly regulated, cost-benefit accounting of production techniques both new and old will have to quantify accurately the environmental implications, and so on.

If different parts of an integrated or integrating community were to pursue different ecological policies, conceived on a major scale yet without reference to one another, quite obviously it would not be long before the costs of so many things were diverging so widely that either the ecological policy would have to be halted or the integration among the community's various parts would be arrested. Besides, from the practical point of view, it would anyhow be senseless to embark on separate courses of action with regard to objectives which of their nature know no frontiers: what

possible use could there be in, for instance, a separate policy on air pollution when the wind bloweth where it listeth?

This is the main reason why the European Community must frame a Community ecological policy. There is no question of seeking a concentration of powers which would be politically impossible and in any case wholly irrational. Ecological policy is essentially a policy that can only produce results if it is conducted simultaneously and coordinated at all levels, with the active and vigorous participation of the local, regional, national, supranational and international authorities alike.

The Community authorities should therefore be able:

- (1) To lay down outline laws within which the individual national and local authorities must so evolve their own environmental policies as to ensure the preservation and furtherance of the Community's unity;
- (2) To assume direct responsibility for certain specific courses of action that can only be undertaken jointly;
- (3) To promote the establishment of a European research centre, working through a combination of sciences, which will determine the priorities to be observed throughout the Community, in the light of its past history and present requirements, in order to secure effective improvement of the quality of life, will make a cost-benefit analysis of every option, and will seek to ensure the acquisition of the scientific and technological knowledge needed to carry on a properly-thought-out policy.

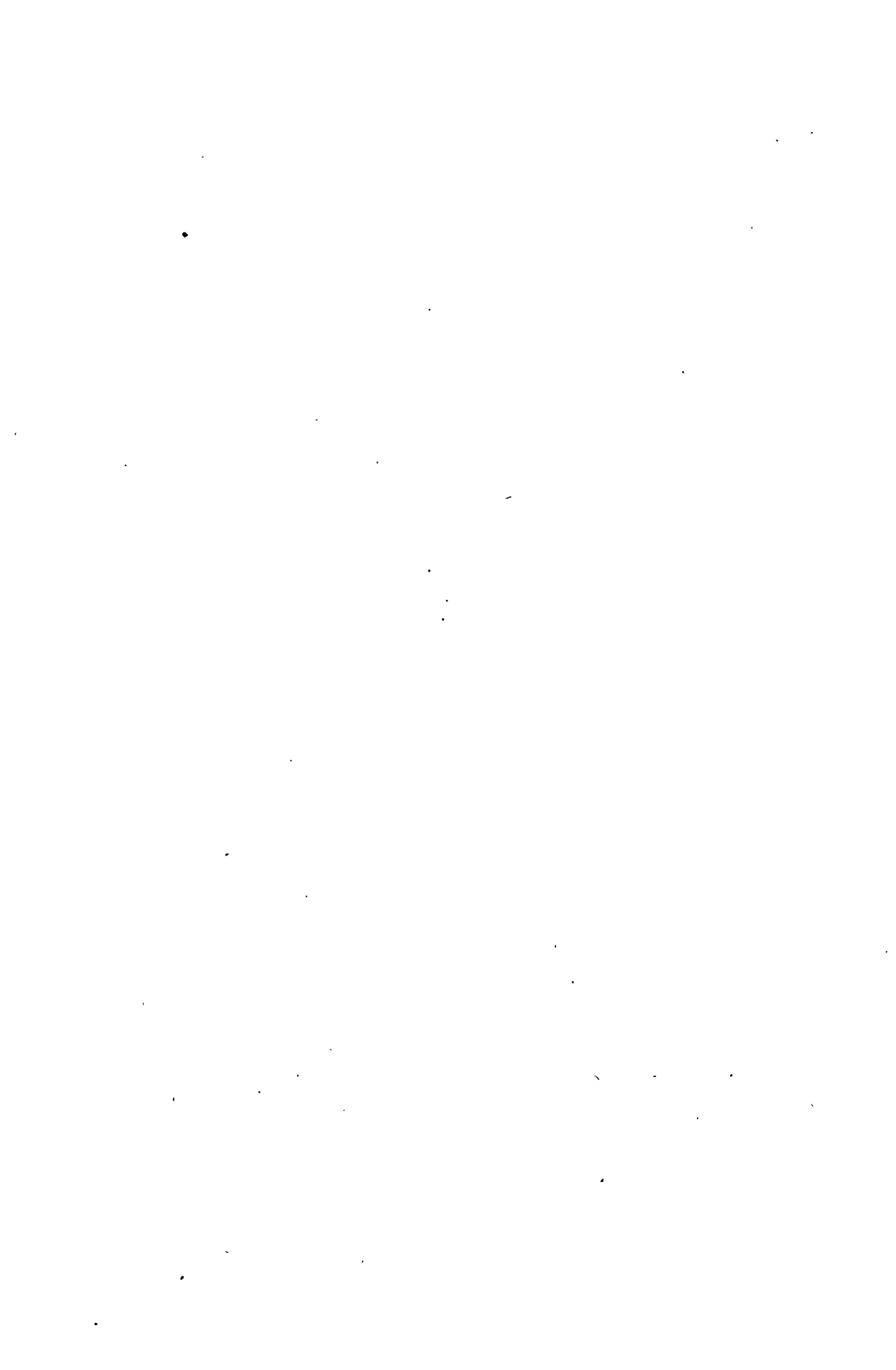
As things now stand, the Community does certainly have as one of its aims "the constant improvement of the living ... conditions of its peoples" (Preamble to the Treaty of Rome), and hence the pursuit of a policy of environmental conservation, but in fact it has for this purpose only very limited powers of practical action and correspondingly limited funds. Revision of the allocation of powers and of the budgeting arrangements is therefore clearly essential.

And revision of the Community's powers and decision-making processes is needed with respect not to ecological policy alone. A whole complex of internal and international problems is

increasingly confronting the Community and its Member States, the new and the old, with the crucial choice, mend or end. In any case, it is well that when the time comes, as come it must, for the great decisions on the Community's future, the need for an ecological policy should be among the matters to be taken into account.

In issuing at this juncture its first statement on Community environmental policy, the Commission is motivated by the wish to do what is possible with the means at present to hand, but also, and in particular, to ensure that the subject is included in the major reappraisal now under way of the future and reform of the Community.

*Altiero Spinelli*



PART ONE

**Features and documents**





# I. INTERNAL MONETARY EVENTS

## (I)

As a result of the decisions announced on 15 August 1971 by President Nixon (suspension of the convertibility of the dollar, application of a 10 % surcharge on imports, etc.) a number of meetings were held, statements issued and views expressed in the Community and throughout the world. Below can be found extracts or verbatim reports of the speeches addressed to the European Parliament on behalf of the Council and the Commission during the debate on the monetary situation which took place in Luxembourg on 22 September. The texts are followed by a series of Community documents which have been published since 16 August 1971.

### *Statement to the European Parliament*

(22 September 1971)

Mr Mario Ferrari-Agradi, President-in-office of the Council

... " The decision to suspend the convertibility of the dollar changes the existing *de jure* position; however it is now a long time since most of the Central Banks actually stopped converting dollars into gold and began to accumulate them in their reserves.

During the weeks and days leading up to 15 August some Central Banks, in particular those of Japan, the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland, purchased dollars in huge amounts of which only very small proportions were converted into gold.

But although the decision taken by the United States Administration scarcely changes the *de facto* position—and I lay special emphasis on this point—it nevertheless means that the rest of the world is now required to fix the conditions in which the international monetary system is to function in the future, in other words to agree on the rules which will govern international trade in goods and services.

In this connection—and here I am putting forward the Community view—I think I can safely say that given the considerable importance of our countries (and I am thinking not only of their importance in the economic field) any monetary system will in future be unacceptable if it is based on a hierarchy of countries, some of which have the right to finance endless deficits which might occur in their balance of payments, because their currency is generally accepted as a reserve asset, while the others must carefully redress

the balance of their external payments each time that their gold or convertible currency reserves fall below a certain level. The international community demands—and this is a point on which we must insist—that fair conditions should be created under which all the members will be subject to one and the same set of principles.

However this does not alter the fact that the decisions taken by the President of the United States have radically changed the conditions in which the system of international trade and payments has been working until now, and this has seriously disrupted the monetary system.

It would have been up to us to take the initiative. The Council of the Communities was hoping to be able to take it at the next meeting of the International Monetary Fund. Such a step would have given us force and prestige. However, even if the initiative does not come from us, the problems which exist today cannot be put off until later and so it is absolutely indispensable for us to take some action, even if only because by remaining passive we will be obliged to fall in with the initiatives taken by others, and this would mean for us solutions devoid of any positive aspects.

Bearing this in mind we make a sincere appeal for a European initiative which we feel is indispensable; we are convinced that not only are we acting in the interest of our Community, but also that we can rally the views and support of the other countries which are currently deeply concerned with this problem. In other words the conditions in which the international monetary system works should be reorganized by making the necessary changes, for there can be no question of a return to the anarchical situation which reigned in this sector during the thirties, and I am only mentioning this possibility to remind you that this is the danger which would face us if the efforts made in international cooperation should fail entirely. The setback which an event such as this would entail for trade, employment and the income of most countries seems to us all the more painful since we have reached an advanced stage of development despite all the difficulties, and the objectives we have set ourselves for the future are ambitious, whereas even yesterday they would have seemed to us to be unattainable. And this is to say nothing of the effects not exclusively economic in nature which the breakdown of this complex of relationships which have been built up patiently over the last 25 years might have in other fields and in particular on world peace. It is therefore clear that we cannot go backwards and that the events of the thirties which dealt a fatal blow to the world economy and peace must be seen as a warning. It is now up to the members of the international community to take the important decisions.

... The main difficulties appearing on the road we must follow arise of course because of the need for all countries to make a certain sacrifice in the immediate future, in other words to abandon their diverging national positions

even if, when looked at objectively, the economic situation of the country justifies them.

It is under these circumstances that we decided to call an emergency meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Community on 19 August, three days after the new measures were adopted by the United States.

This meeting was held in a climate which was the direct result of the announcement of these measures. There had just been time to bring together the Monetary Committee on 17 August so that it could study the possible solutions for the Community and could present its conclusions to the Ministers. At the end of its deliberations, the Committee felt that two solutions were open to the EEC countries: either a free but concerted float of the six currencies together, with the existing fluctuation margins being maintained or if necessary reduced, or the general introduction of a two-tier exchange market aimed at separating as far as possible the exchange rates for commercial operations from those for financial transactions.

The meeting which the Council of the European Communities held on 19 and 20 August could not in my opinion come to a final solution if only because it was not possible to carry out a sufficiently detailed study of the actual repercussions of the American measures which affect both the international monetary system, because of the decision to suspend the convertibility of the dollar, and the bilateral trade relations of all countries with the United States, because of the 10% import surcharge, the provisions aimed at promoting exports of American products and the preferences for American produced capital goods. In connection with these last two measures, I should point out here—also to remind you of the respect due to the fundamental principles of international cooperation—that they are no less serious than the surcharge; they will affect the expansion of the world economy since the American economy as a whole always influences the economic development of the other countries of the globe.

Furthermore, on 19 August—and this was the urgent problem we had to solve—it was essential to reopen as quickly as possible the exchange markets in the six countries, for this inactivity could not go on any longer even in the middle of the summer holidays. The decisions, even if they were only provisional, had at least to be harmonized with those which were going to be taken by the other countries outside the Community, in particular the United Kingdom and the other applicants for Common Market membership.

It is therefore by no means surprising that during this meeting of 19 and 20 August, held in an exceptional climate of tension and urgency, the Council was able to adopt only one formal decision, which was to come to a technical agreement in order to reopen the exchange markets. The discussions did, however, bring to light an important convergence of views on long-term objectives (and it is indeed comforting to note that the opinions diverge more

on subordinate and technical questions than on the long-term objectives and on the broad strategic and political guidelines for our action). We also instructed the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks and the Monetary Committee to submit as soon as possible proposals on the instruments and techniques of intervention to be used to gradually reduce the margins of fluctuation between the currencies of the Community countries, in order to improve the functioning of the common agricultural market and to speed up the process of building economic and monetary union. These two committees were also asked to examine the technical aspects of a joint position which the six countries of the Community would defend at the next Council meeting which we had called for 13 September and at the meeting of the Group of Ten which was to be held in London on 15 and 16 September.

All in all the meeting which the EEC Council held on 19 and 20 August can be considered to have been useful in having prepared, or even guided, our subsequent work. However I feel I must say that the most comforting and noteworthy aspects of this meeting were our encounters with the representatives of the United Kingdom and the other countries applying to join the Common Market. As soon as he had been informed of the guidelines which we planned to follow, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber, stated that the United Kingdom shared our views entirely. The representatives of Norway, Denmark and Ireland, the other applicant countries, made similar statements. I should like to add that I particularly appreciated the attitude of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The United Kingdom behaved like a fully-fledged member of our Community, both in its assessment of our basic problems and in its own position, thereby demonstrating a spirit and making a contribution which seem to me both exemplary and encouraging for our future action.

Some fruitful preparatory work was completed in technical and political matters between the Council meeting of 19 and 20 August and that of 13 September. With regard to technical matters, at the meeting of the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of Central Banks some broad guidelines were laid down and identity of views was reached on some fundamental questions, in particular on the medium-term monetary solutions, i.e. those which could easily be the subject of negotiations at the meeting of the Group of Ten in London. On a political plane the ministers responsible for monetary matters in the six countries maintained contacts on a bilateral basis, while I in my capacity as President-in-office of the Council of the Communities acted as coordinator. The press in all the countries reported in length on this preparatory work at technical and political level, but I must pay tribute before this House to the extreme sense of responsibility and profound Community spirit shown by all even when opinions on technical points might have appeared to differ. I feel that it was thanks to this work and to the spirit in which it was carried out that we could enter the following session of

the Council with positions much closer to each other and above all with the firm will to come to a solution.

On 10 September the Commission of the European Communities submitted to the Council a memorandum on the problems raised by the existing monetary situation. After analysing concisely but clearly the economic situation as it stood, the Commission laid out in this document a formula, which, in its opinion, might be used as the basis of an agreement. Briefly it involved the following principles: the establishment of fixed and realistic exchange rates, the introduction of a certain degree of flexibility in exchange rates with some countries, the maintenance, then the gradual reduction, of fluctuation margins within the Community, the use of effective instruments to combat the excessive inflow of capital, concerted intervention by the Central Banks on the exchange market, which should be carried out increasingly in the currencies of the Community countries, and finally the institution of a system of financial solidarity which would result in the creation of the European fund for monetary cooperation envisaged by the Council in its resolution of 22 March 1971.

However, what I particularly want to stress here is the value of the Commission's contribution and support: it drew our attention to the motives and political commitments which are fundamental to our Community and thus gave to the technical contributions and concrete proposals the political connotation and the breath of ideal which they were lacking. I should also like to express my gratitude to the Commission for having joined with us, as we faced the problems arising both inside and outside the Community, to ensure that our efforts were in a first stage concentrated on agreeing our views in such a way that we should be able to defend a joint position in the Group of Ten and at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

When it met on 13 September the Council therefore possessed the technical details and the political information necessary to hold useful discussions, in particular to prepare for the various meetings which were to take place shortly afterwards at international level. After studying the various aspects of a provisional system for the currencies of the six Community countries (and, as you know, a large measure of agreement had been reached on a whole batch of proposals), we concentrated our attention on the position which the Community was to defend in the Group of Ten and the International Monetary Fund.

When it examined the developments on the exchange markets and the Community's internal problems, the Council noted that no serious disruptions had occurred in the functioning of the exchange markets, and we recorded with satisfaction the collaboration which had been built up between the Central Banks of the Community countries and which could, if necessary, be intensified even more. These are positive aspects which we could not fail to stress in our positions as Ministers of Finance.

The Council also acknowledged that one of the effects of the measures adopted in the meantime by the member countries had been to slow down the planned progress in the creation of economic and monetary union and above all had endangered the movement of agricultural products within the Community and also external trade in these products.

The Council asked the Commission to submit a special report on the consequences which the existing situation might have on the functioning of the common agricultural market; it also confirmed the instruction which it had already given the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors to determine the best methods for stabilizing the parities between the Community countries and for opening up the path for joint solutions.

For this first group of problems we could therefore see that the various systems adopted and the empirical but coordinated intervention have brought about more or less compatible situations and above all that they have guaranteed order on the exchange market. Nevertheless we could not forget firstly that in the long run serious disruptions might occur in particular in the agricultural policy and secondly that we might be threatened by the danger of resigning ourselves to the existing circumstances and by accepting that national or individual interests should lead to situations which are inconsistent with the decisions which we took in concluding the agreement on the establishment of economic and monetary union. Finally and above all (and here I am speaking not only in my capacity as Minister of Finance but also in the awareness of my political responsibility), when we wanted to establish economic and monetary union, we were not seeking technical formulae to guarantee our Communities the maintenance of a well deserved order protecting them from any disruption coming from outside, but we were proposing to fulfil the political ideal constituted by the building of our Europe, the ideal on which is based not only our action, but also the future and progress of our peoples.

The second group of problems which we were to examine related to the international negotiations on monetary and trade matters. The Council drew up a joint position (and I must point out that here we based ourselves on the work of the Commission and followed almost entirely the guidelines which it had laid down). We fixed the points which I shall come back to in a moment and which concern the reform of the international monetary system; we defended them in the Group of Ten and we intend to present them with a single and united voice at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

Firstly the reforms to the international monetary system will have to respect the principle of fixed parities, which must be changed only when they are seen to no longer correspond to reality. This system is indispensable for the security of transactions and the expansion of trade, in which the Community, as the world's leading trading entity, has special interest.

Secondly the international payments relationships based on the principle I have just mentioned, can be brought into satisfactory equilibrium only by means of a differentiated realignment of the parities of the industrialized countries. The currencies of all the countries concerned, including the dollar, will have to be realigned in such a way that the burdens resulting from the adjustment are shared out in the light of the economic situation of each country and of its foreseeable development. It is not a question of imposing special conditions on one country or another, but of undertaking a general readjustment and creating what would be called in mathematics a system of simultaneous equations, in which various relationships meet, in political terms, at a fixed point; we must realize that we are all faced with a single problem which requires joint solutions to which we must all contribute.

Thirdly, it is imperative for the smooth running of an international monetary system reshaped according to these principles that measures affecting international capital movements should be taken. They might include a moderate widening of the margins for exchange rate fluctuation in order to discourage disruptive movements of short-term capital.

Fourthly, international liquidity is still made up of gold and, in ever increasing proportions, of reserve instruments created and managed jointly at international level. The system of special drawings rights will therefore have to be reorganized and developed and at the same time the role played by national currencies as reserve instruments gradually run down.

Fifthly, the newly found equilibrium in international payments can be maintained in the future only if all countries or organized groups of countries accept the obligations and duties imposed by the process of adjusting their balance of payments and if they implement the corresponding domestic policies.

Furthermore, in this reformed international monetary system the authority of the International Monetary Fund will have to be strengthened and its possibilities of action enlarged; the European Economic Community will also have to strengthen its presence in the IMF. The Council felt that it was imperative for the International Monetary Fund to be able to continue its activities normally, thanks to the conclusion of internal agreements on transactions in the principal currencies used. This question is of concern not only to the industrialized countries but also, and primarily, to the developing countries. Finally the Council stressed the seriousness of the decision taken by the United States to introduce a 10% surcharge and to grant special facilities for domestic investments and for exports; not only do these measures make it impossible to establish realistic exchange rates, but they are also liable to hinder the readjustment of parities and to seriously disrupt international trade. When they were consulted at the end of the Council meeting, the United Kingdom and the other countries seeking membership gave their support to the

Community point of view. This solidarity and this convergence of opinions in fields of such importance are, to our minds, grounds for special satisfaction, for they confirm us in our conviction that the views and broad guidelines for action that we have laid down are solid elements for a complete and balanced reorganization of the international monetary system.

So the Group of Ten met in London on 15 and 16 September. Our Community and its partners-to-be adopted a joint position, apart from the inevitable disagreements on some specific points which can be traced back to the differences in the economic developments in our countries.

You all know about the press release issued at the end of the meeting. It was not to be expected that the Ten should achieve immediate practical results. Nevertheless this group also carried out some preparatory work which we believe will prove useful, and it put the problems back in their right perspective. It will hold its next meeting in Washington on 26 September, before the opening of the meeting of the International Monetary Fund. Meanwhile the Group has undertaken at deputy level to determine, in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, the ways and means of improving and reforming the international monetary system, and OECD Working Party No. 3 received instructions to continue its studies on the causes of the United States balance-of-payments deficit and on the approximate size of any adjustment.

The problems with which we are faced are many, complex and difficult to solve and, whichever solution is finally adopted, the choices open to Europe will not be easy. As I have already said the main problem is that of redressing the American balance of payments. If we were to bring it back into balance in a short time, say within the space of a few months, the consequences would be transfers in the range of 13 000 million dollars, and even a certain amount of deflation. We must consider carefully in which sectors action should be taken: in the trade sector we must pay attention when choosing the time and the forms of this adjustment, for it could have serious consequences not only for the development of incomes but in all the fields of our economy. I think that it is essential to see clearly which objectives we are aiming at and to become imbued with the spirit which should guide us, that is the spirit of solidarity and collaboration; but above all, we must conform to the principles of international cooperation which have been the basis of our work throughout the years and to which are due the results which have been obtained. It seems that we have now reached a turning point which compels us to adjust the instruments, but above all to adapt ourselves to the times and to the new requirements.

I am sorry that I have spoken at such length but I should like to make one final point: we have attached great importance to a return to international monetary legality, to the strengthening of the authority and to the enlargement



of the possibilities of action of the International Monetary Fund. In our opinion these three conditions must be fulfilled urgently if we are to prevent the restrictive measures adopted in the monetary field from spreading to trade, with all the serious consequences this would entail for the development of our countries.

It is also evident that the negotiations prepared at the London meeting should be carried out in the framework and spirit of international cooperation which has enabled our countries to make progress unequalled in their history.

Consequently there can be no question of trying to solve our problems by means of isolated action which would in the long run inevitably lead to a reduction in the volume of trade; on the contrary we must seek a solution involving positive action aimed at eliminating the protectionist positions wherever they exist and thereby enlarging world trade. I can assure you that this is the road which the Council of the European Communities has taken."

#### Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission

"There are times in history when events force us to make basic choices. On these choices, and on the courage and clearheadedness with which they are taken, depends in most cases the later course of history. One of these exceptional moments is now with us. It should be clear that whatever the immediate grounds for the unilateral decisions taken by President Nixon on 15 August, their causes and their effects are a great deal more far-reaching. We are faced with a new situation; and as on every occasion when we change from the old to the new, the situation provides favourable and unfavourable opportunities. The experience of the thirties shows us what dangers can arise from a badly run monetary system and too great restraints on freedom of trade. And experience since the last war shows us the possibilities of an ordered development of the world economy with stable and free trade.

Our task is to correct certain serious disorders in the functioning of the international monetary system, but not to abandon the principles on which it is based. Our task is to press for greater freedom of trade as we overcome the present crisis—and without becoming involved in a dangerous trade war. Today we must demonstrate the same foresight, the same moral and political drive and the same cohesion as those who, more than a quarter of a century ago, at the height of the war, sought to lay the foundations of a new order, of a better international organization capable of giving the peoples of the earth more freedom, safety and progress by avoiding monetary chaos, protectionist barriers, the exasperation caused by autarky and the nationalistic reactions they engendered.

As Lord Keynes wrote in April 1943, we need to find means of tranquilizing the world and so to keep any country whose affairs are run with an adequate degree of prudence free from any fears arising from factors beyond its control, means to do away with the call for restrictive and discriminatory measures to which certain countries have resorted in the past, not because they felt them to be well founded, but as measures of self-defence against destructive forces from outside. The same principles should continue to guide us throughout this long and difficult crisis. We should act in such a way that the new monetary order guarantees equal conditions for all, that the reserve instruments—and again I quote Lord Keynes—should not be chosen haphazardly or capriciously, but should be subject to the current requirements of world trade and liable to expansion or voluntary restriction in order to offset deflationary or inflationary tendencies in real world demand. We must act in such a way that the new system promotes the development of the poorest countries and ensures freedom of trade.

If we are to dominate events and not be dominated by them, we must build this new order with our best friend and most powerful ally, the United States of America. But for all this to be possible, Europe must be fully conscious of what it is in the world today, it must actively assume the responsibilities that rest upon it, and fresh momentum must therefore be given to the building of Europe. The problems facing us today are not limited to individual sectors, they are general. We cannot expect the building of Europe to be limited to certain sectors; in other words, we cannot act as if we were dealing simply with technical aspects of economic and in particular of commercial life. I am convinced that if Europe were to remain absent from the political scene, the present situation would grow worse, as the tensions which would develop in the world would only grow and it would become practically impossible to react constructively to the problems before us.

The Community's present position, in which the disparity between rates of exchange is a major feature, is of course difficult; it may grow even worse if we do not find the correct remedies as soon as possible and if we are not capable of coming to the necessary compromises. This is the essential condition which must be fulfilled if we are to get out of our present position. As I said on 6 September last at the meeting of the four parliamentary committees, we must, in our action, be aware that a situation which gets out of control can eventually lead to stagnation or generalized recession. But in the circumstances of today much more is required of us. We have not only to put up a stout short-term defence of our legitimate interests—as the Commission, represented by Mr Dährendorf, did on behalf of the Community at the GATT meeting in August. We have to show our ability to draw up a far-sighted and comprehensive European strategy which will help improve the organization of the world; we have to show the same moral force and political strength as those who, 25 years ago, laid the foundations of our monetary and commercial system and thus enabled the world to develop in

extraordinary fashion throughout all these years. In other words it is not the time for disputes about doctrines and for empty words, but for courage, political action and a European political initiative.

It was with all this in mind that the Commission decided to send a letter to the Heads of State or Government. In doing so we sought to draw attention at the highest political level to the grave dangers which the Community would be running if monetary cohesion were not re-established at once. We wanted to draw attention to the urgent need for our Community to be strengthened if it is to be able to provide a positive solution to this difficult crisis. We also suggested a procedure: at the next meetings of the Council, in addition to examination of the situation brought about by the American measures, we propose that the programme, time-table and instruments which we have adopted should be checked to see whether they should be revised and adapted to the new circumstances in order to speed the stages of our plan, in particular with regard to economic and monetary union. We have therefore proposed that this re-examination should be made with an eye to, and in preparation for, a further summit meeting of the Heads of State or Government. The applicant countries should collaborate closely in the preparation of this new summit, so that they can play a full part in the meeting of the Heads of State or Government. Obviously, this summit can be held only after the situation within the Community has returned to normal and the treaty of accession has been signed.

Although there is still concern about the Community's internal situation, it should be stressed that some positive elements have come out of the last two Council meetings, that of the Ministers of Finance of 13 September and the recent meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs on 20 September. In view of the urgent need to present a united front at the London meeting of the Group of Ten and at the next meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, the member countries of the Community have adopted a joint position, and this is a very important result. It is particularly important because the task was to draw up, at least in broad outline, what in our opinion will have to be the underlying principles for the reform of the international monetary system. The Commission's efforts were crowned with success, for it was on the basis of our proposals and thanks to the efforts of the President of the Council that unanimous agreement was reached.

Vice-President Barre and our colleague Mr Dahrendorf will give you a detailed account of the work undertaken by the Commission in the trade and monetary fields during this disturbed period. At this difficult time the Commission did not fail to take an initiative, just as in the past it has not failed to intervene to ward off impending dangers. Today we must go forward patiently but firmly. We have decided to oppose with the utmost vigour any attitude of benign indifference which Member States may adopt in face of the abnormal and dangerous situation in which the Community finds

itself; we shall do all in our power to bring the situation back to normal, and we shall endeavour to see that the immense problems facing us are not tackled with some narrow end in view, but that on the contrary Europe will find in the present difficulties the opportunity for a fresh start to economic and monetary union and a chance to reinforce and hasten the process, and so will be in a position, by fully asserting its identity, to assume all its responsibilities on the international stage.”

### Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission

“As things stand, confusion is great. To add to the uncertainties created within the Community by the monetary crisis in May, we have had those caused by the decisions announced by President Nixon on 15 August. The Community’s problems can no longer be treated outside the new international, economic and monetary context.

An effort must be made to clarify and weigh up the present situation. Today, before the Parliament, I shall try to make the effort that is required to bring out the main lines the Commission has been following in its endeavour to solve the world’s monetary problems and to reorganize monetary relations within the Community.

I—The measures adopted by the President of the United States have caused great anxiety in the world. In the commercial field they are a setback to the liberalization of trade which had been patiently built up over many years and, in particular, through the recent Kennedy Round. In the monetary field they deal a serious blow to the rules which govern the functioning of the international payments system. The fears that are being expressed on all sides are therefore by no means exaggerated.

To be realistic, however, the size of the problem facing the United States must be recognized. For the first half of 1971, that country’s external payments deficit can be calculated at an annual rate of \$9 000 million for the basic balance, \$17 000 million for the balance on a liquidity basis and \$23 000 million for the balance on an official settlements basis. Further, we know that the United States’ trade balance will also show a deficit. The American authorities have estimated at \$13 000 million the turn-round which would enable the United States to obtain a slight surplus on their basic balance by the end of 1972. The Director-General of the IMF estimated that the American balance would have to improve by about \$8 000 million. You can of course argue about the figures. But what is undeniable is that the figures cannot be other than substantial. For this reason it will be impossible to make the adjustment in the near future.

Because of the scale of the problem, and because it must be solved if the international trade and monetary system is to begin to run smoothly again, all

countries must contribute in fair measure to its solution. It would not be logical to ask the United States to bring their balance of payments back into equilibrium and at the same time refuse to accept the inevitable consequences. After the many years of disequilibrium, it would be unreasonable to think that the requisite rearrangement of international monetary relations could be achieved without sacrifices all round.

An objective look at the present situation will lead to some fundamental conclusions.

First of all it is only fair to acknowledge that in recent years the United States Administration's stringent measures against inflation have been having unhappy effects on the level of economic activity and employment. We are aware of the pressures which bear on America's economic policy, especially certain social pressures, but there can be no doubt that if the United States is to have a sound balance of payments there must be a return to expansion without inflation.

It is of course true that the United States bears a considerable burden in the field of defence and development aid. It probably has reasons of its own for accepting this burden; but nobody can say that the United States has been pressed to lay down this burden or that the comfort which the Western world enjoys thanks to American policy has not been most welcome. The problem of burden-sharing raised by the United States is real; the countries concerned cannot avoid its discussion in the competent bodies.

The Community cannot allow itself to be charged with protectionism in trade. The facts of this matter can hardly be contested, whether we look at manufactures or at agricultural products. The Community is therefore justified in requesting the abolition of measures which affect United States imports and those which form disguised subsidies to United States exports.

In the monetary field, a readjustment of parities according to the strength of each individual currency is a *sine qua non* of any international solution. The Commission pointed out in its memorandum to the Council of 9 September that the dollar could not be excluded from such a readjustment.

This position, which the Council endorsed, has no connection whatever with the more or less metaphysical discussions about the price of gold, but has been adopted for three reasons.

The first is economic: a country whose balance of payments is in fundamental disequilibrium and whose currency is known to be overvalued, has to adjust its own parity. It can of course be argued that a revaluation of the other currencies would amount to the same thing as a devaluation of the dollar, since the effects on prices and trade would be the same in both cases. However, a parity change always involves structural adjustments and calls for

changes in economic policy. A debtor country which could find a way of avoiding devaluation would be encouraged not to implement the supporting measures needed to redress the balance of payments. Moreover, those creditor countries who revalued their currency would do so not only in relation to the dollar but also in relation to the currencies of the other countries. The effects of such a movement on their trade relations with the rest of the world would be greater than those produced by a devaluation of the dollar.

The second reason is political: public opinion in the other countries, and in particular in the Community countries, would be most unwilling that these countries alone should bear the burden of the adjustment when they are not responsible for the disruptions which have led to the present monetary difficulties. This situation would be even less tolerable owing to the fact that the parity changes would be carried out against a background of economic uncertainty which would not warrant a steep revaluation for these countries.

Finally, there is a moral reason: in an international community, no country, even the most powerful, can enjoy the privilege of exemption from the rules and obligations in force. I cannot agree with those who maintain that such an argument is valueless in the economic and monetary field. Furthermore, I am convinced that the importance of this argument cannot be missed by the American people, which has always shown its attachment to the fundamental values on which international order depends.

I have sought to explain the Commission's position because it is clear that this position is not inspired by any aggressive attitude towards the United States, for which Europe has a feeling of friendship and gratitude.

The Commission welcomes the fact that its views are in line with those expressed by the Director-General of the IMF. At the recent meeting of the Group of Ten, Mr Schweitzer gave a lucid and bold analysis of the questions to be discussed and put forward proposals on the procedure to be adopted. In the first stage, negotiations would be opened on the points in need of urgent decision: realignment of currencies, price of the various currencies in terms of gold, SDRs and positions in the IMF, widening of fluctuation margins for exchange rates, abolition of the surcharge. In the second stage, an agreement would be sought on new arrangements for convertibility of the dollar, on the measures (other than the realignment of parities) which might improve the United States balance of payments, and on methods for regulating international capital flows. The third stage would be devoted to reform of the international monetary system. We must hope that this procedure can be initiated without undue delay.

As you can see, a readjustment of parities is only one of a whole series of elements. Although it is indeed a condition which must be fulfilled if we are to return to an orderly international monetary system, it is not in itself sufficient to achieve this result. The extent to which a realignment of parities

is effective will depend on the introduction in all countries, particularly in the United States, of domestic economic policies which help in the process of adjusting the balance of payments. Other governing factors are the arrangements which will be made to avoid the disruptive effects of international capital movements, especially the short-term movements. Finally let us not forget that parity changes will have no direct influence on some non-economic factors in the American payments deficit.

In the longer term, the international monetary system will have to be reformed. Although it would be dangerous to abandon the basic principles of the Bretton Woods Agreements—fixed parities and free convertibility of currencies—the provisions of these agreements must be amended in the light of experience. These amendments could follow the guidelines sketched out in the report submitted by the executive directors of the IMF in 1970: prompt parity changes when there is fundamental disequilibrium, so that the situation is not made worse by too long a delay before action is taken; slight widening of fluctuation margins of exchange rates on each side of par.

Moreover, the international monetary system of the future must no longer allow national currencies to be used as international reserve instruments. Side by side with gold, for which demonetization cannot seriously be expected in the near future, the use of SDRs will have to be developed. I should however like to point out—if only to avoid any illusions—that the rundown of the role of the dollar in international reserves can only be gradual; it is therefore necessary for suitable solutions to be found for the problems of consolidating the dollar balances and of the conditions under which the dollar will be convertible.

The international problems to be solved are of such size and complexity that it cannot reasonably be expected that they will be settled rapidly. The present crisis is a sign of the profound changes occurring in the international system which has been in force since the end of the second world war.

We shall experience further difficult moments before a new overall equilibrium can be established on a lasting basis.

It was however necessary for the Community countries to be able to agree on a common position before embarking on international negotiations. The agreement reached in Brussels on 13 September—which we owe in particular to the perseverance of the President-in-office of the Council, Mr Ferrari-Aggradi—is important because it enables the Community to take its place in the Group of Ten with a negotiating position. This agreement is satisfactory because, in spite of the doubts expressed in certain quarters, it has a precise content which corresponds to the interests of the member countries.

The conclusion of this agreement has led several other countries, in particular Great Britain, to adopt a position very similar to that of the Community.

We must now pursue calmly the international discussions which have just begun. The aim cannot be to isolate the United States, but rather to reach a settlement with them which will spare the world economy and international trade too serious disruption and which will be imbued with the spirit of international cooperation.

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II—I can now move on to the Community's internal problems. Their source is not to be found in the American measures taken in August, as they date back to the events of May. They have nevertheless been complicated by the international monetary crisis which at the same time provides us—fortunately—with a powerful stimulus to seek a solution.

I shall briefly outline the situation as it stands. As the Council was unable on 19 August to reach agreement on a common exchange system, different systems have been introduced for the exchange markets of the various countries of the Community.

In Germany, the floating mark has appreciated constantly against the dollar. The *de facto* level of revaluation is close to 10%. In the circumstances it is quite clear why the Bundesbank felt it necessary yesterday to intervene on the exchange market to head off a movement which could have had serious consequences for the German economy.

In the Netherlands, the guilder is still floating freely and its value against the dollar has risen by 5.75%. To discourage inflows of speculative capital and to slow down the appreciation of its currency, the Netherlands Government has created special accounts for transactions involving bonds denominated in guilders; the Netherlands Bank has lowered its discount rate from 5.5 to 5%.

France has introduced a dual exchange market which has so far proved relatively satisfactory; on the regulated market the dollar has remained above the level at which the Central Bank intervenes, while on the free market (where about 20% of exchange operations are carried out) the premium on the financial franc against the dollar is fluctuating a little below 4%.

In Belgium, where the dual market continues to operate, the commercial franc has been allowed to float and has moved upwards by 5%. The Benelux countries decided to maintain between their currencies, on the basis of the parities ruling before 8 May, a fluctuation margin of 0.75%; this system has called for large-scale intervention by the Central Banks concerned.

In Italy, the fluctuation margins above and below the lira are no longer maintained, but movements of this currency are being closely supervised by the Central Bank; so far the lira has not appreciated by more than 2%.



In most foreign countries a system of closely controlled floating has also been introduced. On 26 August Great Britain introduced stringent controls to discourage inflows of capital and lowered the discount rate by one point; to prevent the competitiveness of the United Kingdom's economy from being affected, the British monetary authorities announced their intention of preventing the pound from appreciating too far. The pound has however moved upwards by more than 3%. In Switzerland the Government has asked the Parliament for full powers to avoid a further revaluation of the national currency, which has already appreciated on the free market by more than 2%.

Finally in Japan the floating of the yen has been controlled in such a way that this currency has not risen by nearly as much as was generally expected: the yen has appreciated by about 7.5%.

This rapid survey leads to the conclusion that all the currencies which are floating are tending to move upward constantly and that the degree of their appreciation on the exchange market has little relation to the existing and foreseeable economic situation of the countries concerned. The effect of movements of speculative capital is decisive in this respect. In the circumstances, to float is to accept in advance a revaluation at a level which cannot be foreseen but which in any case is higher than that which might seem acceptable at the outset. Experience is now proving the point.

This is why almost all the countries which chose to allow their currencies to float are keeping the situation under fairly strict control by using a collection of measures, of which some were already available before floating began and others have been introduced since. More or less visible hands are trying to block the action of the "invisible hand", long-term rate of growth and the level of employment have to be maintained.

But what matters from now on is the future. So far the Community has been able to adapt itself to the existing situation because the exchange markets have been protected from too serious disruption. If, however, the current situation were to continue for too long, the smooth functioning of the common market itself, and in particular of the common agricultural market, would be affected and the process which, for 15 years, has ensured the development of the Community might suffer a serious setback, as it would no longer appear to be irreversible.

It is therefore in the interest of all the Community countries to overcome, despite the differences in their economic situations, the current difficulties and to bring the Community's internal monetary relations back to normal. Furthermore, a monetary agreement between the Six might induce other European countries to make common cause with them, and such a development might later help to bring about the overall international settlement of which I spoke earlier.

It is because the Commission is convinced of all this that it spares no efforts to this end, even if these efforts are not mentioned in certain official pronouncements which I like to think are due to a lack of information on the part of those who make them.

On 30 June last the Commission submitted to the Ministers of Finance certain suggestions which were received favourably and which proved to be the first steps in a process which is bringing together the various points of view.

Following the decisions announced by the President of the United States, three possibilities were open to the countries of the Community:

- (a) A free floating of each Community currency; this seemed to be the most dangerous solution from the point of view of the Community;
- (b) A free but concerted floating of the Community currencies: some countries rejected this formula for fear of being forced into a revaluation at a level which would be determined in the light of the upward movement of the currency considered to be the strongest in the Community and the one with least protection against speculative pressures;
- (c) The establishment of a dual exchange market, which would ensure the exchange stability that is indispensable for the smooth functioning of the common market and, in particular, of the agricultural market, while leaving market forces free to guide capital transactions. In May the Commission had requested that this method should be studied. In spite of its imperfections, it appeared to be the lesser evil in a situation where, it must be recognized, there is no good solution; but it was rejected by some Community countries.

In these circumstances the Commission supported at the Council meeting of 18 August the technical formula drawn up by the experts of the Monetary Committee, which aimed at harmonizing, for current transactions, the various exchange systems which the member countries had adopted or proposed to adopt. It felt that this formula was the only one which had any chance of providing the basis for an agreement.

At this meeting I pointed out to the Council the fundamental principles which the Commission felt should underlie any harmonization of exchange systems within the Community. These principles were contained in the Commission's memorandum to the Council of 9 September; their importance and interest will, I think, be borne out in the coming months.

I should in any case like to repeat before this House what I stated to the Council on 19 August: these principles are the necessary and indissociable elements of a Community solution to the present problems.

Three conditions must be fulfilled if a Community exchange system is to work without excessive strains and without the risk of an early explosion.

First, the fixed exchange rates to be established between the member countries must be realistic, that is, they must take into account what has happened on the exchange markets since 10 May last, no matter whether these events are welcomed or regretted; it would be dangerous to try and go back on what is difficult to reverse. Secondly, a certain flexibility must be established in our dealings with the rest of the world, in particular by slightly widening the fluctuation margins, in such a way that this action would be seen to be not so much a stratagem for making parity changes but rather a technique by which to counteract the effects of capital movements caused by differences in interest rates. Of course the effective exchange rates of Community currencies should not deviate from the agreed rates by more than 1.5%, the margin which was in force before May; and this margin should gradually be reduced in accordance with the programme for economic and monetary union.

Thirdly, all the Member States should have at their disposal effective instruments for adopting a concerted policy against excessive inflows of capital and for limiting their effects on internal liquidity.

In this matter, which is as serious as it is complex, we must take care not to snatch indiscriminately at any solution on the grounds that it would be a Community one. Experience often shows that the implementation of insufficiently studied formulae leads to disappointments.

What in fact we must prepare with the greatest care and in complete calm is a Community solution which is effective and lasting and which allows the Community to resume its advance towards the economic and monetary union which is so necessary both to our countries and for economic equilibrium in the world.

This is not the first time that I have spoken to the European Parliament about the Community's monetary difficulties. Nor is it the first time that I say that any action taken in the monetary field requires discretion, patience and will—above all, political will. We must not blink the fact that we are today living through a grave Community and international crisis, and that we are certainly not at the end of our worries. But I do not doubt that the Community will finish by emerging from this further test more unified and with increased strength.”

**Mr S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission**

“Following the detailed accounts given by the President of the Council, the President of the Commission and my colleague Mr Barre, I can be brief, not because the problems arising from the instability of the position in agriculture are of no importance, but because it will suffice to understand that

they can be solved only by economic and monetary measures. Under no circumstances, then, must we start from the idea that the difficulties affecting our agricultural market can be put right by a series of agricultural measures.

I am nevertheless glad to accede to your request for light on a number of problems which are particularly important for the agricultural market. First of all I would like to point out that by itself the uncertainty concerning parities both inside and outside the Community has extremely serious consequences for this market. This position is made even worse by the insecurity that stems from the floating of currencies. These two elements play the main roles. The value of adjusting parities for one, two or three years is debatable, and here I can only repeat what my colleague, Mr Barre, said in favour of the search for a lasting solution. All solutions adopted for one or two years only will entail the great difficulty, to which this market is especially sensitive, that constant readjustments will have to be made to the differences in exchange rates.

You might ask why it is the agricultural market above all which requires a clear-cut position in this fields? I can explain it to you as follows. The agricultural market would not be the source of any particular difficulties if there were no guaranteed prices. The agricultural market as such is in no more danger as a result of differences in parities than the market for industrial raw materials. The difficulties arise with guaranteed prices, in particular because real prices are almost always also the floor prices, in other words, at the intervention level. If the level of agricultural prices was higher, a little above that of the guaranteed prices, the obstacles would be much less formidable. To put it in more straightforward terms, at the moment prices cannot float downwards, but only upwards, as you can see.

This is why a revaluation would immediately create enormous difficulties, whereas devaluation would give rise to fewer objections from the point of view of price levels, at least for the farmers. But we are dealing with a common market in agricultural products. And one of the main achievements of our Community is precisely the fact that this common market gives farmers certain price guarantees, which form part of the mechanism adopted; this is the origin of the problem.

When changes are made in fixed parities—in other words if the rates are not left to float—it is always possible in theory to apply one of two systems. We can either take customs measures by applying surcharges or levies or, as we have done before, we can grant subsidies to farmers in the countries where the national price level falls because of a revaluation. I must add that the choice between the two systems no longer exists if exchange rates are floating and if fixed parities are not established for a definite period, in other words if there is a risk of further changes at any moment. In this case the only method possible is that of direct subsidies.

In short, we are at present faced with the following problem: prices in national monetary units can now really be maintained only by means of manipulations at frontiers. In themselves these manipulations do not at the moment present any difficulty for farmers as far as the level of farms prices is concerned. We can at least say that in the market mechanism which the European Commission operates each day, prices are maintained. But great difficulties arise in trade in agricultural products, that is, in the very important processing industry for agricultural products. These make up a good quarter or even a third of all agricultural trade, and the industry concerned is encountering major difficulties because of the differences in fixed parities, but even more because of swings in exchange rates. Floating rates have given rise to a devastating uncertainty on the market, which might disappear if a system of advance fixing were introduced. At present a trader dealing in agricultural products does not know what are the compensatory amounts and surcharges affecting imports and exports both at home and on the world market. This is the origin of his sense of insecurity; but it is not possible to integrate the present arrangements in a system of advance fixing. It is impossible, for it would involve too great a risk for the development of the agricultural market. So we cannot say when the time will be ripe for reintroducing a system of advance fixing which is so important to trade.

If I were asked now whether, in the light of last month's statistics, marked variations had been observed in trade, if there has been diversion of trade, I could not confirm it, for two reasons. First, because our statistics are always out of date; they try to keep up with facts. Secondly, because very many old contracts are still being fulfilled. We are therefore not in a position to tell whether there has been a deflection of trade. At all events, if the position of uncertainty continues for any length of time, a change will inevitably occur. There are already some portents of a development of this kind. I should add that the number of old contracts seems to be so high today that the Commission is beginning to wonder if they are not being backdated in some way to escape the levies. This is simply a supposition, but I insist on the point because I know that some members of the Parliament are very worried about this state of affairs. The Commission cannot check on anything and the Member States themselves will not be in a position to exercise the slightest control. Suffice it to say that the system applying to the agricultural market could not remain in force if the great uncertainty caused by floating exchange rates were to continue, for the situation would get completely out of control. I must stress this point, and strongly.

I have already said that as far as agricultural prices are concerned there is not much to report at the moment. Intervention is going ahead regularly and has not yet been put out of joint. However, the figures quoted by my colleague, Mr Barre, in connection with the German mark and Benelux, now show such differences that we are beginning to wonder whether the present system, i.e.

the introduction of compensatory amounts at the frontier, 7% for Germany, 3.5% to 3.6% for Benelux and 0% for Italy and France, will still work.

But that is not all. I must stress that politically, too, the position is becoming untenable. First, farmers have suddenly become aware that the system which guaranteed them a certain amount of security on the market, in spite of all the other hazards which they face, is not fixed for all time. This underlying insecurity prevailing on the agricultural market, and consequently on the political situation too, is causing the various agricultural organizations to lobby their governments to put an end to it with the aid of national measures. This, in my opinion, is a most serious development. In some countries, governments are being subjected to deliberate pressure on the grounds that if nothing is achieved at Community level, then national measures must be taken, either support measures or even perhaps customs measures which run counter to the Treaty. These national support measures do not have to be taken overtly. I can even admit that there is a rumour about that the governments are not remaining totally unmoved by the pressure. In other words there is a danger that we will revert at least in part to a system based on a national level of prices.

The European Commission will of course have to do everything in its power to oppose this trend, which would otherwise lead simply to the collapse of the common agricultural market and its disintegration by the application of national price levels and national measures. And who knows whether this development would be limited to agriculture? Would difficulties not arise in the industrial sector, the transport sector and others too? If this were to be the case, and the risk is very real at this moment, we should combat it with the last ounce of our strength, to prevent the development from spreading throughout the Community. It is therefore quite clear that we must put an end as early as possible to the precarious situation which prevails today.

It is above all this political situation which concerns the European Commission. For our part, we will not fail—as you have heard our President and Mr Barre confirm—to submit all the necessary proposals. We shall endeavour, with all the necessary prudence and after careful consideration, to put an end to the present situation as quickly as possible.”

Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission

“The measures announced on 15 August by President Nixon present us with a new situation. As soon as these measures were made public, the Commission of the European Communities sought to make an initial estimate of their possible consequences, in order to be able to decide on its position.

We came to the conclusion that not less than 87% of the European Community's exports to the United States are affected by the surcharge, and

this corresponds to an overall sum of \$5 800 million in 1970. According to our provisional estimates, exports to a total value of \$1 200 million are also affected by the measures taken to promote investment. Capital goods are therefore subject to a double import. In addition the United States Government hopes, through its DISC programme, to increase its exports to all other countries in the world by some \$1 500 million per year. It is by no means rash to state that on average, and taking into account the wide variations that will be apparent in certain cases, the European Community's exports to the United States will have to bear an extra burden of about 25 %.

Another consequence of these measures, and one which is absolutely impossible to quantify at present, is that major deflections are likely to occur at all points in the system of international trade.

It would not be at all surprising to see, as a result of these deflections, a number of exporting countries trying to conquer an increasing part of the European Community's market. The third consequence, and perhaps the most dangerous of all, lies in the temptation, which is very great, to react to the American measures by adopting counter-measures, one of the effects of which would be to set in motion everywhere the escalation of protectionism which is, so much feared. Twelve member states of GATT have already indicated that they intended to make use of their rights and to take at least compensatory measures. We know the discussion caused by Canada's drastic measures. If these protectionist measures were to spread, they would drag us further than ever along the perilous road of autarky, that is, towards a reduction in international trade. The Commission has worked on the principle that we must make proposals that can prevent the situation from degenerating in this direction. And what has the Community done so far? On 24 August the GATT Council met in Geneva. The Community managed to adopt a common position for this meeting which amounted to an unequivocal condemnation of the commercial policy measures taken by the United States, on the grounds that they were incompatible with the rules of GATT and no answer to the problem before us; this attitude reflected our firm intention of preserving our rights and also the idea, which the Vice-President has just analysed very clearly, that as there can be no question of starting a conflict with the United States, we must try to find a way out of this difficult situation together. This is precisely why, at the GATT Council, we expressed our understanding of the United States position.<sup>1</sup> Meeting again on 16 September, the GATT Council adopted an interim text which is very largely based on the argument we put forward at the first meeting and in the working party. We found that here, as in many other cases, the countries seeking membership cooperated with us at once; furthermore, we met with broad approval from the many other signatories of this important international agreement. The Council

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 149.

followed up the decisions taken within GATT and underpinned the common position adopted on this occasion by giving, in connection with the decisions taken in the monetary field, some details of the Community's approach to commercial policy. During the last Council session, which took place this week, the Commission set out in seven points its own views on the future of our commercial policy. I do not think that in this morning's debate I can go into all the details of these seven points. I shall therefore limit myself to sketching, but not expanding, the three guiding principles of our action.

The first of these principles is that we must agree a common position on the commercial problems. We have managed to do this for our relations with the outside world, and our success has had some effect. However, Community action is also required at internal level, and the Commission feels strongly that it should be accepted that any temporary protectionist measures which individual Member States feel to be the answer to their national problems should be concerted and examined at Community level. Otherwise we risk seeing the Community's internal market as well losing its Community character under the direct effect of the measures taken by the United States, while on the horizon we can discern threats to industrial products similar to those which Vice-President Mansholt has just been denouncing with vigour in connection with the agricultural market.

The second principle on which our action is based is the will to defend the rights which are ours by virtue of the international commitments into which we have entered, without however making the search for a solution more difficult by threatening to take counter-measures. Here we start out from the idea that a clear distinction can be drawn between retaliatory measures, which imply that the purpose is to take reprisals, and measures of understanding which can prove useful when the new trade situation has special effects. We have carefully avoided threats of retaliation and we intend to continue doing so.

Let us move on to the third guiding principle, which is perhaps fundamental, even for the debates in this House. We insisted, and the Council endorsed this concept in its Decision of 13 September, that the measures taken by President Nixon should be considered as an indivisible whole. It is in nobody's interest to isolate certain measures from this whole and to open negotiations on them; this also means that we must defend the line maintained in the Council Decision, namely that, in the light of the realities we have discussed this morning, the trade measures taken by the USA, and in particular the surcharge, cannot but hamper the search for a solution to the monetary problems."



*Resolution on the economic and monetary situation  
adopted by the European Parliament*

(22 September 1971)

*The European Parliament,*

- Confirming its resolution of 18 May 1971,<sup>1</sup>
  - Reiterating its resolutions of 3 and 4 December 1970,<sup>2</sup> its oral question 15/70 to the Council of the European Communities with debate during the plenary session of 11 February 1971 and the Council decisions on economic and monetary union of 8 February 1971,
  - Supporting the will shown by the Council on 25 March 1971 to develop Community policy in all its forms—economic and monetary policy, regional policy and social policy,
  - Having regard to the Council Decisions of 13 September 1971,
  - Having regard to the economic and monetary measures announced by the President of the United States of America on 15 August 1971,
  - Welcoming the statement made on 22 September 1971 before the European Parliament by the President-in-office of the Council, and also those of the representatives of the Commission;
1. Notes to its deep regret that the Community's institutions have still not found a Community response to the economic and monetary questions which have been pending for several months;
  2. Notes also that the common market, and in particular its agricultural sector, is hereby coming up against difficulties which are becoming intolerable;
  3. Concludes that under present conditions there can be no guarantee that the common agricultural prices, a Community obligation towards agriculture, will be fixed and correctly applied;
  4. Expects of the Community institutions that they should reach agreement as quickly as possible on a policy which
    - (a) reintroduces fixed parities and narrows margins within the Community, and
    - (b) makes possible greater flexibility in dealings with the rest of the world;

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 55, 3 June 1971, p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 151, 29 December 1970, pp. 23, 26 and 37.

5. Urges that the Community should take, within the organs responsible for reform of the international monetary system, the joint and resolute action which is so long overdue;
6. Expects of the Commission that following the report which the Council has instructed it to draw up on the consequences of the present situation on the functioning of the common agricultural market, it will work out concrete proposals on which the Council can take decisions that will make it possible to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 4;
7. Fully supports the action of the Commission and the Council for the urgent suppression of the temporary measures taken by certain countries and the rapid return to free growth of trade, with the interests of the developing countries always in mind;
8. Warns expressly against any autonomous measures which Member States may have already taken or may be planning to take, and urges the adoption of Community measures that can strengthen the Community and lead to economic and monetary union;
9. Draws attention to the responsible and firm position so far adopted by the EEC—the world's foremost trading power—in refusing to retaliate against the serious restrictions on trade imposed by the United States;
10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and to the Commission of the European Communities.

## ANNEX I

### *Documents*

#### Statements by the Commission

(16 August 1971)

"Following the measures which have just been taken by the President of the United States and in view of their effects on international monetary and commercial relations, the Commission has decided to meet on Tuesday 17 August after the meeting of the Monetary Committee.

In the present circumstances it feels that the member countries should adopt a joint position in order to defend their interests and to help restore international monetary order."

(17 and 18 August 1971)

"The Commission of the European Communities has made a preliminary examination of the implications for the Community and the world economy of the economic, monetary and commercial measures that have just been taken by the Government of the United States.

It notes that the principles on which the international monetary system has so far been based and which have contributed to the expansion of trade are being called in question.

The Commission is also concerned about certain measures which will have a negative impact on international trade and may in fact nullify the progress achieved in the Kennedy Round. In this connection, it does not consider that the policies pursued within the Community have created situations of "unfair competition" in dealings with the United States or with other non-member countries.

The Commission is convinced that the member countries of the Community will adopt common solutions enabling them to maintain their cohesion, strengthen their solidarity and contribute to further progress in international economic relations. It will do everything in its power to help them to implement these solutions.

The Commission hopes it will be possible for the countries which have applied for membership to concert their action with that taken by the Community, and that the United States and the Community will succeed in overcoming the present difficulties in a spirit of cooperation and friendship."

## Statement by the Council

(19 August 1971)

"The Council of Ministers of the European Communities today examined the measures which the American authorities adopted with a view to redressing their balance of payments. The Ministers consider that the suspension of dollar convertibility and the introduction of the 10% surcharge on imports will have a serious effect on international monetary stability and trade. These measures show clearly that if freedom is to be ensured for international trade and payments, there must be a reform of the international monetary system involving any readjustment of parities which is found to be necessary. With this end in view the Member States will take joint action in the appropriate international authorities, particularly in the International Monetary Fund, an institution whose role is essential.

Aware of the need to reopen the Member States' exchange markets next Monday, the Council agreed on the advisability of adopting measures which should maintain orderly conditions in the operation of these markets, pending a reform of the international monetary system. Close contact has been established with the authorities of the United Kingdom.

The Council agrees that the exchange rate for the United States dollar should find its own level in some Community countries on a single exchange market, and be fixed in other countries on a two-tier exchange market.

Finally, the Council has decided to instruct the Committee of Governors of Central Banks and the Monetary Committee to follow developments on the exchange markets of the Community countries in order to put forward as early as possible proposals on the intervention techniques which could gradually reduce the margins of fluctuation between Community currencies and so improve the functioning of the common agricultural market, which is vital for activating the process of establishing economic and monetary union.

The Council will meet again on 13 September 1971."

### Memorandum from the Commission to the Council on the problems raised by the present monetary situation

(10 September 1971)

1. The measures taken on 15 August by the United States Government have created an international crisis which will be felt far beyond the bounds of economic, commercial and monetary policy.

The task which must now be fulfilled consists in particular of rebuilding an international and monetary system on the foundation of the institutions which have managed it hitherto (IMF and GATT) and taking into account the needs of the developing countries, which are likely to be the main victims of the present disruptions.

The Commission considers that we shall be far more successful in attaining this objective if the Community, in close collaboration with the countries seeking membership, pursues with resolution and coherence the establishment of economic and monetary union, which is necessary not only for its own development but also for a better balance in international economic relations.

Convinced that the Community can play an essential role in the major international meetings which will be seeking solutions to the monetary problems to be solved, the Commission feels it must submit to the Council its views on the existing situation.

2. The Commission has noted with interest the exchanges of views which were held within the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of Central Banks on reform of the international monetary system. It thinks that they can provide a useful contribution in drawing up a joint position within the Group of Ten and the IMF.

In this connection it would like to make the following remarks:

(a) A satisfactory balance will be restored to international payments relations only if there is a realignment of the parity relationships between the currencies of the industrialized countries.

This realignment should involve the currencies of all the countries concerned, including the dollar; it should be carried out in conditions which ensure that the burden of readjustment is shared out in the light of the relative economic positions of these countries.

In this context, the commercial measures taken by the United States—on which the Commission reserves the right to submit to the Council proposals for a Community position—introduce an element of uncertainty in the assessment of the relative competitive capacities of the economies. The abolition of these measures would be a useful contribution to solving the problem of realigning parities.

The new equilibrium in international payments will be maintained only if, in future, all countries or organized groupings of countries without exception respect the obligations and requirements of the process of adjusting the balance of payments and implement the appropriate domestic policies.

(b) The reforms to be carried out in the international monetary system must respect the principle of fixed parities, as this is necessary for the security of financial operations and the growth of trade, both of which are matters of particular interest to the Community in its position of the world's foremost trading unit.

However, the smooth functioning of a system of fixed parities requires that measures be taken to deal with international movements of capital. There are some major deficiencies in the Bretton Woods Agreements on this point. These deficiencies could be made up by action along two lines: a slight widening of fluctuation margins to offset the effect of capital movements

brought about by differences in interest rates, and an effective regulation of the flows of short-term capital, as these are a source of instability.

(c) International liquidities will still be made up of gold and, increasingly, of reserve instruments created and managed at international level; this implies adjustment and extension of the system of special drawing rights. A gradual rundown of the reserve role played by national currencies must therefore be organized.

This opportunity should be seized so that the authority of the IMF can be enhanced and its possibilities of action reinforced wherever it exercises powers and so that steps may be taken to ensure that the Community can act as a Community in this institution.

3. The existing monetary difficulties are unquestionably a source of danger for the Community. The common agricultural policy is affected by them: even if trade has not been interrupted at present, the single market no longer exists. Progress towards economic and monetary union is at a standstill. There is a danger that the process which, for the last 15 years, has ensured the expansion of the common market may no longer appear to be irreversible. These dangers could only grow worse if the present situation continued for too long.

This is why the Commission has since 9 May 1971 been endeavouring in the Council and in the Conference of Ministers of Finance to bring the positions of the Member States closer together. It is also why it on 19 August last endorsed the formula suggested by the Monetary Committee for harmonizing exchange arrangements within the Community.

The Commission does not, of course—as the fixing of new parity relationships between the currencies of the Member States cannot at present be envisaged—underestimate the difficulties which are raised by the choice of an interim system that could limit the drawbacks which the Community faces because of the present situation.

It feels, however, that the Member States could come to an agreement on a formula which would be based on the principles which it put forward at the Council meeting on 19 August 1971:

- (a) Establishment of fixed and realistic exchange rates to be agreed on between the member countries, without prejudice to the official parities;
- (b) Introduction of a certain flexibility in exchange rates for operations with non-member countries, in particular by a slight widening of fluctuation margins, the size of which would still remain to be determined; the effective rates for the Community currencies should not deviate from the agreed rates by more than 1.5%, a margin which would be gradually reduced in accordance with the Council resolution of 22 March 1971 on economic and monetary union;

- (c) Application by all Member States of effective measures to establish a concerted policy against excessive capital inflows and to limit their effects on internal liquidity;
- (d) Concerted intervention by central banks on the exchange markets, to be carried out increasingly in Community currencies till such time as the Community possesses an autonomously fixed unit of account, the functions of which would be gradually enlarged;
- (e) Institution of a mechanism that will bring about financial solidarity leading to the European fund monetary cooperation provided for in the Council resolution of 22 March 1971.

4. The Commission hopes that the Council will accept the points set out in Section 2 of this memorandum as the basis of the joint position to be adopted by the Member States in the Group of Ten and the IMF.

With regard to Section 3, the Commission requests the Council to confirm the instruction given on 19 August 1971 to the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of Central Banks, under which they are to seek methods for stabilizing exchange relations between the Member States and to report back as early as possible.

#### Conclusions of the Council on 13 September 1971

"I. The Council of the European Communities has re-examined the problems existing subsequent to the measures taken on 15 August 1971 by the United States Government.

It considers that the fundamental problem is that of the reconstruction of the international economic and monetary system, starting with the institutions which have managed it hitherto (IMF and GATT) and taking into account the needs of the developing countries.

The Council considers that it is necessary for the countries of the Community to adopt a joint position on this matter, in close liaison with the countries which have applied for membership.

Having taken note of the work of the Monetary Committee and of the Committee of Governors of Central Banks, as well as of the communication addressed to it by the Commission on 9 September 1971, the Council has agreed that the Community position within the Group of Ten and the IMF should be based on the following principles:

- (a) The reforms to be made to the international monetary system will have to comply with the principle of fixed parities, which must be changed as soon as it is found that they have ceased to be realistic. Such a system is necessary for the security of financial operations and the growth of trade, both of which are matters of particular interest to the Community in its position as the world's leading trading unit.

A satisfactory balance in international payments, based on the principles set out above, will only be achieved by a differential realignment of the relative par values of the currencies of the industrialized countries. Such a realignment should embrace the currencies of all the countries concerned, including the dollar; it would have to be carried out in such a way that the distribution of the burdens of adjustment reflect the relative economic situations of these countries and their foreseeable development.

(b) The proper functioning of an international monetary system reformed in this way would require the implementation of measures to deal with international movements of capital. Such measures could include a limited widening of the margin of fluctuation of exchange rates, so as to counter the effects of differences in rates of interest, and appropriate measures to discourage the short-term movements which disturb capital markets.

(c) International liquidities will still consist of gold and, increasingly, of reserve instruments collectively created and internationally managed. This implies adjustment and development of the system of special drawing rights, in conjunction with a gradual decrease in the reserve role of national currencies.

(d) It will be possible to maintain the new balance of international payments only if, in future, all countries and organized groups of countries comply, without exception, with the obligations and constraints which the process of adjustment imposes on the balance of payments and put into effect the appropriate domestic policies.

(e) Within the framework of the reformed international monetary system, the IMF's authority will have to be strengthened and its opportunities for action enlarged in all the sectors in which it is competent. The Member States of the Community will have to endeavour to adopt joint positions within the IMF.

Noting that IMF operations have been rendered more difficult by the recent events, the Council considers it essential that the operations of that institution should continue normally, thanks to internal arrangements relating to transactions in the principal currencies used by the Fund. The continuance of the Fund's activities is of interest not only to the industrialized countries but even more to the developing countries; it would also be an essential condition for the smooth operation of a specifically Community exchange system.

II. The Council has also examined developments in the currency markets of the Community countries.

Noting that the proper functioning of those markets has not been seriously disturbed so far, it has expressed its satisfaction at the cooperation which has developed between the Central Banks of the Community, and would like to see that cooperation maintained.

Recognizing that if the present monetary difficulties were to continue for too long they would undoubtedly imperil the proper functioning of the Community, particularly of the common agricultural policy, the Council has asked



the Commission to submit a special report on the consequences of the present situation as regards the operation of the common market in agriculture and has confirmed the mandate which it gave the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks on 19 August 1971 to seek without delay methods which would permit the stabilization of exchange relations between the countries of the Community.

III. The Council emphasized the gravity of the American decision to institute a 10% surcharge and tax reliefs in favour of domestic investments and exports. Such measures prevent the creation of realistic exchange rates and impede the readjustment of parities. Furthermore, they may cause serious disturbances in international trade. The Council therefore requests the abolition of these measures.”

Document drawn up by the Commission and submitted to the Council  
on the “consequences for the Community of the present situation  
in the monetary and commercial fields”

(16 September 1971)

On 6 September 1971 the Commission decided to draw up a list of the effects which the American measures (monetary and commercial) and the measures taken in consequence by the Governments of the Member States (floating of certain currencies) have already had or are likely to have in the various spheres of Community activity. This document<sup>1</sup> was submitted to the Council on 16 September.

Council press release

(20/21 September 1971)

“On the basis of a written document submitted by the Commission, the Council continued its examination of the problems arising from the measures taken by the United States Government on 15 August 1971.

The Council confirmed the views it had expressed on the subject at the meeting of 13 September 1971, and once again stressed the conclusions it had reached at that meeting. In particular, it expressed anxiety as to the repercussions these measures would have on the harmonious and balanced development of international trade desired by the Community and on the programmes aimed at encouraging the developing countries to participate to a greater extent in world trade. In this context the Council was particularly concerned about the consequences that the American measures might have for the Associated States.

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement 6/71, Annex to Bulletin 9/10-1971.

The Council noted with satisfaction the conclusions reached by the GATT Council at its meeting on 16 September 1971, and approved the position on the matter taken by the Community delegation both in GATT and in the other international organizations concerned.

The Council also examined the political aspects of the situation and recognized the need to safeguard and strengthen the internal unity of the Community by giving further impetus to integration policies, with particular regard to commitments undertaken in the course of the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union which, along with enlargement of the Community, is the most significant factor in Community development at the present time. This development does indeed appear to constitute the most effective means of overcoming the present difficulties.

With this end in view the Council, in collaboration with the Commission, proposes to study all aspects of the situation in greater detail at a later stage and to follow developments so as to be able to adopt at Community level any decisions that prove necessary. Consultation with the applicant countries will of course continue."

## ANNEX II

### *Data on commercial relations between the United States and the Community*

The effects of the 10% surcharge on American imports announced by President Nixon on 15 August can only be assessed in the light of the principal data on trade between the Community and the United States. It should also be pointed out that the 10% surcharge on all imports annuls *de facto* and unilaterally the achievements of the Kennedy Round of negotiations.

Since the Common Market came into existence in 1958, trade between the Community and the United States has tripled and reached a total of \$16 000 million in 1970.

1. Imports by the Community from the United States rose from \$6 300 million in 1968 to \$7 300 million in 1969 and to \$9 038 million in 1970.

American exports to the Community increased by 21% in 1970, which was appreciably more than for exports to EFTA (11%) or to the rest of the world (12%).

Between 1959 and 1970 American exports to the Community rose by 341%, while those to the rest of the world rose by only 269%.

2. Community exports to the United States also increased, rising from \$5 700 million in 1968 to \$5 900 million in 1969 and \$6 570 million in 1970 (see table).

Since 1958 the Community has constantly had a heavy deficit in its balance of trade with the United States (this has averaged some \$2 000 million per year). Last year the deficit amounted to \$2 400 million.

3. To complete the picture of trade relations between the United States and the Community, the rapid development of direct American investments in the Community must also be taken into account. These investments rose from \$1 900 million in 1958 to \$10 200 million in 1969 and an estimated \$13 000 million in 1970.

Because of American investment in the Common Market countries, many products which were previously exported from the United States are now produced in Europe. In 1968, the sales of American subsidiaries located in the Community were \$14 000 million, which is 2.5 times the value of all American exports to the Community. In 1970, American companies repatriated some \$1 000 million in profits from their direct investments in the Community.

Direct investment by Common Market companies in the United States, on the contrary, has always been relatively modest, and does not reach one

third of the figure for American investment in the Community. It represented \$1 500 million in 1960 and had risen to \$3 300 million in 1969.

Because of the structure of Community exports to the United States, only a small proportion of which are products with zero duty and products subject to quantitative restrictions—these products being exempt from the 10% surcharge—80%, and not 50% of Community exports will in fact be affected by the American measures.

Among the sectors particularly affected are motor vehicles, chemicals, textiles, machine tools, steel, footwear and foodstuffs including beverages.

TABLE

1. *Exports from the Community to the United States in 1970 (in million US dollars)*

Germany	3 110
Italy	1 310
France	930
Belgium-Luxembourg	700
Netherlands	520
Total EEC	6 570

2. *Exports from the EEC to the United States in certain important sectors (in million US dollars)*

Glass	100
Beverages	170
Footwear	300
Chemicals	380
Textiles	400
Steel	620
Machine tools	1 200
Motor vehicles	1 200

3. *Trade Balance*

	Exports to US	Imports from US	Balance
1958	1 664	2 808	— 1 144
1964	2 849	5 438	— 2 589
1969	5 958	7 326	— 1 368

## II. GUIDE LINES FOR A COMMUNITY POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

1. The Treaty of Rome, which established very specific links between the Member States of the European Economic Community for the practical purpose of promoting their shared material interests and preparing them for their common political destiny, did not overlook the external links existing between certain members and many developing countries.

Thus, on the basis of Part IV and various protocols to the Treaty, forms of association have been established and improved to promote, by various methods, the economic and social development of the African States and Madagascar (AASM), three East African countries and several other countries, particularly in the West Indies. In addition, a regional policy for the Mediterranean basin is being worked out on the basis of the Declarations of Intention annexed to the Treaty.

2. The so-called "Yaoundé" policy of association has undoubtedly served as a technical test-bench for the Community and has also demonstrated its political determination to take increasing account of its responsibilities to all developing countries.

So long as the majority of these countries had active bilateral arrangements for cooperation with the individual member States, the Community appeared to them as a customs and agricultural organisation which was likely to block the expansion of their trade and, in any case, had no means of helping directly in solving their development problems.

This initial, wholly negative view of the Community has been corrected as is shown clearly by the rapid growth of its trade with the developing countries.

This change for the better has also been deliberately fostered by the commercial measures taken by the Community, chiefly in the form of preferential and trade agreements, independent tariff concessions on products of interest to the developing countries, the policy of world agreements and, lastly, the introduction this year of generalized preferences for finished and semi-finished products.

3. It is noteworthy that several of these measures have been taken simultaneously and to some extent, in line with the various stages and decisions which have marked the progress of the Yaoundé association.

The Community has tried to maintain a balance between the complete and active, but geographically limited, policy adopted for its relations with the Associated African States and Madagascar and the arrangements which it felt

should be offered to the other developing countries by virtue of the Community's growing weight in world trade.

It is important to stress this fact because it puts an end to the sterile dispute between regional and world-wide solutions for development problems.

4. Under-development is not of the same nature throughout the world; it is linked with specific geographical and historical factors and has hitherto been able to mobilise only limited means of action. The Community has therefore launched a regional policy for development cooperation which now forms part of the Community's achievements and must be pursued, improved and strengthened.

But the Community is also concerning itself increasingly with the other interests of the developing countries, through a dialogue with other regions such as Latin America, and is cooperating in action on a world scale of the kind for which UNCTAD was set up. This policy is designed as an essential supplement to association mentioned earlier, and not as a substitute.

5. It must be recognized, however, that the developing countries as a whole expect more of the Community, especially now that it is to be enlarged, and of the Second United Nations Development Decade, which acknowledges that the tariff measures so far adopted are of limited scope.

The Commission therefore believes that the time has come for the Community to formulate a development cooperation programme which will be both all-embracing and selective (and thus suitable for special cases). The main line of such a policy would be better coordination of the resources of the Member States and the Community in order to advance from what has already been achieved and add fresh forms of action and new instruments with a more general scope.

6. The Community's interests and existing undertakings and the prospect of enlargement and of the third UNCTAD call here and now for the formulation of such a policy for the coming years. In this context, mention need only be made of the adaptation of the Mediterranean agreements to an enlarged Community, the renewal of the agreements with the Maghreb countries on a broader basis, the negotiation of the association with the AASM and certain Commonwealth countries to cover the enlarged Community, the measures relating to basic products and generalized preferences and so on.

7. However, while this list to some extent forms the main body of the action programme, there are other matters which cannot be neglected and are also included in the memorandum approved by the Commission at the end of July 1971. All the ideas involved and measures required are discussed in detail in this memorandum, a summary of which was approved by the

Commission. This summary<sup>1</sup> begins by enumerating the main lessons to be drawn from twelve years of cooperation between the Member States and the Community, on the one hand, and the developing countries on the other; it then lays down general guide lines and suggests the main forms of action for a Community development policy. It is accompanied by two "working documents" containing respectively a detailed analysis of twelve years of cooperation with the developing countries and various data and statistics. The Commission will later be circulating a further document assessing achievements and developments which will make it possible to move forward from general guide lines to a programme of action.

The Commission trusts that the Community institutions will make a very detailed study in the most constructive spirit possible. It hopes that the memorandum which it has submitted to the Council and to the European Parliament, and which has been published, will provide the basis for a substantive debate in the Community institutions on the main lines and means of action of a Community development cooperation policy which will in future enable the Community to assume more of its responsibilities as a major economic and political unit.

8. The Commission is aware that a genuinely common development cooperation policy will not be possible until further progress has been made towards economic and political union. That is why its plans for action and provision of the necessary resources are intended to take effect gradually.

Indeed, apart from the fact that development cooperation is a major element in the foreign policy of Member States, the powers and means of cooperation which must be used to achieve the same purpose are shared between the Community and the member countries. The policy followed by the Member States—which hold the main instruments of technical and financial cooperation—cannot therefore be considered separately from the policy of the Community, which has a valuable instrument of cooperation in the shape of its common trade policy.

9. The Commission suggests four main guide lines for the Community policy for cooperation.

a) Among other things, the policy for cooperation can only be effective if internal economic policies are compatible with the external aims of such cooperation. The importance of this relationship and the difficulty of achieving it are well illustrated by the fact that the Community has so far been unable to participate in the world sugar agreement. The Commission recommends, therefore, that the Community and the Member States should in future

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<sup>1</sup> The summary of this memorandum, of which this chapter reproduces certain extracts in full or in shortened form, is given in Supplement 5/71 annexed to this Bulletin.

adapt their industrial, agricultural, social and other policies as closely as possible to this objective. The process will of course have to be programmed and measures taken to avoid major social and structural repercussions within the Community.

*b)* Many internal and external difficulties arise from the division of responsibilities between the Member States and the Community and from the existence of independent national policies. To overcome these difficulties, the policies of Member States should be coordinated with each other and with the policy of the Community. Coordination does not mean, however, that the ultimate objective should be uniform and identical policies. The aim is to introduce a greater measure of cohesion and achieve more effective action in a field where various levels of decision will continue to exist side by side.

*c)* Without losing sight of its general responsibilities towards all developing countries, the Community should extend and improve the privileged cooperation it has already instituted with certain countries in Africa south of the Sahara and with the countries of the Mediterranean Basin.

— The continuance of the association with the black African countries and Madagascar, which was reaffirmed by the Community during the negotiations for enlargement, calls for the maintenance of a three-part structure—free trade technical and financial cooperation, institutional relations—on which the economic effectiveness and political significance of the association depend. If this form of association is extended to other, mainly African, countries as a consequence of the enlargement of the Community, practical solutions will have to be sought for any problems created by this extension without endangering the fundamental structure of the association.

— It is in the Community's interests to bring its present commitments with certain Mediterranean countries more closely into line and to make them more effective by gradually extending the terms of commercial agreements to include measures for financial and technical cooperation, which would also cover a number of social problems.

— Supplementing this regional policy of special relations, the Community will continue to cooperate in measures on a world scale and will develop the dialogue already started with other regions such as Latin America.

*d)* In addition to the means required to strengthen cooperation with the Associated African Countries and the countries round the Mediterranean, the Commission considers it essential that the Community should be furnished with increasing means of technical and financial cooperation so that its policy can be given a better geographical balance. Action will of course have to be selective and complementary to measures taken by the Member States individually.



The memorandum concludes by listing a number of measures to give effect to Community policy during the seventies, which the Commission will later define in greater detail.

Finally, the Commission stresses that the first essential condition for working out and applying such a policy—even before the need for a gradual extension of the Community's powers in this field—is close coordination of the policies of Member States and of the Community, to be undertaken through the Community institutions by methods which will be worked out in the light of experience.

### III. INSTITUTION OF A COMMUNITY ENERGY POLICY: NEW COMMISSION PROPOSALS

In December 1968 the Commission laid before the Council a set of "First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy";<sup>1</sup> the Council approved the basic principles of these and, at its meeting on 13 November 1969, requested the Commission to submit practical proposals on the urgent matters as soon as possible.

Since then, work<sup>1</sup> has been put in hand and various proposals framed in accordance with the guidelines. Developments in the world energy market meantime have proved these to be sound, but at the same time underscored the need to press ahead faster towards a common energy policy. In particular, these developments have revealed:

- (a) the need for appropriate arrangements to counteract any cutting-off of part of the flow of energy imports;
- (b) the desirability of furthering the unification of the market;
- (c) the importance of a common procurement policy.

It is with these points that the Commission has been concerned in its latest activities and proposals in regard to energy policy, which are outlined in a memorandum submitted to the Council on 29 July 1971.

#### *Emergency strategy*

Since January of this year, the Commission has prepared in cooperation with Government experts a catalogue of the legal and administrative provisions available to Member States for coping with energy supply difficulties. Next it will go on to consider the various possibilities for action at Community level, and their legal implications. After that, a procedure will have to be agreed for cooperation between the national authorities and the Commission as to the action to be taken in the event of a supply crisis and the means for ensuring coordination of such action within the Community. The Commission is also proposing that the Council amend the 1968 directive on stockpiling and raise the minimum level of oil stocks to be held by Member States to 90 days' consumption at the rate of the previous year.

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

### *Market unification*

A common internal market is vital to the pursuit of a common energy policy. Of the various factors influencing the state and pattern of the energy market, a number have been listed as requiring that special provision be made for ensuring that the individual countries' arrangements are consistent Community-wise, and for the progressive institution of a common policy.

With this end in view, the Commission, with the Government experts, is to catalogue the Member States' laws and regulations concerning the construction and operation of refineries, pipelines and service stations and the pricing of petroleum products, and to proceed with the establishment of arrangements for periodically obtaining particulars of the prices charged in the market from a selection of enterprises forming a representative sample of the energy sector, and prepared to cooperate voluntarily.

The Commission has once more emphasized the very great importance it attaches to its proposed directive on approximation of excise duties on liquid fuels.

### *Commercial and procurement policy*

This is an all-important element in any common energy policy, especially with respect to oil and natural gas. It should consist, among other things, in a policy of cooperation between the Community and the developing countries serving to further those countries' industrial, economic and social development, to make for more extensive trade and more stable relations between them and the Community and afford a more satisfactory basis for the operations of the enterprises responsible for keeping the Community supplied with these products.

There are some operations in the oil and natural gas sector which are of special value to the Community and should therefore be expanded. With this in view the Commission has proposed to the Council a regulation instituting arrangements on the same lines as those provided for in the chapter of the Euratom Treaty on "joint enterprises". As regards coal, production problems and the part to be played by imported coal in the Community's overall supply will require further study. Lastly, the Commission is proposing the implementation of Article 172(4) of the Euratom Treaty, which provides for the raising of loans to be re-lent on ruling market terms for the building of nuclear power-stations in the Community.

### *The Commission's latest proposals*

The Commission hopes that this corpus of proposals and activities will enable further progress to be made towards a common energy policy in line

with the First Guidelines. The proposals put forward in the memorandum of 29 July were in substance as follows.

### Upping of minimum stocks of crude oil

Upon a proposal from the Commission the Council, in December 1968, adopted a directive requiring Member States to hold sufficient stocks of the main petroleum products (gasoline, diesel oil and fuel oil) to cover demand during the period needed to take appropriate action. The minimum of 65 days' consumption then set is not now regarded by the Commission as enough to meet a really critical shortage. In the last few years the Community's supply pattern has changed radically in a number of respects, more particularly inasmuch as the Western Hemisphere has practically no standby production capacity left and very little reserve transport capacity either. Accordingly, the Commission has proposed that the Council amend the 1968 directive on stockpiling and increase the level of stocks to 90 days' consumption at the previous year's rate, the extra stocks to be assembled as soon as possible after the amended directive takes effect, and in any event by 1 January 1975 at latest. The Member States represented on the Oil Committee of OECD some time ago, on 1 December 1970, when endorsing a report on stocks, adopted a recommendation that stocks of crude in all OECD countries should be increased to 90 days' consumption.

### Formation of joint enterprises

Certain operations in the oil and natural gas sector—including more especially prospection and opening-up, but also transport and storage—are of particular importance if the Community is to be able to depend on a secure energy supply at the most stable and advantageous prices possible. Now these operations involve substantial capital expenditure and, some of them at any rate, a considerable measure of risk. On the other hand the enterprises engaging in them in the Community do not all enjoy the same facilities as are afforded certain majors in their country of origin.

To promote to the full operations of such importance to the Community's security of supplies of oil and natural gas, the Commission's proposed regulation provides for the establishment of a Community system to encourage enterprises to cooperate and pool their resources, and for specific possibilities for granting aids under this system. The adoption of arrangements similar to those indicated in the Euratom Treaty's provisions on "joint enterprises" would seem calculated to meet this purpose.

By the terms of the Commission's proposal, enterprises engaging in operations of vital importance to the Community's supply of these products

could be formed into joint enterprises, provided the venture involved firms from two or more Member States. All schemes for the formation of a joint enterprise would be scrutinized by the Commission, which would then forward a detailed report, together with its own reasoned opinion, to the Council. If the opinion was in favour, the Commission would further submit proposals with regard to the articles of association of the joint enterprise, its possible part-financing by the Community, and as to whether, and on what terms, it should be allowed some or all of the concessions listed in the annex to the regulation. The decision for or against formation as such would be taken by the Council acting by a qualified majority, but a unanimous Council vote would be needed on Community part-financing and on the granting of concessions (in the main, certain tax reliefs, but also loan guarantees, low-interest loans or loans for prospection operations which need not be repaid if the operations prove fruitless).

#### Borrowing to finance nuclear power stations

Greater production of nuclear electricity would help to reduce the Community's present overdependence on imported energy. The difficulty of stepping up nuclear generation quickly is due in no small measure to financial consideration: nuclear electricity can be produced at competitive cost, but a nuclear power station is more expensive to build than a conventional one.

Over and above whatever measures it may advocate for dealing with the structural problems at Community level, and without prejudice to the possibility of increased assistance from the European Investment Bank, the Commission has proposed to the Council the implementation of Article 172(4) of the Euratom Treaty, which permits borrowing for the purpose of financing research or investment in the nuclear sector. The funds so raised would be used to grant, on ruling market terms, redeemable Community loans towards capital projects in the nuclear industry. The first loan authorization, running from the date of the Council's decision to the end of 1972, would be for a ceiling amount of 100 million u.a., which would cover the extra cost, as against conventional plants, of installing two nuclear stations each of 1 000 MWe.

#### IV. THE COMMUNITY'S ENVIRONMENT POLICY

In its awareness of the very great importance that the protection and improvement of the environment have for the Community, and since it believes that this is one of the most pressing and far-reaching tasks facing both the Member States and the highly industrialized countries of the world as a whole, the Commission, on 22 July 1971, endorsed a "first memorandum" on the Community's environment policy. This document is to be sent to the competent authorities and to the various economic and professional groups concerned in the Member States and also in the candidate countries, so as to obtain their opinions on the matter. The document will also be forwarded to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee. The Commission reserves the right to make formal proposals to the Council at a later date, bearing in mind the reactions it will have obtained from interested States and groups.

In its document the Commission stresses that "studies and research must be carried out as quickly as possible and at the same time decisions elaborated and implemented which would make it possible;

- (i) To limit, and where possible, do away with the harmful effects on the environment of technical progress and, more generally, of economic and social activity, while ensuring that the fight against pollution does not turn into a fight against economic growth and progress in general;
- (ii) To conserve natural resources which are already or are likely to become very rare, or even in danger of complete destruction, by keeping a close watch on the equilibrium of ecological systems and protecting the biosphere;
- (iii) To plan land usage so as to counteract in particular the harmful effects of growing concentrations of population in towns;
- (iv) To guide future progress and, where necessary, bring about new forms of advance so as to meet man's real needs, expressed not only in quantitative but also in qualitative terms."

##### *The Community's role*

This first document states that the Community and the Member States should not only keep an increasingly close watch on the harmful effects of current changes, but should also take the necessary steps to ensure that the economic and social progress flowing from their joint action results both in raising living standards and in constantly improving living conditions. The qualitative improvement in living conditions resulting from an effective fight

against pollution and improvements in the surroundings in which people live today constitute one of the major aspects of "a harmonious development of economic activities throughout the Community", in accordance with the mission assigned to the Community by Article 2 of the EEC Treaty.

The Council and the Governments of the Member States reaffirmed their desire to pursue this aim on 9 February 1971. The Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme which they approved indicates that the Community's economic policy may not be limited to growth and stability objectives but finds its sense and purpose in the contribution it makes to a better way of life: it should be attached both to increasing living standards and to improving the quality of life; it should also contribute towards providing greater stability for the benefit of the less-favoured social classes.

The Member States and the Community should concentrate their efforts not simply on finding a straight compromise between a policy of economic growth and a better environment, but should strive to adopt a new attitude: they should pay greater attention to the qualitative rather than the quantitative aspects of technological progress, take greater heed of the social cost of damage to the environment, integrate ecological factors in economic programmes and decisions, accept the financial sacrifices inherent in the fight against pollution and, in improving our surroundings, adapt present institutions so as to equip them to tackle and solve problems which often transcend the traditional political and economic framework. In a society subject to ever increasing population growth, greater urbanization and ubiquitous industrialization, the environment may not simply be looked upon as something external whose attacks and aggressions must be suffered passively, but as a factor indissolubly linked with the organization and progress of mankind. From now on the European Community must recognize the essential task of protecting and improving the environment as a duty to our civilization.

It is also worthwhile mentioning that the solving of problems raised by damage to the environment and living conditions also concerns the Community for reasons more specifically relating to some of the special tasks assigned to it under the Treaties.

The nature of pollution, which manifests itself regardless of frontiers, and the economic and commercial consequences of the measures intended to eliminate it, dictate that these measures be taken at international and, in the first place, at Community level. The outlay required to eliminate or even reduce pollution will in some cases be substantial. In particular, research and development work, the creation of monitoring and observation systems and new industrial investment (laboratories, filtering plants, new factories, etc.) will be necessary. This expenditure will be all the greater since the new maximum admissible levels laid down by the authorities will be more restrictive. When this occurs, measures taken by a particular country might penalize

certain sectors of its economy or industry vis-à-vis competitors in other countries, where less attention is paid to the dangers of pollution, or where concepts differ as regards allocating expenditure incurred in combating it.

Although distortions of this kind must be dealt with by means of international agreements, it is particularly important and urgent that this should be done within the framework of a Community already forming a single market and setting itself the goal of establishing economic union. The differences between the measures taken in the various member countries, which would seem to reflect a different appreciation as to the effects of pollution, the objects of anti-pollution campaigns, or even of who should pay for them, would definitely lead to distortions of competition and of investment incompatible with the proper functioning of the Common Market.

Similarly, disparities between the laws and regulations relating to products likely in themselves, or through their use, to cause certain forms of pollution, create technical obstacles to trade which must be eliminated in accordance with the regulations of the EEC Treaty as regards Member States and, where necessary, between the Community and third countries by means of international agreements.

In addition, the growth of industrial and agricultural activities, increasing urbanization and the utilization of more and more space for leisure and recreation make it particularly necessary for rational use to be made of the available geographic and economic area and of natural resources. The latter, which were hitherto considered to be unlimited and free, henceforth represent rare and costly economic resources which must be safeguarded and looked after.

It is important to avoid the destructive influence on the quality of the environment of present-day technological, economic and sociological changes. We should rather profit from these changes to improve and make better use of our environment. The importance of these changes in the coming years means that the quality of the natural and urban environment of Europeans in two or three decades may be either greatly improved or deteriorated by policies adopted today—with all the resultant positive or negative consequences on social equilibrium and civilization.

In view of its high average population density, of the speed of change in the world today and of the long time scales inherent in preparing and implementing planning decisions based on detailed forward studies, the Community must forthwith pay serious attention to these problems.

The extent and natural diversity of regions and areas characteristic of the Community, the unequal distribution of population and economic activity in these regions, the removal of obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital, as laid down by the Treaties, must lead us to look for



and find Community-level solutions for the planning problems facing all Member States.

Finally, problems such as cleansing and improving rivers like the Rhine and its tributaries, which flow through several Member States, or the campaign against the pollution of seas such as the Mediterranean or the North Sea, which are of great benefit to all Member States must be tackled immediately and as a matter of urgency. Work on this scale may only be properly carried out through preparation and implementation of common decisions concerning the aims sought, the solutions to be attempted and the methods to be used.

### *General action programme*

The attainment of the aims and tasks defined above necessitates the implementation of a Community action programme as regards the environment which is both vast and concrete. This programme should in particular include the following points:

1. The introduction at Community level of rules for reducing or eliminating the risks to health and well-being caused by pollution and environmental nuisances. This action would protect the health of the public and the quality of the environment in the Community while preventing the creation of new obstacles to trade or distortions of competition between Member States.
2. The organization on the basis of existing national installations of a Community observation network on water, air and soil pollution, and the setting-up of a joint centre for processing the results of these observations so as to provide the Community and its Member States with full and comparable information on pollution levels and to ensure that the common rules are properly respected.
3. The implementation of coordinated research programme, with possible Community financial participation, so as to:
  - (i) improve knowledge of pollution phenomena required if the Community rules mentioned above are to be introduced;
  - (ii) improve the necessary measurement methods and techniques;
  - (iii) research and develop new industrial products and processes producing less pollution or none at all.
4. Cooperation between Member States with a view to harmonizing and strengthening checks on how individuals respect anti-pollution rules and measures for reducing infringements of these.

5. Possible financial support for anti-pollution work by individuals at regional level or in a particular industry.

6. The conservation and planning of the Community's land, resources and natural surroundings, in particular within the framework of agricultural and regional policies.

7. Support for improvements in certain regions of general interest to the Community (for example, the Rhine basin and sea coasts) and financial participation in setting up and running supervisory and planning bodies for these regions.

8. The Community's participation as such in the work of international organizations aimed at conserving the world's natural resources and at avoiding obstacles to international trade. A move of this kind would make it possible to ensure respect for specific Community interests.

9. Study of the usefulness of setting up a European Institute of the Environment, bearing in mind the various initiatives already taken by Member States.

An Institute of this kind might coordinate at Community level studies and research undertaken in the Community to protect the environment, with a view to:

- (i) stimulating by means of studies or through seminars and conferences, thinking on better living conditions and preparing a model for European civilization;
- (ii) assessing the Community's natural resources and preparing a general plan for managing and improving these in the long term;
- (iii) collecting, preparing, supplementing and disseminating at Community level information and facts relating to the environment, in particular information on new techniques and processes which might be used to reduce pollution;
- (iv) organizing training courses, especially post-graduate courses, in this field.

The present provisions of the Treaty give the Community powers which are inadequate and poorly suited to coping with such wide-ranging and urgent needs. This is why the Commission, as President Malfatti announced to the European Parliament on 10 February 1971, will possibly make use of EEC Treaty Article 235 to give the Community power to legislate directly on matters concerning environment policy and to implement the action programme referred to above.

### *Priority action*

In view of the complexity of the problems of the environment and the need to study them in detail so that global solutions at Community level may be worked out, the Commission has defined five priority measures.

These aim at:

(a) Reducing the concentration of some of the most dangerous pollutants. Of the many existing kinds of pollutants, immediate action should be taken against the following:

- *Air pollutants* : sulphur dioxide and particles in suspension; lead; photo-chemical oxidizing agents and nitrogen oxides; carbon monoxide; carcinogenic substances;
- *Water pollutants* : phosphates and nitrogenous derivatives; hydrocarbons and phenols; town waste; micropollutants; thermal effects.

A common method will have to be determined for fixing minimum admissible levels within the Community for each of these substances or pollutants, taken separately or in combination with each other.

(b) Reducing pollution caused by utilization of certain products marketed and by substances resulting from industrial production. The procedure provided for under the general programme for eliminating technical obstacles to trade in certain products (solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, detergents, etc.) should be got underway quickly and as a matter of priority. This procedure should be speeded up and various pollutants should be added to the list of products at present appearing in the general programme. Where manufacturing processes causing particularly heavy pollution are concerned (iron and steel industry, chemicals and petrochemicals, paper, energy production), the Commission proposes to seek the necessary measures in concert with interested parties and to study their economic and commercial consequences. As regards agriculture, the Commission will consider the possibility of replacing non-degradable pesticides by the quick-breakdown variety and encourage the production of fertilizers which have the least harmful effect on the environment, especially those which do not easily dissolve in water.

(c) Improving knowledge and the implementation of a coordinated research programme. If criteria, standards and indices are to be drawn up, a detailed knowledge of pollutants, of their diffusion and their effects on man and his natural surroundings will be needed. Research work will therefore be indispensable if this knowledge is to be acquired. Similarly, if standards are to be established and properly respected, effective and generally recognized methods of measurement will have to be prepared and utilized, together with the development of new equipment. Finally, the discovery of new products to

replace those producing pollution or of new processes will only be possible with intensive research investment, which, in view of the scale and costs involved, should be coordinated at international and, in the first place, Community level.

(d) Planning available space and the natural surroundings. Action will be taken to create leisure areas and to conserve natural surroundings in tourist regions.

A monographic study of the hydrological basin of the Rhine will be carried out after support has been obtained from the experts and institutions concerned, in particular from the International Commission for protection of the Rhine against pollution.

Similarly, the Commission will support and take the necessary initiatives to eliminate pollution in the Mediterranean and the North Sea.

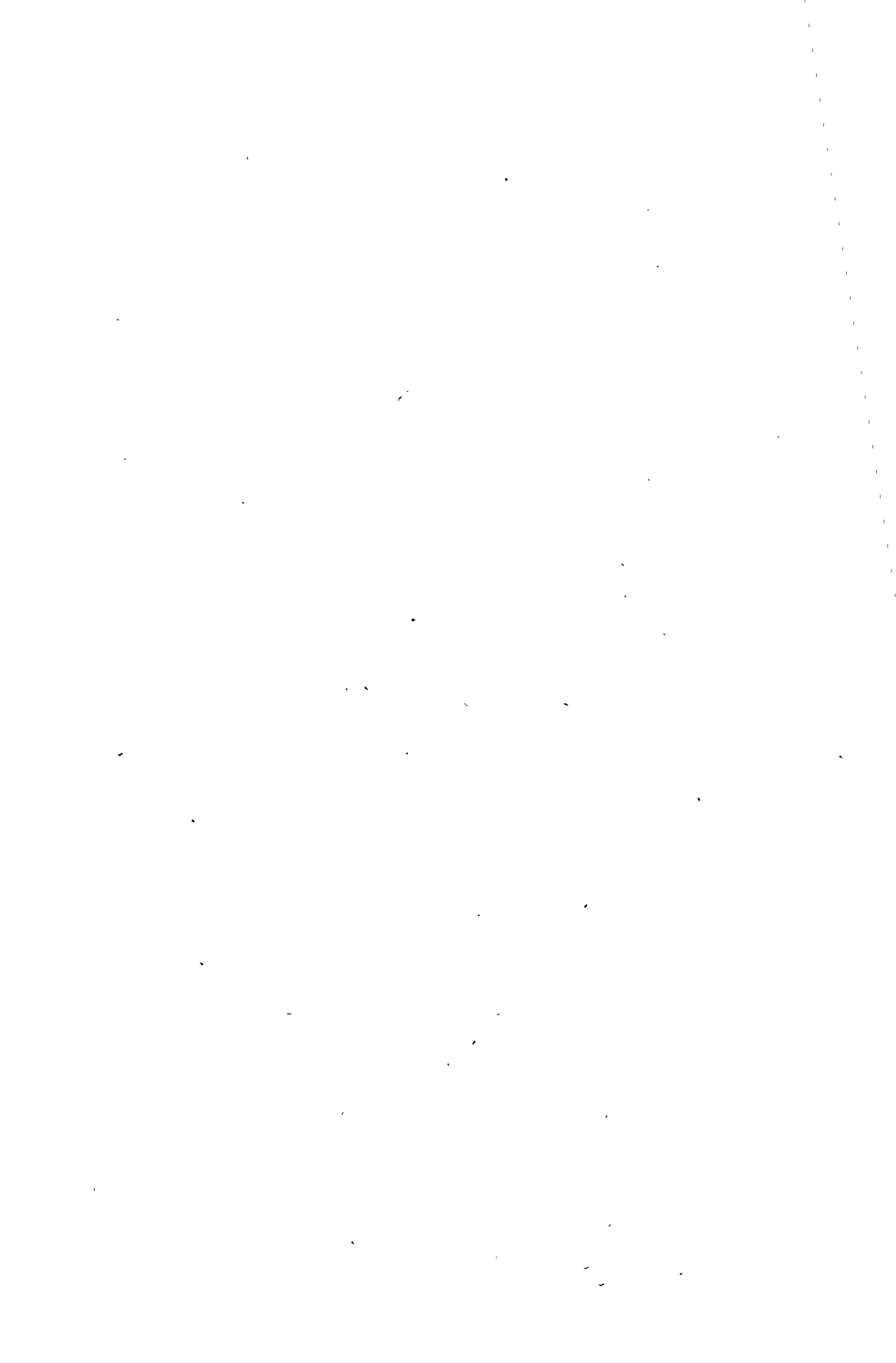
(e) Basic studies needed to obtain more knowledge on, to define and to solve environment problems (for example, an inventory of laws, regulations and administrative provisions; calculation of expenditure in the anti-pollution campaign).

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In conclusion, rather than seek a compromise between a policy of economic growth and a better environment, the Community and the Member States must henceforth strive to adopt a new attitude: they must pay greater attention to the qualitative rather than the quantitative aspects of progress. This new awareness and the developments which will spring from it will be felt not only in the economic field, but will also profoundly change man's way of life in all its aspects, particularly social and cultural. This change, which should be progressive, will in turn give rise to deep changes in the European type of civilization. These changes will have to be studied and forecast so as to allow society to prepare for them and to take at the proper time the steps necessary to prevent its future flowering from being adversely affected.

PART TWO

**Community activities in July and  
August 1971**



# I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### *Common Customs Tariff*

#### Classification of goods

1. Following a favourable opinion from the CCT Nomenclature Committee, the Commission adopted on 23 July 1971<sup>1</sup> a regulation on the classification of goods in CCT heading 68.08. This regulation, which was adopted under the terms of the Council regulation of 16 January 1969, classified in CCT heading 68.08 which includes materials especially for roofing purposes with a base of paper or felt paper, covered on both sides with asphalt or a similar product. It repeals Commission regulation of 26 June 1970.<sup>2</sup>

#### Suspensions

2. On 26 July 1971 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted two regulations<sup>3</sup> temporarily suspending the CCT autonomous duties on certain products in the fisheries sector. Duty is fully suspended from 1 August 1971 until 30 June 1971 on oysters of the "crassostréa gigas" variety (sub-heading ex 03.03 B I b). From 1 September until 31 December 1971, the duty on fresh eels (alive or dead) chilled or frozen (sub-heading ex 03.01 A II), intended either to be cured or to be used for the industrial manufacture of products belonging to heading 16.04, is suspended at a level of 2%. The Council also decided on the same date to suspend at 8%, from 1 July 1971, the CCT autonomous duty on sweet oranges (sub-heading ex 08.02 A I a), for the period from 1 June to 30 September of each year.<sup>4</sup>

Earlier, the Council had totally suspended the CCT autonomous duty on halibut (*Hippoglossus reinhardtius*) of sub-heading ex 03.01 B I g, from 1 July 1971 until 31 December 1972.

#### Deferred application of CCT duties

3. Pursuant to Article 26 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission, on 15 July 1971,<sup>5</sup> authorized Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to defer any

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 166, 24 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 140, 27 June 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 170, 29 July 1971 and L 176, 5 August 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 171, 30 July 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 173, 2 August 1971.

increases in the duties of the Benelux customs tariff to bring it into line with the CCT, on manufactured tobacco in subheadings 24.02 A, B, C and D, imported from third countries into these states with a view to consumption there. This decision is valid for the period from 1 July 1971 until 30 June 1972.

### *Tariff Quotas*

4. At its session of 26 July 1971 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted several regulations covering:

(a) The opening, apportioning and laying down of the procedure for administering Community tariff quotas for:

- (i) various treatments of certain textile products in outward processing traffic, exempt from customs duty, worth 1 870 000 u.a. in added value.<sup>1</sup> This quota, which was opened for the period from 1 September 1971 until 31 August 1972, is divided into three categories of working-up. A first instalment of 1 700 000 u.a. was allocated to Member States and the second (170 000 u.a.) held in reserve and subdivided in accordance with the same categories as those used for the first instalment;
- (ii) certain handicraft products worth 1 666 667 u.a., exempt from customs duties, with a maximum of 166 667 u.a. for each tariff line considered.<sup>2</sup> A first instalment of 1 333 000 u.a. was divided up amongst the Member States and the second of 333 667 u.a. held in reserve. As regards the problem of the simultaneous implementation of this Community tariff quota and the generalized tariff preferences opened on 1 July 1971 on behalf of the developing countries, and which cover the products benefiting from the tariff quota in question are to be found, it was felt that this tariff quota should be opened for the period from 1 September to 31 December 1971, so as not to prejudice any solutions which might be adopted on this matter;
- (iii) one hundred thousand tons of petroleum products refined in Turkey and exempt from CCT duties, with a first instalment of 70 000 tons and 30 000 tons held in reserve;<sup>3</sup>
- (iv) cotton thread, 250 tons, and certain cotton fabrics, 500 tons, from Turkey, exempt from CCT duties.<sup>3</sup> The first instalments, amounting to 200 tons for cotton thread and 400 tons for cotton fabrics, were divided up amongst Member States. The second instalments of 50 tons and 100 tons respectively, are held as Community reserves.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 176, 5 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 180, 10 August 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 192, 26 August 1971.



The validity of these two tariff quotas is limited in the first phase until 31 December 1971, so that the quota period shall coincide with the calendar year.

(b) Partial or total suspension of customs duties for certain agricultural products from Turkey.<sup>1</sup> This suspension is also initially valid until 31 December 1971.

On the same date the Council adopted a regulation<sup>2</sup> increasing the volume of the 1971 Community tariff quota for unwrought aluminium. The part of the initial tariff quota referring to alloyed unwrought magnesium, is increased from 10 900 to 18 900 tons. Three thousand of these additional 8 000 tons are transferred to the reserve, with the other 5 000 being allocated to Germany (4 900 tons) and Benelux (100 tons).

### *Generalized tariff preferences*

5. On 1 July the Council regulations and the decisions relating to ECSC products, of 21 June 1971, as regards generalized tariff preferences on behalf of the developing countries,<sup>3</sup> effectively came into force. The complex and original monitoring and checking machinery involved in this kind of regulation has been introduced and is being "run in". So far their operation, which is based on close collaboration between the Commission's departments and the Member States, seems to be satisfactory. They have shown that the maximum ceilings and amounts fixed by certain regulations have already been reached. This has meant normal CCT duties being reintroduced for certain products and vis-à-vis certain beneficiary countries: CCT heading 66.01 as regards Hongkong and heading ex 60.03 as regards South Korea.<sup>4</sup> It is obvious that the complexity of the machinery being used will involve constant improvements and adjustments for a certain time. All departments concerned will therefore be cooperating to bring about these necessary changes.

### *Customs value*

6. On 28 July 1971<sup>5</sup> the Commission amended the outline regulation<sup>6</sup> establishing a system of standard average values for citrus fruits. Experience gained since 18 September 1970 has in fact shown the need for certain amendments to the provisions affecting the practical operation of the system for assessing the value of citrus fruits imported from non-member countries.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 192, 26 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 170, 29 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 8-71, Part One, Ch. III, and Part Two, sec. 6.

<sup>4</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 80, 7 August 1971 and C 87, 2 September 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 172, 31 July 1971.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 171, 4 August 1970.

It was decided that the quantities imported during each calendar year should be the basis for weighting the average prices used in calculating mean values. This amendment will simplify the operation of the system, which initially provided for weighting on the basis of quantities imported per import year, and bring to an end from 1 September 1971 the transitional system under the outline regulation. Finally, it seemed desirable to regroup some of the headings in the classification adopted in this same regulation.

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

7. The work of eliminating taxes with equivalent effect to customs duties has been especially concentrated on:

- (i) the examination of Member States' replies concerning infringements noticed as regards taxes levied by frontier checks in the veterinary, sanitary, plant protection and quality fields;
- (ii) the measures to be taken to remove the special import tax introduced by Belgium for the period from 1 January until 31 December 1971, where this is seen to be incompatible with the principle of the free movement of goods;
- (iii) examination of the consequences flowing from the judgments of the Court of Justice, especially where retroactive reparation for the effects of infringements to EEC Treaty provisions is concerned. The work, undertaken as a part of the study of the recent jurisprudence of the Court on taxes having equivalent effect,<sup>1</sup> especially the judgments given in cases 2 and 3/69, is now well on the way towards completion.

### *Community transit*

8. On 6 August the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal for a decision by the representatives of Member Governments of the European Coal and Steel Community meeting in the Council under the terms of which scrap metal and other similar products, whose export to third countries is either forbidden or subject to restrictions, may circulate within the Community according to a procedure simpler than the one applied since 1953. This is thanks to the application of the Commission regulation of 17 June 1971 on the use of Community transit documents in applying export measures for certain products.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 7-1971; Part Two, sec. 3.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 133, 19 June 1971.

On a proposal from the Commission, the Council, on 12 July 1971, formally adopted a decision concerning the opening of negotiations for an agreement with Switzerland on the application of the system of Community transit. On 9 August the Commission forwarded a recommendation to the Council on negotiations for a similar agreement with Austria.

On 6 July the Commission had referred a proposal for a regulation to the Council for amending, in the light of experience gained since the beginning of 1970, the regulation of 18 March 1969 on Community transit. The essential aim of this new proposal is to avoid useless complications in the compilation of transit statistics and to fill a gap in the system of forwarding information collected.

### *Technical obstacles to trade*

9. On 26 July 1971 the Council adopted nine directives concerning the harmonization of Member States' legislation: one dealing with motor vehicles, one with textiles and seven with measuring instruments. This "package" of nine directives was adopted within the framework of the general programme for eliminating technical obstacles to trade in industrial products and joins the ten directives already adopted (nine in the motor vehicle sector and one on crystal glass). At the present time, 19 directives have been adopted of the 34 proposed by the Commission, which intends to forward others to the Council in the near future.

#### **Motor vehicles**

10. From 1 October 1974 all new vehicles must be fitted with a dual braking circuit. This directive<sup>1</sup> which covers braking circuits on vehicles and trailers, is of great importance from the road safety angle. Brake failures are the most frequent technical cause behind road accidents and have the most serious consequences. The first full multinational regulation in this difficult technical field, which required several years of study, has thus seen the light of day.

The directive lays down:

- (i) Requirements governing manufacture and fitting;
- (ii) Requirements governing tests and performance;
- (iii) The method of measuring response;
- (iv) Requirements governing energy accumulators (for air brakes);
- (v) Special requirements for inertia (overrun) brakes, spring brakes and locking brakes.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 202, 6 September 1971.

The compulsory fitting of a dual braking circuit on all new vehicles after 1 October 1974 is an important decision and a great step forward in road safety, since a dual circuit makes it possible to brake even if one of the brake pipes is ruptured on the front or rear wheels. Lorries, because of their weight, and buses, because of the number of persons they carry, are subject to special tests (behaviour tests on steep slopes and long downhill runs). Attention should also be drawn to the requirements governing overrun brakes on trailers, which represent real progress compared with earlier devices.

The directive just adopted is the tenth in the vehicle sector: the move towards a Community acceptance tests system is thus enriched with an important set of regulations and is gradually moving towards completion.

## Textiles

11. Thanks to the directive adopted by the Council,<sup>1</sup> consumers in the Six will only find in the shops goods which carry a compulsory mark or label, meeting the same criteria throughout the Community. Although this directive should greatly facilitate the free movement of textiles within the Common Market, it was adopted primarily to ensure that the consumer was better protected and provided with more adequate information. It constitutes what might be called "total harmonization", i.e. it is intended to make identical the rules and regulations currently in force throughout the Six. It might be pointed out in this connection that it has been adopted before the implementation, on 1 September 1971, of a law on textile denominations recently passed in Germany and the approval of a similar Bill by the Italian Parliament.

The rules laid down in the Community directive will be applicable not only to certain "pure" textile fibres, such as wool, silk or linen, but also to all existing fibres, including new man-made ones which are becoming increasingly important in the textile industry. It provides for the use of denominations exclusively set aside for each fibre, in line with its origin and nature, and for the protection of these denominations against the abusive use of certain qualifying phrases. The directive limits the labelling of goods to information strictly required to establish the nature of the various textile fibres and the proportions in which they are mixed and also fixes very strictly the tolerances allowed for technical reasons.

A special proposal for a directive, which was the fruit of long study by experts, was moreover prepared and submitted to the Council at the beginning of this year. It specifies the methods for taking samples and for carrying out analyses in an identical way in all Member States so as to check the contents

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 185, 16 August 1971.

of the fibres and the tolerances present in any mixture, and thus eliminate any possibility of dispute.

### Measuring instruments

12. The seven texts adopted constitute the first group of directives in this sector (a second is scheduled to follow in the next few months). This first result crowns the work carried out by the Commission over the last few years to facilitate the free movement of authorized measuring instruments in the Community after the latter have been checked under conditions specified in the directives, thus making them valid throughout the six Member States.

The first of these directives is an outline one.<sup>1</sup> Among other things, it sets up a number of Community checking procedures providing for the free movement of instruments and, consequently, for their mass production to meet the needs of a large market.

The five other directives cover:

- (i) The weights used with scales in the most varied selling points;
- (ii) Domestic and industrial gas meters;<sup>1</sup>
- (iii) Liquid meters other than for water (especially petroleum and natural gas, and all other liquid products except water);<sup>1</sup>
- (iv) Gauging of ships' tanks (important for river traffic);
- (v) Measuring of the hectolitre mass of cereals (making possible uniform application of agricultural regulations referring to these products).

A last directive deals with "units of measurement". It is of a "horizontal nature", and provides essentially for the uniform introducing at Community level of the International System of Units.

Transitional provisions concern units of measurement which will disappear before 31 December 1977 and units for which the situation will have to be reviewed before that date. These retained units, are not part of the International System. If they had been purely and simply repealed, difficulties might have occurred in certain sectors of the economy.

The Community studies on metrology are being carried out parallel with those of the OIML (Organisation internationale de métrologie légale).



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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 202, 6 September 1971.

13. At its session from 5 to 9 July 1971 the European Parliament adopted two resolutions<sup>1</sup> endorsing as a whole, subject to a few comments, the various proposals prepared by the Commission on the eliminating of technical obstacles to trade (units of measurement, electrical equipment usable in an explosive atmosphere).

## COMPETITION POLICY

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

#### Application of Articles 85 & 86 of the EEC Treaty

##### *Annulment of agreement on quotas, prices and exclusivity between four steel-tube manufacturers*

14. Three Belgian companies and a Luxembourg company, manufacturers of steel tubing had notified the Commission of an agreement bearing on the sale in Belgium of certain structural shapes, which they manufacture. The deal took shape in a restrictive agreement between these four firms and in a standard type contract concluded between themselves and Belgian wholesalers and was mainly directed towards favouring the use and standardization of manufactures, organizing their distribution on the Belgian market and avoiding excessive price fluctuations. The contract, however, contained clauses which the Commission had considered as particularly restrictive to competition. The clauses in question were chiefly those fixing delivery quotas set for each of the partner companies and imposing uniform conditions of sale. The clauses did indeed eliminate any chance of competition between the four enterprises chiefly as regards prices and affected the trade between Member States by preventing the Luxembourg partner from developing its sales on the Belgian market. Moreover, the commitment on the part of the wholesaler signatories to get their supplies only from the partners to the agreement consequently curtailed their freedom to import tubes from other Member States and locked the manufacturers of these areas out of a sizeable part of the Belgian market. The companies involved were informed by a notice of complaint, that their agreement, though covered by Art. 85, para. 1 of the Rome Treaty, could not for all that benefit from the application of Art. 85, para. 3. Following this notice the companies involved decided to end their agreement.

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<sup>1</sup> See secs. 174 and 175.

### *Decision taken by the Commission concerning a request for information*

15. On 2 July<sup>1</sup> the Commission decided to address a request for information to a French enterprise occupied in the processing, marketing and export of water-proofing products for roofing (bituminous resin). The decision, based on Art. 11, para. 5 of Regulation No. 17, was made following failure to obtain within the time allowed, the information required from this company. The purpose of the request was to collate data, which might enlighten the Commission on possible restrictions contrary to the provisions of Art. 85 of the Rome Treaty. Henceforth, the firm subject of this decision is now under obligation to furnish the Commission with the requested information otherwise financial penalties or daily increasing fines may be imposed.

### *Application of Arts. 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty*

#### *Authorization of four rationalization groups in the German iron and steel industry*

16. In pursuance of Art. 65 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission, on 27 July 1971, authorized agreements concluded by the German iron and steel industry intending to specialize its rolled steel production (and to buy and sell jointly a limited number of businesses and products). The agreements are defined in four contracts.<sup>2</sup> From 1 July 1971 these rationalization groups will replace the rolled steel trading organizations (comptoirs d'acier): West, Westphalia, North and South authorized by the High Authority in March 1967 (the authorizations expired on 30 June 1971). Meanwhile these trading organizations have decided to disband except for the one in Westphalia.

Scrutiny of the applications showed that the agreements did not entirely fulfill the conditions required by the ECSC Treaty to grant authorization; the applicants then presented at end June 1971 modified contracts in order to obtain the requested authorizations.

The composition of the new rationalization groups corresponds basically to the make up of the sales offices (comptoirs de vente) for rolled products. As defined by the signed contracts, the groups are:

- West: Thyssen, Krupp, Ibach, Lauchertal, Rötzel and Wuppermann. Mannesman and Ohler Eisenwerk no longer make finished products and thus no longer belong to the group. The enterprises and factories where Otto Wolff and Arbed have holdings are transferred from the West to the South group, to which some of their plants already belonged.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L161, 19 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L201, 5 September 1971.

- Westphalia: Hoesch, Rhestahl, Witten & Siegener AG. Some small manufacturers have left this group because they have stopped manufacturing rolled products or following integration moves.
- North: Klöckner, Maxhütte and Peine-Salzgitter. Maxhütte was not attached to any of the four trading organizations.
- South: Dillingen, the enterprises integrated with Arbed and Otto-Wolff and the Schwäbische Hüttenwerke.

The groups include almost all the enterprises, which, in Germany produce mainly tonnage steel. Their objectives differ appreciably from the activities of the former sales offices, which were not particularly involved with production and specialization agreements. On the contrary the rationalization groups are based on concrete specialization agreements, which vary according to the size of the enterprises and the nature and volume of their output. In some cases the firms specialize in manufacture of complete product groups and in many other cases in the manufacture of certain sizes and qualities. In the sphere of running products, "rolling time" is synchronized between those involved, each enterprise rolling alternately the various sizes. As regards the manufacture of wide hot-rolled bands and wire rod, some enterprises are deliberately foregoing new investments. Because this involves considerable risks the Commission has allowed that specialization be guaranteed by contingent measures for equalization but it has not yet authorized the fixing of production quotas.

The main purpose of the four earlier organizations was the joint marketing of rolled products made by the affiliated companies. In contrast, within the rationalization groups each enterprise will again market its products independently. The only exceptions being the undermentioned marketing groups:

- Thyssen/Wuppermann (wide hot-rolled bands and strips);
- Krupp/Rötzel (strips);
- Walzstahlkontor Westfalen (semi-finished products, quality merchant steels, wire rod, heavy, medium and galvanized plate).

An order distribution office, set up within the North group for merchant steel, round bars for reinforcing concrete and wire rod, leaves to the affiliated plants the job of controlling their transactions but steps in to distribute the orders so that they are carried by the plant best placed vis-à-vis transport costs. In the South group the Saar plants buy their iron ore jointly.

The Commission has laced their authorization of these groups with a set of conditions intended to ensure, until their expiry on 31 December 1975, that:



1. The autonomy and independence of the enterprises in the common steel market will not be compromised by personal ties or unallowable restrictive practices between the enterprises and groups or with third parties, notably within the framework of business partnerships.

2. The results of rationalization sought by the concluded agreement, notably reduction of production and distribution costs, will be effectively obtained.

3. The agreements covering quantitative or financial equalization concluded within a group to guarantee specialization in products and the quotas allocated to joint marketing groups will not be used to impose limits on competition more restrictive than the aim of the agreements requires (specialization and rationalization).

4. All the measures taken by the enterprises involved in the name of the agreements considered will conform with the decisions and provisions of the ECSC Treaty.

The authorization of rationalization groups makes it possible for the steel industry to adapt itself to market demands; at the same time the maintenance of effective competition in the Community steel market is ensured.

#### *Concentrations in the Community iron and steel industry*

17. The Commission has authorized the acquisition by the Société Fiat SpA of Turin, of a 50% share of the capital of the Société Acciaierie di Piombino SpA at Piombino belonging to the Italsider company. Following this operation, the Acciaierie company which produces mainly rail track and pre-fabricated steel will be jointly controlled by Fiat and Italsider, the latter retaining 50% of the registered capital. The integration of Fiat and Piombino will afford Fiat an ensured source of supply for its steel-processing plants.

The Commission has also authorized the acquisition of the scrap metal business Benjamin de Jongh NV, Eindhoven, by the Vereenigde Utrechtsche Ijzerhandel NV, of Utrecht (Hoogovens group).

Lastly the Commission has authorized the joint foundation of Betonwerk Bensberg GmbH at Bensberg—Immekeppel/Germany, by Klöckner Durilit GmbH (of the Klöckner-Werke group) and Betonwerk Niedersachsen AG of Hanover-Badenstaedt. The new business will be occupied essentially in the production of pre-cast re-inforced concrete blocks.

#### *State aids*

18. In conformity with Art. 93, para 3 of the EEC Treaty, application was made to the Commission by the Italian government for four draft laws

appertaining to the autonomous region of Trentino-Alto Adige. These drafts bear mainly on the determination of new budgetary means allowing the continuation of earlier systems of regional aid, to which the Commission had raised no objection. Two of these draft laws provide for the increase of budgetary credits for local and other public organizations to buy up and prepare plots of ground to serve as sites for industry. The other two provide for increased financial resources to be issued on medium terms by finance houses granting low interest credit to small and medium-sized industrial concerns wishing to start up or expand. Since the provisions in these draft laws in no way alter the scope and lines of existing aid systems, the Commission did not feel obliged to oppose their implementation.

19. On another front, the Commission took a definite position, on 22 July 1971, with reference to the laws of the autonomous region of Friule-Venezia-Giulia, nos. 18 of 5 August 1966 and 39 of 23 November 1970, respectively. No. 18 authorizes the setting up of a financial company for the economic development of the area, whose interventions consist of stock-holding and the granting of financial aid and guarantees for the benefit of enterprises. No. 39 provides mainly for the establishment of special reserve funds allotted to the finance house mentioned above and the finance house Fiulia-Lis, to enable them to effect further interventions. The Commission noted that these aid systems were initiated in infringement of the provisions of Art. 93 para. 2 of the EEC Treaty. Furthermore, the Commission also considers that the systems raise doubts as to their compatibility with Art. 92 of the EEC Treaty. The Commission resolved to implement the procedure provided by Art. 93, para. 2 of the Treaty<sup>1</sup> in order to give formal notice to the Italian government and the governments of the other Member States to submit their comments.

20. Lastly the Commission once again gave its verdict on the problems posed by the interventions of a specific nature in the Sicilian region, mainly tending to make up through subsidies the deficits of the sulphur mines, pending the initiation of substitute industrial activity. The new stance on the part of the Commission was motivated by the adoption and promulgation of a regional law, of April 1971, anticipating a fresh public intervention. When it reviewed the law in question, the Commission noted that the Italian authorities had not furnished the required information, requested several times, concerning the general position of the sulphur industry and the initiation of substitute activity.

Lacking this data and also information about the utilization of aid in the rock-salt sector, the Commission is not in a position to determine the possible compatibility of the law with the provisions of the EEC Treaty regarding aid. The Commission therefore decided to implement the procedure

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 83, 20 August 1971.

provided in Art. 93, para. 2 of the EEC Treaty<sup>1</sup> vis-à-vis the Italian government and to give formal notice to the governments involved to submit their comments.

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21. During the session of 5-9 July 1971, the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving, save for a few remarks and amendments,<sup>1</sup> the regulation proposals of the Council, which will empower the Commission to lay down regulations for exemptions by category and modify an article of Regulation No. 17 (intending to extend the waiver on the obligatory notification of agreements concluded between enterprises).

## TAXATION POLICY

### *Duty-free entry for travellers*

22. On 30 July 1971, the Commission suggested to the Council, that fresh initiative be taken towards facilitating the transit of travellers within the Community. The Commission communicated a proposal concerning the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to turnover tax and excise duties levied during the international transit of travellers.<sup>2</sup> If such a directive were adopted by the Council, the new procedures could be applied within a few months, the time required for the Member States to adapt the current system.

In its proposals, the Commission envisages an extension of duty-free entry for travellers and within this extension abolishing the obligation to declare imported goods, in order to minimize checks on travellers' luggage at the inter-Community frontiers. These steps seem particularly justified "by making people more conscious of the reality of the Common Market". Indeed, it is not easy for people to understand that, having achieved a Customs Union (of some years standing), relatively strict fiscal frontiers should still persist between the Member States.

A first directive, concerning duty exemptions for travellers, adopted 28 May 1969, had introduced a free allowance of 75 u.a. for travellers crossing inter-Community frontiers, without any distinction between nationals of the Member States and others.<sup>3</sup> It was time to adapt the first directive,

<sup>1</sup> See ser. 173.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 106, 23 October 1971.

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 191, 5 August 1969.

as a function of the resolution by the Council and the government representatives of Member States (22 March 1971) for the realization by stages of the economic and monetary union within the Community.<sup>1</sup> The resolution, among other things, provided for the progressive extension of duty-free entry granted to private persons when crossing inter-Community frontiers.

Within this perspective the new proposal intends :

- To double the exemption allowance for inter-Community movement of travellers, by allowing up to 150 u.a. (40 u.a. for children);
- Discontinue or extend the quantity limits for goods subject to tax, which will now amount to 400 cigarettes, 1 kilo of coffee, 1 bottle of spirits or 3 litres of apéritifs, and 4 litres of wine , while the limits on perfumery and tea will be discontinued.
- To grant minimum exemptions for border dwellers amounting to 1/3 of the normal exemptions and for frontier workers and the staff of international transport companies 1/5 of normal exemptions;
- To discontinue, within the extended limits the obligation of Customs declarations when crossing frontiers.

The new measures proposed only apply to the movement of travellers within the Member States. The 25 u.a. allowance granted on the importation of goods in the personal luggage of travellers coming in from non-Member States is not extended. Moreover, these facilities are only granted for the occasional import of goods for personal or family use by travellers or intended to be offered as gifts. Only imports of a strictly non-commercial nature may benefit from the exemptions.

The second objective of the proposal is the solving of certain difficulties encountered on the application of Art. 6 of the directive of 28 May 1969. This provision prohibits remission of tax, in a Member State, on goods sold to travellers, which might be imported under exemption into another Member State. Indeed without this prohibition, products could be bought altogether untaxed in one country and then taken in, as personal luggage, into another benefitting from exemption, resulting in a total avoidance of tax.

The common system proposed does not cover at the moment either the deliveries made at the tax-free shops at airports or sales made on board the planes themselves, both of which are to be treated by another proposal now being worked out.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 28, 27 March 1971.

23. During the session 5-9 July, the European Parliament had adopted a resolution, in which it considered necessary "to discontinue frontier checks on the movement of inter-Community travellers as soon as possible, so that here too the Common Market may become a tangible reality".<sup>1</sup> The Parliament had also invited the Council to "issue as soon as possible, in order to discontinue checks at inter-Community frontiers, the directive, whose draft the Parliament had already approved, covering the insurance of civil responsibility deriving from the use of automotive vehicles" (Green Card).

During the same session the Parliament approved save for a few remarks, the proposal for a directive submitted by the Commission to the Council concerning the fixing of common rates of tax on capital contributions.<sup>2</sup>

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT, FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES AND COMPANY LAW

### *Cinematography*

24. The Commission adopted on 27 July 1971, then forwarded to the Council, two proposals for directives in the field of cinematography which represent a new step towards achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in this sector. These proposals follow the four directives already adopted by the Council on 15 October 1963,<sup>3</sup> 13 May 1965,<sup>4</sup> 15 October 1968<sup>5</sup> and 29 September 1970.<sup>6</sup>

The first proposal, based on Articles 57 and 66 of the EEC Treaty, is concerned with the adoption by Member States of minimum provisions concerning the introduction of a public register on cinematography in each of them.<sup>7</sup> Experience has shown that a register of this kind is the key to any system of financing adapted to the specific needs of the cinematographic industry. A public register facilitates investment, by providing the various interested parties with greater guarantees by means of open publicity of any transaction involving the rights for the commercial exploitation of a film.

The proposal for a directive lays down that each Member State will be required to establish a public register of cinematography which will contain an entry of any full length film whose producer is resident in its territory or, where a company or firm is concerned, which has its seat in its territory.

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 160.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 161.

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal officiel* 159, 2 November 1963.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* 85, 19 May 1965.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 260, 22 October 1968.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 218, 3 October 1970.

<sup>7</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 106, 23 October 1971.

Once a full length film has been registered, any agreement concerning commercial exploitation or the proceeds thereof, may be entered. Interested parties are never compelled to effect registration; it is only if they wish to benefit from its advantages that this possibility is open to them.

In view of the appreciable differences between the legal systems of Member States, the proposal for a directive empowers the latter either to provide that entry of agreements and other legal acts in their register will make these valid as against third parties, or to provide that registration shall create a presumption of authenticity as regards agreements and acts concerned, subject to proof to the contrary. In each case, the effect is not to create rights. If the agreement is in some way defective, the defect will not be cured by registration. As regards the effect in other Member States of an entry in the register of a Member State, provision has been made, in accordance with the general principles of private international law, for Member States to recognize any entry made in the register of any other Member State by according to it the same legal effect as it has under the law of the latter.

The proposal also contains various provisions concerning the practical procedure required for the proper working of the register: statements to appear when the film is entered; allocation of a registration number to any film entered; definition of persons eligible to request the registration of a film and its entries; information from interested third parties.

The second Commission proposal aims at attaining the freedom to provide services for self-employed activities as film distributors.<sup>1</sup> The Third Council directive of 15 October 1968 was limited to attaining freedom of establishment for these same activities; since various economic obstacles made it difficult to achieve freedom to provide services, it was decided at the time to postpone the latter until credit guarantees had been coordinated by creating public registers in Member States.

The proposal gives a list of restrictions which must be removed and also includes various general provisions normally to be found in texts concerning the attainment of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services: right to join trade or professional organizations and mutual recognition of documents relating to good character.

### *Tax advisers*

25. On 28 July 1971 the Commission adopted two proposals for directives "laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for certain self-employed activities in fiscal matters".<sup>2</sup> These proposals extend those already forwarded to the Council

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 106, 23 October 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 107, 25 October 1971.

and cover the financial, economic and accounting field.<sup>1</sup> They are a part of this field which they supplement where fiscal activities are concerned.

The first of these proposals is for removing the restrictions (provisions laid down by law, regulations, or administrative and departmental practice) making it impossible or more difficult for nationals from other Member States to exercise these activities, especially activities such as tax consultation, the drawing up of tax returns, assistance to taxpayers vis-à-vis the tax authorities and representation of taxpayers in their dealings with these same authorities. As regards the exercise of these activities, the nationals of other Member States are put on an equal footing with those of the host country. They must meet the requirements laid down in the country, in particular by holding the qualification prescribed by the latter.

In accordance with the "General Programmes", the second proposal for a directive entails a transitional measure regarding qualifications so as to arrive at a point of convergence between the various regulations in force, some of which are quite complex, whereas in other countries there are none at all. For example, in Germany, these regulations are particularly complex, whereas in other Member States there are no prerequisites governing access to and exercise of the activities in question. A solution had to be found, therefore, whereby persons practising this profession in Member States where no regulations exist, might also exercise their activity in countries where it is linked with certain requirements, especially as regards training. To achieve this aim, the proposal makes provision for the possession of one of the "national" qualifications listed in the text and including knowledge of tax matters. As an additional guarantee, a certificate attesting that the activity in question has been practiced, is also required. These proposals represent a first step, to be supplemented by the mutual recognition of qualifications.

### *Self-employed Workers*

26. On 14 July 1971 the Commission submitted a proposal to the Council for a directive "on eliminating restrictions on movement and residence of nationals of member countries within the Community in connection with freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services". Once adopted, this directive will replace that of 25 February 1964<sup>2</sup> and will have the effect of extending to self-employed workers the advantages already created for paid workers through the gradual elimination of restrictions on movement and residence of nationals of member countries.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel*, C 115, 11 September 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 56, 4 April 1964.

This is why the prohibition on imposing exit visas is extended to self-employed workers covered by the directive who are nationals of a Member State. An "EEC national's residence permit" for those settling in another Member State is instituted; residence papers are to be issued free of charge or on payment of a sum not exceeding the dues and taxes charged for the issue of identity cards to nationals of the Member States concerned.

The draft directive also provides for the following facilities:

- (a) Members of the family of a person moving to a Member State to supply or receive services or to settle and pursue an occupation there need no longer be dependent on him in order also to be covered by the Community provisions on movement and residence, but need only to have lived under his roof in the country of origin;
- (b) The "EEC national's residence permit", which is valid under the present system for a minimum of five years, is to be valid for at least the same length of time as the identity cards issued to nationals of the country where this is more than five years;
- (c) The right to remain in a Member State must be granted to persons who have settled and pursued their occupation there.

By thus reducing the formalities and expenses of entering Member States to a minimum, the proposed directive represents a long stride towards the total elimination of restrictions in this regard.

### *Hairdressers*

27. On 27 July the Commission adopted and forwarded to the Council three proposals for directives relating to the activities of hairdressers.<sup>1</sup> The first aims at removing obstacles to free movement; it is similar to directives already adopted by the Council for removing restrictions in connection with freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in other professions. The second proposal is to facilitate access to the hairdressing profession by organizing the recognition of qualifications required to exercise it. This directive is the first of its kind in the field of law relating to craftsmen. The third proposal requires Member States to keep to a minimum programme for examining eligibility to enter the profession in question. But in Italy, where no examination exists for entry into the hairdressing profession, such an examination is introduced, although it is not made binding on those wishing to practice the profession. Only hairdressers who want to practice in other member countries, will have to pass it. These regulations aim at respecting

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 106, 23 October 1971.



national characteristics relating to the profession, whilst introducing equal requirements for those wishing to take it up in another Member State.

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28. At its session of 5 to 9 July 1971 the European Parliament adopted two resolutions relating to proposals for directives drawn up by the Commission in connection with freedom of establishment (self-employed activities of insurance agents and brokers and of opticians).<sup>1</sup> It endorsed these proposals on the whole, subject to certain comments and amendments.

## APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND THE CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

### *Public Law*

#### Liberation of public works contracts

29. The liberation of public works contracts, resolved end July, 1971 is intended to fill a considerable gap in the workings of the Common Market. The bulk of public orders for services and especially public works still evades today the principle of freedom written into the Treaty of Rome. In all the Member States there persists a tendency to give preference to national bidders as opposed to those from other Community countries. This state of affairs is all the more intolerable in that an ever growing proportion of trade between modern economies is concerned with supplying public works contracts.

On 26 July 1971 the Council formally adopted two directives covering the suppression of restrictions on the freedom to supply services in the area of public works contracts and the coordination of procedures for awarding such contracts by the adjudicative administrations of the Member States.<sup>2</sup> With the two directives there is a decision by the Council to set up a consultative committee for public works contracts<sup>2</sup> plus a declaration by government representatives of Member States on the procedures to be followed concerning concessions.<sup>3</sup> These proceedings are the outcome of examination of a proposal, which the Commission had put to the Council in 1964, a proposal amended by the Commission in 1965 and 1966 following comments by the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament.

<sup>1</sup> See secs. 171 and 172.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 185, 16 August 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* C 82, 16 August 1971.

The aim of the two directives is to open the door for all Community enterprises to the public works contracts awarded in each of the Member States. The first directive activates the principle of non-discrimination over nationality and applies to all public contracts whatever their scale. The integration into national regulations of the rules in this directive will be expressed by the suppression, in all legal and administrative texts of the Member States, of arrangements, which directly or indirectly can accord preference to national enterprises submitting bids. All the traditional administrative practices, which result in discrimination favouring particular nationals will be discontinued.

So that the suppression of restrictions on the freedom to supply services would not be a dead letter in practice, it was necessary to coordinate the procedures for awarding public contracts in force in each Member State, thus ensuring free and healthy competition between the firms of the country, where the contract was to be awarded and firms in the other countries of the Community. That is the aim of the second directive, which will apply to only those contracts valued equal to or over 1 million units of account and considered likely to interest international competition.

To this end, five means are intended :

- Notify all firms in the Community of the contracts equal to or over 1 million u.a. through publicity in the *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities;
- Obviate indirect discrimination as a result of certain descriptions of technical specifications required in the contracts (discriminating descriptions will be prohibited);
- Constrain the adjudicating authorities to consider tenders made by all firms in the Community, which are acknowledged as fit to carry out the contracts (criteria of selection of the entrepreneurs);
- Ensure that the contract is awarded on a purely economic and non-discriminatory basis: either to the bid offering the lowest arithmetical price or to the most economically advantageous bid (criteria for awarding the contract);
- Set up a procedure, which will ensure at the Community level respect for these provisions and which will investigate the motives whereby firms fulfilling the specific criteria were not consulted or did not secure the contract despite having made the lowest bid (creation of a contract consultory committee operating within the Commission).

The complicated problems raised by all this coordination have required very thorough studies and considerable effort by all the delegates, which coupled with the size of the interests at stake, explains the lengthy time needed

to work out the texts. The Council had prepared its decisions on this matter during three sessions in 1970, where substantial progress had been made.

All the same a further year was required to finalize the texts and to match the directives with a declaration by the government representatives of Member States intended to ensure a certain coordination of the procedures to be followed for concessions. The concessions system allows the accomplishment of public works of considerable importance and is often applied notably in Italy and France for the construction of autoroutes.

These various provisions—to be implemented within twelve months during which time the Member States will take the necessary steps to conform with the directives—must allow a healthy competition to develop between all the firms undertaking public works throughout Community territory, thus leading to reduced cost and improved techniques.

### *Economic law*

#### Water legislation

30. On 12 and 13 July 1971, with a Commission representative as Chairman, the “water legislation” group held its first meeting. The group is made up of Ministry representatives responsible for matters concerning water legislation and the hydraulic economy.

One of the chief tasks of the group is to take stock regularly of laws and regulations, which enforce results at the local, regional, national, Community or international level in the fight against water pollution. The communiqué approved at end July by the Commission and defining “Community policy on environment”,<sup>1</sup> anticipates among other things, taking stock, prior to future action, of laws and regulations concerning the fight against air, water and soil pollution (elimination of waste products).

This document also provides for a critical study to be made, in close collaboration with national experts, on the application of current arrangements.

Discussion in the water legislation group confirmed the assumption that legislation now in force and the administrative practices followed by Member States to combat water pollution betray serious disparities. This is equally true for the demands in the concrete form of prohibitions or obligations concerning the nature of waste-water or surface-water, and for the provisions covering the charging of costs committed for the maintenance and cleanness of water. After an exhaustive exchange of views on the national arrangements

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<sup>1</sup> See Chapter IV, first part.

and rules, which one of the Member States is thinking of adopting, the delegates reached unanimous agreement on the need and terms for an exchange of data in order to take stock of the main problems to be regularly brought to light.

The fight against water pollution involves the purification of industrial water, with costs all the higher as the provisions and operational techniques become stricter, that is to say as the requirements to combat water pollution become more demanding. Conversely, legal provisions and administrative practices, which impose less demanding obligations on the purification of waste-water emerge in terms of lower financial charges under this head for companies. The topic for discussion at the groups's next meeting will be: how far the scope of the requirements on maintenance and cleanness of water hinge on administrative arrangements and practices concerning purification of waste-water and what are the economic repercussions on the Common Market today of the disparities in legislation.

## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### *International monetary developments*

31. The decisions announced on 15 August by President Nixon—suspension of dollar convertibility, introduction of a 10% import surcharge, and their repercussions throughout the world, have dominated the monetary scene since August.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Monetary Committee*

32. The Committee held its 152nd session in Paris on 20 July 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. In line with the mandate conferred upon it by the Council at its session of 2 July 1971, it continued its discussions on a common position for the meeting of the Group of Ten and the Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Following the announcement of the American decisions, the Committee met on 17 August to prepare the Council meeting scheduled for 19 August 1971. There was an exchange of views on the major problems raised for the Member States by the US monetary measures. The Committee's conclusions were forwarded to the Commission and the Council.

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

33. The panel of experts set up by the Short-term Economic Policy Committee to examine the reform of the system of Community economic indicators, met on 7 July 1971. It prepared a report on the problems connected with this reform which will be submitted to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

#### *Medium-term Economic Policy Committee*

34. The Committee held its 45th session on 1 July 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Montjoie, Vice-Chairman. There was an exchange of views on the state of work programming in Italy and a report was adopted on

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<sup>1</sup> See Part One, Ch. I.

“The Community’s main commercial policy problems”, which had been prepared by the Committee’s Working Party on external trade. It was decided to forward this report to the Council and Commission.

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Financing of new activities*

35. The Commission has taken three formal decisions, under Article 54(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty, to grant three loans to finance three industrial projects in France. This involves the allocation, within the framework of global credit already decided upon, of new financing instalments to the following companies to carry out their schemes: Citroën, Chausson and Solvay et Cie.<sup>1</sup>

Under the same Article, the Commission took eight decisions of principle covering the grant of loans to finance five industrial schemes in Germany, two in the Netherlands and one in France.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Exchange of Views on « Preliminary Directives »*

36. The representatives of the professional organisations, called together on 15-16 July 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Albert Coppé, Commission Member, had their first exchange of views on “the preliminary aspects of a programme for community social policy”, made public by the commission in March 1971.<sup>2</sup> After a general discussion, the participants adopted a definite position regarding the priorities determined by the Commission.

The representatives of the workers’ organisations agreed on absolute priority to the problems of employment; then followed an agreement on the duration of work as well as the guarantee of income and of employment. The increase in the number of equivalent sectional groups and the constitution of a European index of collective agreements were recommended as efficient means for the realisation of these objectives. The workers’s representatives also urged however that the Commission strengthen its action

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 22.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Editorial and Part One, Ch. I, and Supplement to Bulletin 4-1971.

in order to implement the social policy and the other community policies in concrete form. Finally, they underlined the importance for the establishment of a "European social budget", thus allowing the planning and programming of a community action in the field of social security agreement.

The range of priorities established by the employers' representatives turned out to be not far removed from that held by the workers' representatives. They urged close liaisons existing between the policy of employment, the free movement of workers and professional formation and acknowledged a priority for the betterment of environmental conditions, of hygiene and the guarantee of employment. A community action for the protection of the environment and for the handicapped as well as the setting up of a European social budget meets their full support. Finally they stressed the importance concerning women in work and the shortcomings which are encountered in this field. At the end of this meeting it was agreed to hold during the autumn—on the basis of a revised version of the chapter relative to priority procedures provided for in the "Directives"—a second meeting, which will take into consideration the opinions expressed by the economic and social committee the European parliament as well as those expressed by the social partners.

### *Employment*

37. The Commission, adopted, then conveyed to the Council, on 30 July 1971, its annual report on "the problems of man-power in the Community (1971)". This is the twelfth report of its kind established since 1960, with the cooperation of national experts<sup>1</sup> dedicated to an examination of employment problems within the Community. This document makes allowance in 1971 for certain forecast estimates for the needs and resources in manpower. Moreover, by utilising available data, quite often dissimilar, it tries to specify the sectional and regional analysis of employment evolution. The report, in its third section, tends to pick out the elements which characterise the actual and foreseeable problems of employment; it sets out the measures taken or envisaged by the Member States in order to encourage an optimum employment of manpower and, through this, a regular development; it also recalls the main initiatives or measures developed, or adopted, within the framework of community collaboration.

### *Orientation and professional formation (training)*

38. During its session of the 26/27 July, the Council formally approved a text sustaining the general orientations set apart to prepare the elaboration of a Community programme of activities on the subject of professional training,

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 35.

and to give a new impulse to the means to be undertaken in this field.<sup>1</sup> Besides, the Council approved a new work programme concerning the putting into effect article 18 of the Treaty relative to the collaboration between the Member States in the social field.

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

#### Social Security of Migratory Workers

39. The Commission transmitted on 20 July to the Council, a revised proposal for a rule application concerning the social security regulations applicable to salaried workers and their families relocated within the Community.<sup>2</sup> It deals with the administrative and financial measures for the application of basic procedure adopted by the Council on 14 June 1971, and for which the principal points have already been analysed.<sup>3</sup>

This applications ruling is characterised by the simplifying of rapports between the beneficiaries and the social security institutions or between these institutions. The main innovations concern more particularly:

- the service procedures of provisions for out-of-work insurance and sickness insurance to workers affected by unemployment in a Member State and seeking an employment in another Member State;
- the procedures for the liquidation of pensions;
- the payment of a provisional loan before the end of the preliminary procedure of request for pension by all the institutions concerned;
- the acceleration of pensions liquidation by the continual exchange of information between institutions and the restoration of the career of the persons concerned at the latest one year before their retirement age;
- the procedure allowing the workers of international transport companies to benefit from the allowances of sickness insurance or accident insurance resulting from work at the mere presentation of the employer's declaration;
- the possibility to adopt the most up-to-date information techniques for the application of settlement.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 81, 12 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 102, 14 October 1971.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 1-1970, Part One, Ch. IV and *Journal officiel* L 149, 5 July 1971.



## *Reemployment and rehabilitation*

### **-Measures of rehabilitation CECA**

40. During the month of July, the Commission decided, by applying article 56(2) of the CECA Treaty to increase by 7 500 DM (2 049.18 u.a.) an open credit in 1969 in favour of a German bank.

At the request of the French government, the Commission has, on the other hand, increased by 4 500 000 FF (826 403.13 u.a.) an open credit in favour of French coalminers, pensioned off immaturely following closures and reduction of activities. In each of these cases, the governments contribute by credits equivalent to the costs for rehabilitation.

### **European social fund**

41. The Committee for the European Social Fund, assembled in plenary session on 22 July, issued a favourable opinion regarding the budget estimate of the Fund for the 1972 financial year. It has taken into account, in this estimate, two new factors which condition the future activity of the Social Fund: on the one hand, the coming into effect of the financial rule based on "own resources", that which brings about the modification of the dispositions vised in Article 200 of the EEC Treaty; on the other hand, the reform of the Social Fund (Council decision of 1 February 1971) which equally calls for the placing of particular financial dispositions. In this matter it is evident that the payment methods of the existing Fund a posteriori to the a priori method of a renewed Fund, could only bring about an overlapping price, in the budget plan, of these two methods of payment in the course of the next two or three years. This is why, on the assumption of setting up a renewed Fund as early as 1972, two distinct budgetary measures are foreseen for this financial year, the first relating to the expenses provided for by Article 125 of the Treaty (existing Fund) the second relating to the expenses provided for by the Council decision of 1 February 1971 (renewed Fund).

The Committee likewise gave its opinion on a new series of requests for assistance. The total sum of Fund payments for the whole of these requests rises to about 22 500 000 u.a. (of which nearly all on the score of professional reeducation) in favour of more than 75 000 workers.

## *Social security and social action*

### **Housing**

42. The CECA experimental programme (1970-1972), which the Commission decided carrying into effect on 30 June,<sup>1</sup> will bear on the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part Two, sec. 56.

modernisation of housing, notably in the research and application of technical methods of industrial nature, tending to mechanise, to rationalise and to simplify the performance of work, as well as to economise manpower. During a meeting held on 8 and 9 July at Brussels, the international council of experts, which comprises leaders of research centres on matters of habitat of the six Member States, examined the formulated projects in accordance with the general directives of the Commission.

Eight projects were upheld and proposed to the Commission, which decided on 28 July their realisation by determining the financial aid of CECA relative to these projects: three in Germany (236 accommodations; financial aid of 450 820 u.a.) two in France (203 accommodations: 400 000 u.a.) one in Italy (93 accommodations; 200 000 u.a.); one in Luxembourg (88 accommodations: 160 000 u.a.) and one project in the Low Countries (106 accommodations: 200 000 u.a.).

The financial aid of CECA is given under the form of loans raised on special reserve funds at 1 % p.a. rate of interest, and for a term of 25 years. These credits constitute a partial financing, the remainder being made up, according to the Member Countries, by contributions provided by the governments, the CECA beneficiary enterprises and the authority ordering the works.

After completion of this programme, the Commission will make known its conclusions in a report which will present the results of the technical experience acquired, and will specify in what manner the introduction of technical systems bearing on industrial methods, has effectively contributed to the lowering of modernisation costs.

### *Conditions of life and work : industrial relations*

#### Enquiry on salaries

43. On 28 July, the Commission approved, and transmitted to the Council, two rules proposals concerning the organisation of enquiries on salaries. The first concerns the organisation of an enquiry on the structure and order of salaries and treatment in industry in the month of October, 1972, with the idea of knowing their development in the functioning of the manpower structure, as well as the payment of salaries by salary level. The second enquiry will be based on the costs of salaries and employers' expenditures relating to industry in 1972 (including therein—energy and water, construction and engineering), in order to know the level, the composition and the development as much as of the cost of manpower as well as the income of industrial workers.

## Protection of workers in the event of discharge

44. Representatives of employers' and workers' professional organisations have had an exchange of views, in Brussels on 1 July, on a report dedicated to "arrangements in favour of workers in the event of being discharged justifiably of Member Countries of the European communities", and more particularly to the conclusions established by the Commission on this subject in view of a progressive harmonising of existing arrangements. At the end of the discussion, it was agreed that the Commission services will establish the final version, having taken into account the proposals for modifications which the different delegations have formulated; the final report will be then conveyed to the Council.

## Iron metallurgy mixed commission

45. On 6 July a meeting of the mixed commission for harmonising working conditions in the iron and steel industry was held in Brussels. It examined the proposal submitted by the workers' group, as regards, "the possibility to reach a European collective framework agreement for the workers of the iron and steel industries", a work-group will be charged to examine the various aspects of the proposal. Besides, the mixed commission took note of a documentation relative to the arrangements in the matter of pensions in favour of workers of the iron and steel industry of the Community countries, as well as the state of advance concerning two other problems encountered previously: "the importance and the nature of absenteeism", and "the solution provided to the social problems set by the employment of aged workers and particularly the handicapped".

## *Health protection*

### Environment Hygiene

46. On 10-11 July there was held in Luxembourg the second meeting of the "ad hoc" group of national experts of public health and of toxicology, commissioned to study the sanitary implications in the utilisation of metallic additives in motor spirits. The group examined the sanitary aspects of the German law draft (adopted on 23 June) aiming to reduce the lead content of motor spirit to 0.40 g/l as from 1 January 1972, and to 0.15 g/l as from 1 January 1976. It concluded that the stabilisation of lead concentration in motor spirit of round about 0.40 to 0.45 g/l seemed a reasonable measure which, at this level, is not liable to give rise to new or unfamiliar risks from the sanitary point of view. As for the reduction beyond the limit of 0.40 g/l it should be examined with circumspection, for there

exists gaps in the exact knowledge of its consequences from the public health aspect. The group decided to undertake an examination of methods for registering the extent of lead in the atmosphere and in the biological samples as well as the methods of analysis of the effects on human organisms of bodily lead intake actually observed.

### Third research programme "hygiene in the mines"

47. The Commission decided on 28 July to allocate 4 500 000 u.a. for the realisation, established over a 5-year period, its research programme on "hygiene in the mines".<sup>1</sup> This programme has as its objective, to follow up the fight with technical means against mineworkers' pneumoconiosis and to assure better pit level hygiene. It relates particularly to the technical struggle against dusts, the fight against air pollution caused by vapours and gas discharged by mechanical engines and explosive charges, all in all a betterment of conditions in the mineworks' atmosphere. This programme follows those decided by the CECA in the same field in 1957 (900 000 u.a.) and in 1964 (6 millions of u.a.).

### Mine security

48. On 28 July, the Commission decided to set apart 502 267 u.a. for the carrying out of a collective research programme on "pit fires and explosions" undertaken by the Versuchshütten-Gesellschaft GmbH of Dortmund and by the Centre for Study and Research of Charbonnages of France (CERCHAR) of Paris; it will be carried out in 3 years.<sup>2</sup> The research enterprises will contribute to the clarification of the numerous unknown elements which are present as much in the causes which provoke as in the methods to be made available for the avoidance, the combat and to diminish their effects.

### Health protection

49. On 7-8 July, the group of experts "basic standards" initialled Article 31 of the Euratom Treaty perfected a preliminary plan for a general revision of guide rules establishing the basic standards relating to sanitary protection of the population and workers against the dangers resulting from ionizer radiations.

The Commission equally decided to follow up, in 1971, its intercomparison programme relating to the dosimetry of people, undertaken since 1964, in collaboration with a gathering number of national institutes;

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 33 and *Journal officiel* C 71, 19 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 34 and *Journal officiel* C 71, 19 July 1971.

this programme aims at a durable and qualitative betterment of the dosimetry of persons and concerns moreover directly an essential aspect of physical control of protection against radiations such as defined in the basic standards of Euratom. The work programme for 1971 bears notably on irradiation with mixed rays (X and gamma) and with neutrons; furthermore the sources of neutrons will be compared for standardisation purposes.

The Commission published the records of a conversation on radioprotection organised in June 1970 at the Istituto di Radiologia Medica of Rome University, a colloquy dedicated to problems tied to the delimitation of the controlled zone in medical installations, laboratories and around gammagraphic sources.

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50. During its session from 5-9 July 1971, the European Parliament adopted a resolution relating to the Commission's public statement on the evolution of the social situation in the Community in 1970.<sup>1</sup> In this resolution, the Parliament welcomed especially "the social and Community impetus which has characterised the year 1970, manifested mainly by the decisions relating to the reform of the European Social Fund, the creation of a permanent employment committee and the revision of Rule No. 3 relative to social security of migratory workers as well as the decision to establish a European Social Budget." It calls to be ready for "that this impetus may be an impulse towards the realisation of social objectives of the European Treaties and to materialise very shortly in the definition of a social Community policy, of which the principal aspects are outlined in "Preliminary Directives for a Social and Community Political Programme" which will be subject to an ulterior standpoint. The Parliament, expressed satisfaction "that the executive, in 1970, had sought to influence favourably the social evolution" regrets on the other hand that the Council does not take "indispensable decisions for the guarantee of social progress". The resolution adopts an attitude in other respects on a series of problems which it will review point by point.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### *Measures taken following monetary decisions*

#### Widening of money fluctuation margins of certain member States

51. Following its resolution of 9 May 1971<sup>2</sup> relating to the monetary situation, the Council had blocked a ruling authorising the Member States, having temporarily allowed their monies to fluctuate, to take measures at their

<sup>1</sup> See Sec. 156.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, Ch. II., sec. 39.

frontiers concerning the forms of application were subsequently blocked by the Commission. During the months of July and August,<sup>1</sup> this one provided diverse modifications in these methods, so as to take into consideration especially, the increasing fluctuation margin of the DM and the florin.

In other respects, following the unexpected consequences and measures taken in the U.S. monetary plan and in a certain number of European countries, notably the Benelux countries (which had decided to allow their monies to fluctuate in keeping a fixed parity between themselves) have not asked the Commission for the introduction of a rising compensatory system for the exchange of agricultural products between themselves. Italy did not object to the application of this system.

Taking into account these events the Commission however, on 27 August 1971<sup>2</sup> extended the rule of compensatory amounts to Belgium and to Luxembourg, in the event of non-application of this one among the three Benelux countries.

#### Arrangements taken following the French monetary measures of 1969

52. Following the devaluation of the French franc, in August 1969, the Commission had implemented a system of measures with the objective to avoid a too sudden rise in agricultural prices in that country because the community prices are fixed in u.a. These measures could remain in force until the end of the 1970/71 season; bearing in mind the expiry of this term, the Commission has decided, on 27 July 1971<sup>3</sup> to repeal this system in the rice and cereals sectors.

#### *Common market organisations*

##### Hops

53. Among some ten products or group of agricultural products yet to be made subject to a specific common market organisation in one of the ways foreseen by the Treaty are hops. At the Commission's proposal<sup>4</sup> and after having gathered the opinions of the European Parliament and the economic and social committee, the Council has, on 26 July 1971, decided for this product the basic regulation, which came into force on 7 August 1971.<sup>5</sup>

The regulation is characterised by the measures seen to follow a policy of quality and to protect the producers against eventual deterioration of their

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 154, 10 July 1971, L 166, 24 July 1971, L 173, 2 August 1971, L 184, 14 August 1971, L 195, 30 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 195, 30 August 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 169, 28 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 42.

<sup>5</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 175, 4 August 1971.

standard of living; its application should be such that it will be taken into account by the objectives defined in the Treaty and concerning as much the agricultural policy as the commercial policy. In the long run the competition rules relating to State assistance have been equally made appropriate in order to avoid the introduction of national assistance measures (risking to put the competition in the wrong light or to alter the intracommunity exchange conditions) and to eliminate those which already exist.

The policy of quality is realised by the implementation in the community plan by certificates indicating the origin of the produce, this must be attached to a list of varieties which will be held to answer to qualitative characteristics to be defined. The imported produce are submitted to an analogous rule. Furthermore a standard quality will be defined for hops harvested within the Community.

In order to assure the producers a fair standard of living, to stabilize the markets and to assure reasonable prices to the consumer, the concentration of offer and the common adaptation of production to market necessities, these steps will be favoured by the creation of producer groupings. In order to encourage the grouping of farmers, assistance could be granted with the view of covering the expenses resulting from the preliminary expenses and functioning of these groups during three years following their recognition, but also to encourage the reconversion and the reconstruction of hop-gardens, this last measure is limited to 31 December 1975.

The Council likewise laid down, within the framework of general regulations, a rule for assistance for hops produced in the Community. Granted per hectare basis, its total amount will have the function up to the level of takings during the period under consideration (compared with that of takings of preceding harvests), of the situation and the foreseeable tendency of the market in the Community, of the external market development as well as the prices in the international exchanges. The Council will check each year, before 30 June, the total amount of this assistance, to grant for the preceding year's harvest, after the examination of a Commission report on the actual situation and foreseeable in this sector. Nevertheless, the 1971 harvest will benefit already from this rule.

Moreover, the Commission will be informed of the situation and the prospects of development of the market in the Community by periodic communication of Member States on the basis of data gathered at the time of registration (made obligatory) of contracts of delivery between producer and buyer.

As for exchanges with third countries, the imports are only submitted to customs' duties provided for in the common customs tariff. Nevertheless, in order to avoid any disturbances arising from abnormal imports which would

endanger the community market equilibrium, appropriate and particular measures could be taken.

The European Fund for orientation and agricultural guarantee, FEOGA, will take on the financing, at its own expense, of different assistances foreseen; at the rate of 100% for aids to producers, of 25% as functioning aids granted to producers groupings and of 50% for aids destined to favour reconversion operations and reconstruction of hop-gardens.

A strict cooperation between the Member States and the Commission will be assured within the management committee in order to facilitate the carrying into effect the contemplated arrangements.

In the case where national aids still exist and form an integral part of outstanding delivery contracts, they will not be forbidden before the expiry of these contracts. Moreover, up to 31 December 1972 the "transitory measures" can be authorised in order to facilitate the change-over to the rule contained in the new Community regulation.

## Cereals and rice

54. For the season of commercialising cereals 1971/72, the Council fixed on 12 July 1971<sup>1</sup> the list of principal commercialising centres, the agreed derived prices which are applicable there, the agreed price of maize (79.31 u.a./t), the single derived agreed price (112.44 u.a./t) and the total amount of aid for the production of wheat (35.46 u.a./t). The Commission equally decided<sup>2</sup> on 19 and 31 August 1971, complementary arrangements concerning secondary commercialising centres and the total amount of agreed prices derived for wheat, rye, barley, hard-wheat and maize.

In another sector, the Commission modified<sup>3</sup> on 27 and 28 July 1971 on one hand the definition of pearl grains of cereals, applicable for the concession of export reimbursement and on the other hand the coefficients of equivalence between different qualities of soft corn serving in the calculation of import share of certain corn qualities originating from Canada, the United States and Australia.

From then to the present time, the procedures and the conditions of taking over of cereals by the intervening organisations were defined for each season of commercialising, the Commission has adopted on 13 July 1971,<sup>4</sup> a disposition applicable by commencing in the season 1971/72, without a

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 162, 20 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 163, 21 July 1971 and 198, 2 September 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 170, 29 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 157, 14 July 1971 and L 178, 7 August 1971.



duration limit. It equally decided<sup>1</sup> new calculation rules for improvements and repairs for cereals applicable to agreed prices beginning on 1 August 1971.

For what concerns the denaturation of tender wheat, the Commission has modified,<sup>2</sup> on 23 July 1971, the characteristics demanded previously and what concerns the specific weights of tender wheat and of rye, these can be more flexible than those required ever since the buying of these cereals by the organisations of intervention.

5. The Council and the Commission have adopted by another way a certain number of *common measures for cereals and rice*. It is just as the Council, in the same ruling of 12 July 1971,<sup>3</sup> modified the definition of certain grain characteristics and of oatmeal and semolinas, commercialisation standards of maize, the concession and compensatory indemnity for stocked maize at the end of season and the list of produce transformed on a cereal base which can benefit an export reimbursement.

For what concerns cereal grains and rice not transformed, the Commission has decided,<sup>4</sup> on 17 August 1971, to suspend with effect from the following day, the fixing in advance import withdrawals, on account of important price variations registered on world markets because of the actual monetary situation.

6. The experience gained during four seasons of application of the common market organisation for rice urged the Council, during its meeting on 9 July, to re-examine and to adopt<sup>5</sup> certain mechanisms so that the dispositions which control this market could respond better to its characteristics and to its development; these adjustments have come into force on 1 September 1971.

For the 1971/72 season, and on the same date, the Council determined<sup>6</sup> the price of rice husks in round grain (197.90 u.a./t), rice fragments (125.0 u.a./t), this total amount being destined to protect the converting industry of the Community; in a parallel direction, the shop-floor efficiency or bleached rice has been raised from 62 to 63%.

The Commission has, besides, decided, on 26 July 1971, the arrangements for application;<sup>8</sup> making seven rules subject and relative to the commercialisation and converting of rice.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* 157, 14 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 166, 24 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 162, 20 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 186, 18 August 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 164, 22 July 1971.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 168, 27 July 1971.

## Milk and dairy produce

57. On 19 July 1971, the Council made some<sup>1</sup> adjustments to the special provisions for calculating the import levies on various cheeses (Tilsit, Havarti and Esrom) and on the distribution of certain products (skim-milk powder and butter) in the list of dairy produce governed by the common organization of the markets. These adjustments were applied from 16 August 1971.

The Commission has completed<sup>2</sup> the list of processed products containing skim-milk powder and modified certain amounts to be levied on these products when exported; the sums are calculated in proportion to the skim-milk powder content; the new provisions will come into force on 1 August 1971.

## Beef and veal

58. Storage conditions, at the time of market intervention, were the subject of adjustments, from 20 August 1971, by the Commission concerning both the packing of products and certain definitions covering an animal's front and hind quarters. New definitions applicable from 7 July 1971 were also established by the Commission<sup>4</sup> for certain pieces of boned deep-frozen beef and veal imported and subject to levy.

The Commission also adopted on 17 August<sup>3</sup> measures to allow, as a function of the market situation, the setting up of interventions for certain kinds of beef and veal in Germany and France (provisions applicable from 20 August 1971). On the other hand, France having modified her classification system for beef and veal, the Commission has also modified,<sup>5</sup> on 19 July 1971, the list of these products, for which derivation co-efficients are fixed covering the intervention prices applicable in France.

## Pigmeat

59. The intervention measures introduced in the pigmeat sector by the Regulation of the Commission of 23 April 1971 were abolished<sup>4</sup> from 10 July 1971 as far as purchases made by the intervention agencies are concerned. These measures favourably influenced the market and the trend towards stabilization of pigmeat prices should continue.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 166, 24 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 163, 21 July 1971 and L 174, 3 August 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 187, 19 August 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 151, 7 July 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 162, 20 July 1971.

Since the Yugoslavian authorities have shown themselves disposed to guarantee respect of the sluice-gate price valid for imports of pigmeat, the Commission decided,<sup>1</sup> on 15 July 1971 to annul the imposition of certain extra amounts on that country's products; these sums are normally added to the amount of the import levy, when the imported products are offered at franco-frontier prices lower than the sluice-gate price.

As regards the fixing of coefficients utilized in the calculation of levies falling on imports of pigmeat-based preparations, the Commission adopted<sup>2</sup> on 27 July 1971 the list of these products under the new nomenclature of the common customs tariff.

### Oils and fats

60. On 12 July 1971, the Commission decided<sup>3</sup> on four Regulations concerning the organization of the oilseed market. Firstly the Commission determined, for the agricultural year 1971/72, the centres other than the chief intervention centres, already designated by the Council, and the related derived intervention prices (unchanged). To allow for the anticipated price changes for rape, colza and sun-flower seeds, the Commission fixed the amounts for allowances and increases to be applied to the intervention prices for qualities not conforming with the quality types. The quality of rape and colza seeds imported from non-Member States shows certain variations and the Commission has borne this in mind by adjusting the coefficients of equivalence used to determine world market prices. It has reduced the amount of the guarantee required in the framework of the control system, to which any imports of oilseeds from non-Member countries are submitted.

Furthermore, on 12 July 1971<sup>4</sup> the Council initiated a new system of production aids for cotton seeds, dating from the marketing year 1971/72. Like oilseeds the marketing of cotton seeds is normally governed by the basic regulation of the common organization of the market in the oils and fats sector. But only the provisions of this regulation, which cover trade between the Community and non-Member States, concern cotton seeds, without any support having been anticipated inside the Community. Cotton seed production is not only of some importance in the agricultural economy of certain regions, notably southern Italy, but it also forms a sizeable portion of the farmers' revenue in these areas. It is therefore timely to support this production by granting aid financed by the agricultural Guarantee and Guidance Fund. Such a subsidy granted by the Community would of course

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 159, 16 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 169, 28 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 156, 13 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 160, 17 July 1971.

involve discontinuance of any national aid system. On 20 July 1971, the Council declared<sup>1</sup> the general rules for granting aid (granted by hectare) and on 28 July 1971, the Commission adopted<sup>2</sup> its methods of application.

### Fruit and vegetables

61. Since the yield in pears, peaches and tomatoes was quite abundant, various steps had to be taken to mitigate the problems of outlet for this produce. From 19 July 1971, the Council anticipated<sup>3</sup> special measures for the distillation of pears and peaches, together with the processing of tomatoes, pears and peaches, all these products having been the subject of intervention measures. On 30 July 1971, the Commission specified<sup>4</sup> that tomatoes withdrawn from the market could be processed into concentrates by private industry under certain conditions. The Commission noted<sup>5</sup> the acute crisis situation concerning pears dating from 3 August 1971 and authorized Member States to ensure, by means of intermediaries, the purchase under certain conditions, of Community produce offered to them.

On 20 July 1971, the Council fixed<sup>6</sup> the basic prices and purchase prices for apples other than cider apples.

To ensure the application, during the marketing year 1971/1972, of the various mechanisms for the common organization of the apple and pear markets (excepting cider apples and perry pears) the Commission defined the quality norms<sup>4</sup> applicable from 1 October 1971; for some varieties of dessert apples some deviations from the norms have been introduced for a limited time. The Commission determined,<sup>7</sup> on 7 July 1971 the reference prices and the adjustment coefficients applicable to their purchase prices,<sup>8</sup> fixed by the Council; these coefficients allow the calculation of the purchase price, at the time of intervention, for which produce of varying characteristics is bought.

As regards tomatoes, the Commission fixed<sup>7</sup> on 7 July 1971, the coefficient for tomatoes in category II, the coefficient being used for calculating the entrance price of imported produce based on rates quoted on the representative markets. This provision is applicable from 9 July to 20 December 1971.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 165, 23 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 170, 29 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 164, 22 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 172, 31 July 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 174, 3 August 1971.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 166, 24 July 1971.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* L 152, 8 July 1971.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* L 152, 8 July 1971 and L 187, 19 August 1971.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* L 176, 5 August 1971.

The cauliflower market has also been marked by surpluses and for this reason the Commission was twice obliged to signal an "acute crisis" situation (with the measures involved), from 9 July<sup>1</sup> to 23 July 1971<sup>2</sup> and from 30 July<sup>3</sup> to 4 August 1971.<sup>4</sup>

To carry out its assigned task, covered generally by the Community provisions governing the common organization of markets for fruit and vegetables, the Commission needs to get precise information on the potential yields of fruit plantations bearing dessert apples and dessert pears, peaches and oranges, together with medium term forecasts on output and market availability. To this end the Council resolved on 26 July 1971<sup>5</sup> to have the Member States make surveys in 1972 and in the spring of every five years thereafter on the fruit-tree plantations.

### Fruit and vegetable preparations

62. On 2 July 1971<sup>6</sup> the Council adopted important provisions concerning trade in these products with non-Member countries. Firstly, the applied scope of the regulation covering grants of refunds on exports to non-Member States, was extended to embrace all fruit and vegetable preparations, even if they contain no sugar. These provisions, which will bridge the gap between Community and world market prices, came into force on 15 July 1971.

Pending resolutions on all the provisions required to coordinate and unify the import systems applied by Member States, the Council on the same day<sup>6</sup> issued a procedure for "protective measures" in order to avoid that the marketing of Community produce should be disturbed by imports at abnormal prices from non-Member States.

Measures, which can be taken are the total or partial suspension of imports or exports and the fixing of minimum prices for the imported produce.

Following very sizeable imports of tomato concentrates priced 30—40 % lower than the corresponding items of Community origin, the Commission adopted protective measures in the shape of minimum<sup>8</sup> prices on the imports of concentrates from Greece and ceilings on the quantities imported<sup>7</sup> from other non-Member countries. The former measures came into force 1 August 1971 and the latter on 22 July 1971.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 153, 9 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 166, 24 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 171, 30 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 176, 5 August 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 179, 9 August 1971.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 151, 7 July 1971.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* L 164, 22 July 1971, L 178, 7 August 1971, L 184, 14 August 1971.

## Fishery products

63. Several provisions have been adopted by the Council and the Commission covering the import of fishery produce from Morocco and Tunisia; they tend to counterbalance the effect, caused by the common organization of the market for this produce, on the preferential system granted by the Community towards these two countries particularly in this sector.

From 1 September 1971, the Council authorized the two countries<sup>1</sup> to import trout and carp duty free, together with tunny-fish and sardine preserves under duty reduced to 30 %.

The Commission prolonged,<sup>2</sup> for the same produce from these two countries and until 31 January 1972, the import system existing in the Community before 1 February 1971.

Concerning the withdrawal of fishery produce by the producers' organizations, the Commission specified on 9 July 1971<sup>3</sup> certain conditions necessary for this withdrawal to qualify for a grant of financial compensation.

## Wine

64. Due to difficulties encountered in defining the type of alcohol, which may be added to vermouths and aromatic wines, the Community regulation prohibiting such additions has been suspended for these products by the Council<sup>4</sup> until 31 August 1971.

From 1 January 1972, wines imported for direct human consumption, other than liqueur and sparkling wines, must fulfill extra conditions. On 20 July, the Council decided<sup>4</sup> that imported consignments would have to be covered by an analysis note quoting required specifications.

Experience gained over the first year of application of the basic regulation for the common organization of the wine market showed that certain adjustments would be timely. Accordingly, on 26 July 1971 the Council extended<sup>5</sup> for two months (up to 31 October 1971) the period for application of temporary measures to smoothe the way towards the system of common organization of the markets. With this extension, the Commission was lead<sup>6</sup> to adopt various measures concerning wine marketing, with special attention to those from Turkey, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 176, 5 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 150, 6 July 1971, L 154, 10 July 1971, L 189, 21 August 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 154, 10 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 168, 27 July 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 170, 29 July 1971.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 174, 3 August 1971.

Member States also had an extension of time (till 31 August 1973) to adopt national provisions for the production, in their countries, of quality wines produced in specified regions.

On 19 July 1971, the Commission defined<sup>1</sup> the analytical techniques needed to apply the Community regulation for wine products.

Since the quantities of table wines under storage contracts were abnormally high at 31 August 1971, largely due to the abundant harvest of 1970, the Commission—in order to free storage capacity for the 1971 crop—provided on 9 October 1971<sup>2</sup> the grant of aid (0.75 u.a. per hl) to promote the movement of these stocks to other storage areas.

The Commission also determined on 13 August 1971<sup>3</sup> the amount of aid to private storage for the various types of table wines, covering the period from 16 August 1971 to 30 November 1971.

For the wine marketing year 1971/1972, the Commission defined on 13 August 1971<sup>3</sup> the factors allowing evaluation of the alcohol quantity to be delivered (by latest 30 June 1972) to the intervention agencies and derived from the obligatory distillation of wine-making by-products.

## Flax and hemp

65. The Council having decided on the general provisions covering grants of aid for the private storage of flax and hemp bast or tow, the Commission, on 16 July 1971<sup>4</sup>, issued the necessary procedures for their application.

On the same date, the Commission adopted<sup>4</sup> the provisions concerning the contents and time allowed for the submission of monthly or seasonal reports by Member States to the Commission. The reports must offer the proper data required to size up the production and market situation as well as market trends.

## Tobacco

66. For the 1971 crop the Council resolved two regulations on 19 July<sup>5</sup>. It fixed the derived intervention prices for the different varieties of selected baled tobacco made from Community grown leaf, which had been through the first stage of processing and conditioning. It also defined the reference

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 163, 21 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 180, 10 August 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 184, 14 August 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 160, 17 July 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 167, 26 July 1971.

qualities for each variety of baled tobacco. Under certain conditions bonuses are paid to buyers of tobacco leaf and passed on to the growers in the Community. The Council fixed the amount of the bonuses for each of the 19 selected varieties of leaf.

Concerning prices and bonuses relative to tobacco, the European Parliament up to now has been consulted only on prices. It is now clear, that in order to make a thorough survey of Community expenditure incurred for the benefit of tobacco, the consultations should also bear on bonuses granted as well as on prices. The basic regulation was appropriately adjusted by the Council on 19 July 1971<sup>1</sup>.

#### Refunds on exports; import and export licences and advance fixing certificates

67. Various methods of application were the subject of a regulation covering products coming under the common organization of the market, providing for granting refunds on exports. The refunds being generally granted on processed products from fruit and vegetables, the extension of the general arrangements for these products was resolved by the Commission on 14 July 1971<sup>2</sup>.

Moreover, on 26 July 1971<sup>3</sup> the Commission adopted the provisions modifying the issue of certificates to be presented to the administration for the export of amylaceous products. These modifications follow the decision to introduce levies on the export of these products.

### *European guarantee and guidance fund for agriculture*

#### Guidance Section

68. On 14 July 1971<sup>4</sup> the Commission adopted a decision for granting aid from the Fund for an amount of 52 242 337 u.a. It represents the second instalment of finance provided for 1970. The third instalment will be the subject of decision during the third quarter of the year in question. In total and for this year the Guidance section will have allotted an amount of 160 million u.a. for public, semi-public or private projects, aiming wholly or partially at the improvement of agricultural structure and for which applications have already been submitted to the Commission.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 167, 26 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 158, 15 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 168, 27 July 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* C 74, 24 July 1971.



The aid granted for the second instalment is distributed as below: -

	<i>Aid (u.a.)</i>	<i>No. of projects</i>
Germany	14 684 157	50
Belgium	3 979 261	15
France	11 662 006	33
Italy	17 780 465	69
Luxembourg	—	—
Netherlands	4 136 448	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
The Community	52 242 337	182

Among these projects, 87 covering improvement of production structures share an amount of 23 141 224 u.a. (44.3 % of the total aid), 88 projects aimed at improvement of marketing structures have benefited from aid up to 26 184 503 u.a. (or 50.1 % of the total) while 7 mixed projects have received 2 916 610 u.a. (or 5.6 %).

69. As regards improvement in production structures, 19 projects are earmarked for Germany, 3 for Belgium, 18 for France, 41 for Italy and 6 for the Netherlands.

In Germany the projects tend to be for restructuration of land (about 66 %) mostly in the form of regroupment of holdings and improvement of the rural road network. Also included are hydraulic improvements, mainly by the preparation of waterways or the building of a dam, rationalization and improvement of a vineyard, building a pig-rearing station and the improvement of agrarian structures.

In Belgium the projects bear on hydraulic improvements and the construction of a cooperative centre for breeding and fattening pigs.

In France most (about 59 %) of the funds allocated for improvement of production structures are used for work in connection with the regroupment of holdings; the other funds are mainly for hydraulic improvements, irrigation etc. Two projects are for reafforestation.

In Italy the funds involved in these types of projects are the most sizeable (70 % of the total for Italy). Improvements to the rural road network have special consideration (about 25 % of the funds) as well as a package of schemes intended to develop particular regions (about 32 % of the funds). Other projects cover restructuration of olive cultivation, replanting of vineyards, meat production, irrigation and water supply operations and several miscellaneous projects.

In the Netherlands about half the contributions are earmarked for improvements in production structures in the form of regroupment of holdings (about 92 % of the funds for this sector), initiation of experimental large-scale farming and a national artificial insemination centre.

70. Improvements in marketing structures are covered by 31 projects in Germany, 8 in Belgium, 15 in France, 25 in Italy and 9 in the Netherlands.

In Germany, 76 % of the funds here is for operations involving dairy produce (milk and cheese products, installation of milk refrigeration on farms, etc.). The following in order of importance are also provided for: slaughterhouses, meat conditioning installations, markets, auction halls and refrigerating installations as well as a fruit and vegetables conserves plant and a central wine-cellar.

In Belgium fruit and vegetables get the most benefit (about 73 %) from the funds; apart from the type of operations foreseen in Germany for these products, a packing centre and a deep-frozen vegetable plant are also involved. The other projects concern flowers (an auction market), cereals (a silo) and dairy produce (a dairy).

In France as in Germany dairy produce is the main beneficiary (about 69 %) of aid for marketing; several projects will lead to regrouping of dairies. Then follow in order of importance: meat (slaughterhouses and conditioning plants), fruit and vegetables (storage facilities) and several miscellaneous projects.

In Italy most of the funds are absorbed in the construction, extension and/or renovation of wine-cellars (about 53 %) and specific installations for fruit and vegetables (about 41 %), in the form of markets, storage facilities, conditioning and refrigerated warehouses, transport, treatment centres etc. A few projects also cover cereals, including rice, olive oil and dairy produce.

In the Netherlands, dairy produce benefit with about 52 % of the funds allotted for improvement of marketing structures, fruit and vegetables taking about 29 % of the above. In the former group are mainly well specified projects such as the manufacture of "instant" products and in the latter are horticultural auction markets. The other few projects concern eggs, poultry and flowers.

71. In Belgium and Italy several mixed projects have benefited. In Belgium, 4 projects, representing about 61 % of the total aid granted to the country, cover modernization and expansion of a fruit and vegetables preserves plant, enlargement of a fish-breeding station and two centres—one for fattening and one for breeding—in the pigmeat centre. In Italy a minimal portion of the overall total (less than 0.5 %) is going to such mixed projects in the breeding and rice sectors.

## Guarantee Section

2. On 26 July, 1971, the Council determined<sup>1</sup> the methods for the financing from the Fund of various intervention measures adopted at the Community level within the compass of the common organization of the markets for tobacco, flax and hemp.

### *Harmonization of legislation*

3. On 5 July 1971<sup>2</sup> the Commission authorized the Member States to allow the marketing of certain quantities of seeds from three varieties of clover, which did not fulfill all the normally required conditions. This step has been taken in the knowledge that seed output within the Community is short and that no non-Member State is capable of producing sufficient quantities carrying the same guarantees as in the Community. The Commission took a similar decision concerning the seeds and seedlings of a variety of forest-tree, in favour of five Member States (excluding Germany). These authorizations expire on 30 December 1980.

4. The transposition into the law of each Member State and the application in the Community of the Council's directives, concerning the problems of health inspections involved by inter-Community trading in cattle and pig breeds have indicated timely adjustments to be made in the light of new techniques and experience gained. Thus the Council adopted, on 19 July 1971<sup>3</sup> a number of arrangements amending the system originally in force.

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5. At the session of 5—9 July 1971, the European Parliament expressed an opinion on several proposals worked out by the Commission and bearing on the following points: amendments to the regulations concerning the common organization of the markets covering cereals, rice, nutritional aid (cereals and egg products), and the system governing import of fishery products from Morocco and Tunisia, also sparkling wines, tobacco<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 175, 4 August 1971 and L 176, 6 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 161, 19 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 179, 9 August 1971.

<sup>4</sup> See sections 163 and following.

## SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

### *Industrial policy*

#### Steel

#### General objectives for steel: 1975-80

76. On 26 July 1971 the Commission gave its final approval to its "General Objectives for Steel 1975-80"<sup>1</sup>, which had been in preparation for several months<sup>2</sup>. This is the first such document to be published by the Commission since the merger. In spite of the difficulties encountered in making forecasts about the future development of the iron and steel market, the Commission has made a point of publicizing the general medium-term guidelines for Community iron and steel policy right at the outset of the present five-year period.

Rather than presenting forecasts based on a systematic analysis of the industry, the Commission preferred to put forward general economic and political guidelines which could facilitate the decisions to be taken by the various groups concerned within a framework of overall cooperation, and taking into account the world-wide situation. The iron and steel policy presented in this document is designed to deal not only with the modernization, development and siting of production plant, but also with the problems of supply and transport of raw materials, as well as the social changes to be expected.

The crude steel *production* target presupposes an average annual growth-rate of between 4.7 and 6.2 %, depending on the state of the economy. This objective may appear optimistic, especially considering the uncertainties regarding the trend of world trade; it can only be achieved if several problems posed within the scope of this document are solved. The planned production of crude steel, which in the event of a boom would amount to about 148 million tons, is compatible with the production potential of 163 million tons envisaged by the firms. Even so, care must be taken to avoid concluding from this that there will be no problem of adapting production to market conditions during the period under consideration.

As to problems of the *supply of raw materials*, the Commission hopes that firms will cooperate with each other on the basis of long-term contracts and participation agreements. In order to widen their available choice of iron ores, they should try to find alternative and varied supply sources as soon as possible. Coke production capacities should be adequate, if new coking plants replace the old ones. Ensuring the supply of coking coal for coking plants

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel*, C 96, 29 September 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 62.

also requires the conclusion of long-term contracts between the steelmakers and the coal producers both inside and outside the Community.

The Commission has also considered the question of the *optimum size of individual works* and firms. At present, the optimum size for a modern works producing flat steel is some 8 million ingot tons annually, and for one producing long steel 4 million tons. The financial effort required to attain this scale in a short time is largely beyond the resources of even the largest Community steel-producing firms. The Commission therefore recommends the creation of *joint foundations* or *groupings*, as a preliminary step towards launching new programmes and plant rationalization. It hopes, furthermore, that multi-national firms can be developed in keeping with the Treaty. In this same context, and in view of the growing competition on the world market, cooperation between firms is proving essential and should be developed primarily (in conformity with the Treaty of Paris) in the fields of investment, supply of raw materials, marine transport and the promotion of steel sales on the export markets.

*Siting* problems are assuming a particular importance in view of the growing tendency to erect new plants in coastal regions. Apart from the technical and economic factors, the memorandum deals equally with the social and regional implications which arise if the location of plants is changed. The Commission believes that the problems of *siting* in the iron and steel industry must be solved in the context of an overall policy on land use, the aim of which would be to diversify to the full the industrial activities of every region of the Community.

In the field of *research* the ways and means available to the Commission must be concentrated on objectives likely to modify the conditions of competition and to support the large-scale projects of Community-wide interest, to the exclusion of research of purely local or national significance. A "medium-term research programme for steel" embodying a detailed plan of action in this field has been drawn up by the Commission.

The importance of *labour* problems is underlined again and again in the different chapters of this memorandum. Overall forecasts, indicative of developments in the total size of the labour-force, lead to the conclusion that fewer people will be employed in 1975. This development, the regional repercussions of which call for further study, necessitates the drawing up and implementation of social policy measures taking into account the interests of the whole Community and of the different regions. The companies, government authorities and workers' organizations should all take part in the formulating of such measures, and an exchange of information between everyone involved on the economic, social and technical aspects of the future development of the iron and steel industry could facilitate their implementation.

The "General Objectives for Steel", drawn up in accordance with Article 46 of the Treaty of Paris, form part of a set of forward studies undertaken by the Commission with a view to laying down for each of the major industrial sectors the general guidelines mentioned in the memorandum on industrial policy of March 1970. They were defined solely with reference to the Community's present boundaries. It is the Commission's intention to review these objectives periodically.

#### Trend of capital spending and production capacity

77. According to the steelmakers' replies to the Commission's survey of 1 January 1971, the capital expenditure declared by the Community steel-producing firms reached the record figure of 1700 million u.a. in 1970; they should reach 2500 million in 1971 and, as a result, the increase in production capacity will probably be speeded up at every stage. There is, however, a widening gap between the production capacity growth rate planned for coastal works (now producing 14 % of the crude steel total, compared with 9 % at the time of the 1970 survey) and the corresponding rate for inland works (unchanged at 4 %).

This rapid increase is particularly noticeable in the *pig-iron* sector. The average growth-rate of productive capacity should be 7 % between 1970 and 1974, as against an estimated rate of 5.3 % for the period 1969-1973 in the previous survey. Under these conditions, the figure of 123 million tons of pig-iron covered by the General Objectives for 1975 might be achieved by 1974.

Between 1970 and 1974 the *crude steel* production capacity will probably rise from 127 to 161 million tons; the General Objectives memorandum set the 1975 production potential at 163 million tons. Just as the previous report had predicted, the resultant annual average growth-rate (6.1 %) would be considerably higher than the rate of 5 % forecast by the 1970 survey for the period 1969-1973.

The extra 34 million or so tons of annual steel-producing capacity are the net result of the two opposite trends in evidence since the middle of the last decade. The total capacity of L-D, Kaldo and similar steelworks ought to increase by more than 36 million tons; added to which will be the increased capacity of nearly 4 million tons due to the new bottom-blowing processes (OBM, LWS, etc.) which first appeared in 1969; furthermore, the total capacity of electric furnaces should also increase by nearly 4 million tons. On the negative side, the total capacity of Bessemer converters and open-hearth furnaces will fall by at least 6 and 4 million tons respectively.

In 1970 spending on rolling-mills producing *flat steel* (nearly 540 million) was about five times greater than that on mills producing *long steel*, although this, too, rose perceptibly. This trend should be confirmed in 1971 and even in 1972. The predicted annual growth-rates in production

potential, which are increasing for both, are calculated at 3.3 % for longs and 6.6 % for flats; in the second category, the growth-rate due to the potential of coils production will amount to nearly 12 % annually for the period 1970-1974.

Taken as a whole, these forecasts for the Community iron and steel industry reflect, to an even greater extent than the previous year, the decisions taken by the firms in a period characterized by a lively recovery in the economy. There are grounds for thinking that the development of supply could be better matched to the growth of demand if the execution of some of the projects were spread out over a certain period of time. This would help to level out the peaks of phases of heavy capital investment and the reverse phases—when the maturing of such investments is reflected in actual capacity—in which the propensity to invest fades rapidly under the influence of obvious economic and financial constraints.

## Textiles

78. On 22 July 1971 the Commission approved a general document on industrial policy for the textile industry. The priority given to the examination of this industry is due to the fact that it raises problems both inside the Community and in the Community's relations with non-member countries, and more especially with developing countries. In this document the Commission traces the guidelines which should allow Community manufacturers to achieve an adequate degree of competitiveness, with a view to the gradual opening-up of the Community market.

This document begins by describing the textile industry as such and its role in the Community's economy during recent years. The fact is that, considering the value of textile and clothing production (\$ 13 400 million in 1969 = 9% of total industrial output), the labour it employs (3 160 000 people = 11.8 % of the industrial labour-force), its exports (\$ 2 974 million = 7.5 % of total EEC exports) and its imports (\$ 2 784 million = 7 % of EEC total), the textile and clothing sector plays an important role in the overall economy of the whole Community, and more especially so in certain regions.

The document attempts to assess the role this industry will be required to play in the Community, taking into account the foreseeable use of artificial fibres for the next ten years. According to this analysis, the role of the textile industry will be important, particularly in some regions which depend on a single industry, where it will remain vital to the economic equilibrium, until such time as the structure of these regions has been changed.

The progress of the textile industry depends, nevertheless, on basic conditions to be established by the manufacturers, on the one hand, and by the governments on the other. For their part, the manufacturers must continue,

and even speed up, the restructuring process already begun, in order to increase productivity and hence make Community firms sufficiently competitive, even in a market progressively wider open to imports from non-member countries, and from developing countries in particular. This restructuring must be planned with due regard to the need to adapt to the technological requirements set by the increasingly rapid progress of scientific research. As to the governments, they will have to ensure the conditions necessary for the smooth development of this restructuring process and at the same time eliminate the social and regional hardships which might ensue.

While some forms of intervention remain the prerogative of national governments, the Commission could take action at the general and sectoral level. At the general level, it would involve taking all steps likely to endow the Community market with the features of a national market. In this context it would be more especially necessary to take such measures as will improve the capital and loans market, in order to ensure adequate financial resources for the textile industry.

As far as specific measures are concerned:

1. A commercial policy will be put into effect aimed at reconciling the progressive opening-up of the Community market with the adjustments essential to the textile industry. In implementing this policy, the Commission, while respecting the general choice made by the Community, would have to try to ensure that the opening-up of the market was gradual, so as to permit medium-term restructuring plans to be prepared. Moreover, this opening-up will be subject to the condition that a number of rules guaranteeing fair competition are complied with on the world market. In this context the document establishes a rate for the extension of tariff preferences during the next five years and criteria for the gradual discontinuation of quantitative restrictions, with due regard to the position of the other parties.
2. The Commission will continue its work of orienting national grants, as a part of its allotted task of appraising such grants.
3. As to research and the exploiting of technological advances, the Commission's action will take the form of, firstly, coordination of individual and collective research and, secondly, the application of development contracts to the textiles industry as soon as the procedure for applying such contracts has been finally approved by the Council.
4. Efficacious action of the renovated Social Fund, on the basis of strict criteria, is envisaged for this industry, by means of internal conversion projects and by measures aimed at redeploying the labour-force in other areas of activity. It should be recalled here that in recent years the textile industry



has, according to some estimates, had to prune 30 000-40 000 jobs annually and that in the aftermath of restructuring this cutting-down will continue for some years to come.

5. Regional policy instruments available to the Community are to be used to benefit certain regions.

6. The Commission will also intervene, financially and through its departments, to encourage the industry to set up an Economic Observation Centre. For a sector which, more than any other, feels the effects of rapid changes in the economic situation and in fashion, such an institution is vital for the accurate forecasting of capital investment, production and supply.

7. The European Investment Bank will take action that will increase the effectiveness of some of the above-listed Community measures.

### *General Research and Technology*

#### Scientific and technical research policy

79. At a meeting held in Brussels on 15-16 July the experts of the 19 European countries brought together by the Community to establish a basis for European cooperation in scientific and technical research agreed to several programmes sufficiently advanced technically to warrant a decision at the first 19-nation Ministerial Conference, scheduled for November 1971. Provided that the experts can resolve the outstanding institutional, legal and financial problems at their next meeting, the Ministerial Conference would be able to give a decision on the following projects for cooperation:

1. The setting-up of an experimental European data-transmitting network, and the gradual building-up of a European program library.

2. Forward studies on means of transporting people between large conurbations.

3. Various anti-pollution projects (studies of the physico-chemical behaviour of sulphur, analysis of micropollutants sludge, treatment).

4. Various metallurgy research projects, in the context of a concerted programme.

5. Problems concerned with radio wave propagation and aerials.

The Ministers could also decide on their attitude towards the principles on which a European Meteorological Computing Centre should be founded.

## Technology

### Use of numerically controlled machine-tools

80. On 28 July 1971 the Commission sent a recommendation to Member States regarding the development and use of numerically controlled machine-tools in the Community countries<sup>1</sup>.

The quality and performance of the Community's industrial equipment largely determine its competitiveness and all producers must therefore be able to install the best capital equipment in their works, and in particular models embodying the latest techniques, says the Commission in this Recommendation. The machine-tool, one of the most typical items of capital equipment, has for some years been undergoing a radical technological change as a result of the application of electronic control techniques. The new machines, known as numerically-controlled machine-tools (NC machine-tools), in many cases are capable of very much higher performances than conventional machines.

Community producers of machine-tools have been concerned in this technical development and are offering on the market very high-quality NC machine-tools. However, owing to the technical and psychological difficulties, the potential user hesitates to introduce the new machine into his works. Despite the efforts of producers and numerous public and private research centres, it is evident that the gap between supply and demand is not closing quickly enough. This is all the more serious because other competing industrialized countries, having received government aid are now considerably ahead in the use of NC machine-tools.

For this reason, in pursuance of Treaty Article 155 and in accordance with the Community's objectives laid down in its Second Medium-Term Economic Policy Programme, the Commission has recommended the Member States to adopt measures to encourage the use of these machines. To this end the Commission has sent the Member States, at the same time as its Recommendation, a standard action programme to ensure the increased use of the NC machine-tool and recommends that this programme should be implemented in the various countries with the aid of the existing research infrastructure.

The action programme has three main parts:

1. *General information to firms* in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries, to make numerical control better known. This information would be primarily directed at smaller firms;

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 230, 13 October 1971.

2. *Specific action to aid companies:* the services to user companies would be mainly the following:
  - (a) Advice and technical and economic installation studies to justify purchase on economic grounds;
  - (b) Demonstrations and trial runs in pilot works;
  - (c) Training and information of personnel (workers and management);
  - (d) Technical aid in programming, and programming to order.
  
3. *R and D action:*
  - (a) The collection and dissemination of information and experience;
  - (b) Increased cooperation between numerical control system producers, machine-tool manufacturers and users;
  - (c) Research on language and programming;
  - (d) Technical research on numerical control and automation of processes used by the mechanical and electrical engineering industries (adaptive control, integrated production, new processes, etc.).

The Commission moreover considers that any action programme should be aimed principally at the user and that it would be desirable for Community machine-tool manufacturers to provide material assistance in the promotion programme, from which they would profit indirectly by the greater interest fostered in their over-cautions market.

The problem of extending the use of n.c. machine-tools is common to all the Community countries, and the Commission, as well as all the experts it has consulted, believes that in some respects cooperation at Community level is needed, particularly in the field of research. The Commission will in due course make proposals to the Council on the basis of the conclusions it has reached with the aid of the specialist research organizations in the Community.

### *Joint Research Centre (JRC)*

#### Meeting of the General Advisory Committee

81. The General Advisory Committee of the JRC held its fourth meeting in Paris on 13 July 1971. It continued its examination of the proposed three-year programme (1972-1974) submitted to it by the Director-General of the JRC. The Committee considered the proposals for public service activities (Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements, Community Bureau of Standards,

applied data processing, etc.). The General Advisory Committee should be in a position to draft a formal opinion on the total programme proposals at its next meeting.

### *Dissemination of information*

82. The Study Group on Scientific and Technical Information of the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy met on 15 July to examine the UNISIST project for a world system of scientific and technical documentation under study at UNESCO. UNESCO's efforts in this direction were received with satisfaction, in particular the advantage of the standardization which would result from such a system and which is an essential factor of cooperation in this field; reservations were nevertheless expressed concerning excessive institutionalization of the system.

From 20 to 23 July, the Commission attended meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Working Party on the INIS (International Nuclear Information System) project; the main topic of the meeting was the future expansion of the system. According to the expansion programme initially approved, the IAEA was to store about 28 000 documents a year in the first phase, the total quantity of documents to be collected being of the order of 90 000 a year.

The question was whether and when the initial limitation on the volume of activity could be dispensed with. The monthly average for documents received by the Agency last year was only about 1 000, while the Commission's nuclear documentation system files some 10 000 items a month. Thus the quantity of documents stored in the Commission's system increases annually by about 120 000; this system works in close collaboration with the INIS system which, when fully operational—probably towards the end of 1973—will, it is hoped, be capable of increasing its collection by 90 000 documents a year.

## ENERGY POLICY

### *The planning and implementing of a Joint Energy Policy*

83. On 29 July 1971 the Commission forwarded to the Council a communication on the implementing of the "First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy", together with a proposed Council directive modifying the 1968 "reserves" directive, a proposed Council regulation concerning the application

of the Joint Undertaking Status to the activities relating to the hydrocarbon industry, and a draft Council decision authorizing borrowings with a view to a Community contribution to the financing of nuclear power plants<sup>1</sup>.

## Coal

### Trend of capital investment and production capacity

84. According to the replies given by the firms to the inquiry carried out by the Commission on 1 January 1971, investment expenditure in the coal industry amounted to 113 million u.a. in 1970, and is estimated at 193 million for 1971 (projects in hand, decided on and planned). The 1970 expenditure, however, is well below the predicted level (142 million) and, with one exception, below the level observed during each year of the sixties. According to the collieries' figures, the annual *hard coal* production potential will decrease by some 22 million tons between 1970 and 1974, when it will total only 161 million tons. This forecast would seem to imply a slackening in the rate of retrenchment, which would be only 3 % per annum instead of averaging over 5 % as in the period 1966-1970. As mentioned in previous reports, however, experience has shown that in this sector the estimated retrenchment figures are usually lower than the figures for closures actually carried out. This was true even of 1970, when the coal mines benefited from considerably higher production than during the preceding years, and substantial price increases. It is likely that certain firms will revise their programmes and increase their cut-back; the production capacity would then be below the predicted 161 million.

On the other hand, in the *coking* sector, the recovery predicted by the 1970 inquiry is proving correct. The Community production capacities, dwindling for the past ten years—and which in 1970 had to be used at the extraordinary rate of 99 %—will rise from some 71 million tons to over 80 million tons in 1974. This growth—corresponding to an average annual rate of about 3 %—is partly due to the efforts of the mining companies who allocated about a third of their capital investment to the coking sector. It will stem even more from the programmes of the steel industry, mainly located in the coastal works. However, owing to the age and obsolete character of a number of batteries for which no capital outlay is planned, several of them may have to be closed earlier than announced by the operators, for technical or economic reasons. It therefore seems unlikely that production capacities will exceed the 77 million tons envisaged for 1975 by the general “steel” objectives.

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<sup>1</sup> See Part One, Ch. III, and *Journal officiel* C 106, 23 October 1971.

## Aid to the coking coal industry

85. In the context of the Decision 70/1/CECA of 19 December 1969, concerning coking coals and coke, the Commission authorized the *French* government to grant a subsidy of 1.50 u.a. per ton to coking coal production in the North Basin and the Pas-de-Calais for 1971, and 1.31 u.a. per ton to the Houillères d'Aquitaine from 1 January to 15 April 1971.

## Technical research

86. On 22 July 1971, the Commission decided to allocate, in accordance with Article 55 of the EEC Treaty, a total of 4 029 362 u.a., comprising 3 915 362 u.a. as financial aid for the carrying out of six coal research projects, and 114 000 u.a. to cover the costs of dissemination of information. The Council gave its approval on 2 July 1971<sup>1</sup>.

## *Nuclear Energy*

### Contacts with the United States concerning uranium enrichment

87. In a memorandum forwarded to the United States Mission on 30 July 1971, the Commission stated itself ready to open "exploratory contacts" with the United States government on "industrial methods" of utilizing enriched uranium. On 14 July, the United States had put forward a proposal, to make the technology of uranium enrichment by gaseous diffusion, perfected in the USA, available to the Member States and Great Britain, and to open negotiations with a view to establishing an additional enrichment capacity on a multinational basis. The appropriate financial and security arrangements were to be discussed in particular.

In its reply, the Commission stated that it had been concerned with plans for a joint enrichment capacity since 1967. The Council instructed a working party of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Research to collect all available data on enrichment by gaseous diffusion, ultracentrifuging and nozzle processes. Like the US government, the Commission is of the opinion that the demand for enriched uranium for supplying nuclear power plants is rising over the entire world; it is therefore interested in collecting all the relevant data which the US government can provide.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 68, 8 July 1971.

## Euratom Supply Agency

### *Toll enrichment contracts*

88. On 27 July 1971 the Commission authorized the signing of three toll enrichment contracts between the Supply Agency and the US Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC), on behalf of the three following firms: Société belgo-française d'énergie nucléaire mosane (SEMO) (15 800 kg uranium to be supplied from 1973 to 1995); Kernkraftwerk Philippsburg GmbH (KKP) (17 500 kg of U<sup>235</sup> from 1972 to 1990), and Vereinigte Elektrizitätswerke Westfalen AG (VEW) (1 100 kg of U<sup>235</sup> to be supplied from 1971 to 1979).

### *Repercussions of the American price freeze on enrichment costs*

89. The US Atomic Energy Commission announced that the new basic price of 32 dollars per kg/separative units of work<sup>1</sup> was being deferred until a later date, following price and wage freeze measures decided upon by President Nixon on 15 August 1971.

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90. At its session of 5-9 July 1971, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution<sup>2</sup> on the energy situation in the Community (position 1970—future outlook 1971), in which it “anxiously noted that the rapid growth of Community energy requirements which occurred throughout 1970 has made Europe even more dependent on its foreign suppliers”, and regretted that “under these conditions no decisive progress has been made, during the past months, in implementing a genuine Community energy policy”. The Parliament also pointed out “the need to encourage the development of electricity of nuclear origin” and then urged that “the decision to construct a Community uranium enrichment plant be taken without delay, and that the Member States develop the necessary cooperation in the breeder sector”.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Access to the market*

Negotiations for an agreement with Switzerland  
on temporary laying-up of inland-waterway craft

91. On 11 August the Commission submitted to the Council a draft decision<sup>3</sup> to open negotiations for an agreement between the Community and

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 73.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 162.

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 107, 25 October 1971.

Switzerland on the introduction of rules with regard to the temporary laying-up of cargo vessels, based on the general principles laid down in the Council's resolution<sup>1</sup> of 27 January 1970 on access to the market in goods transport by inland waterway. The idea is that the rules should apply to the waterways coming under the revised Convention for Navigation on the Rhine and the French-German-Luxembourg Convention of 27 October 1956 on the canalization of the Moselle, and to the basins closely connected with the Rhine both in shipping and in economic respects. The draft provides that the negotiations with Switzerland should be conducted by the Commission in consultation with a Council-appointed committee of representatives of Member States.

#### Future arrangements concerning road haulage between Member States

92. A meeting was held in Luxembourg on 12-13 July with Government experts from the Member States to consider the arrangements to apply to road haulage between Member States after 31 December 1971, when the trial Community quota introduced by the Council's regulation of 19 July 1968 is due to expire. Another meeting on the same subject is to be held with the hauliers' representatives.

#### *Harmonization of conditions of competition*

##### Reconstruction of railways' finances

93. On 18 August the Commission submitted to the Council a draft decision on the reconstruction of rail enterprises' finances and harmonization of the rules governing the financial relations between them and the State, together with a draft regulation amending certain provisions in the Council's regulation of 26 June 1969 on standardization of railway accounts.<sup>2</sup> The object is to give the railways a wide measure of independence in finance and management: the two draft instruments are vitally necessary to the reconstruction of railway finances, the securing of a more balanced transport market and fuller cooperation among the six national railway systems at Community level.

The draft decision is designed to place the railways on all fours with other carriers, so that they can balance their receipts and expenditures unaided. This necessitates drastic remodelling of the legal, economic and financial relations between the States and the railway executives; a start has

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1970, Part Two, sec. 29.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 106, 23 October 1971.



already been made, with the introduction of measures in regard to Community rules on the obligation of public service<sup>1</sup> and to the standardization of railway accounts.

The freedom of action the proposals are intended to afford the railways must not prejudice:

- (a) their role of "public" (i.e. social) service, to the extent considered necessary, provided the charges or advantages this entails are fully offset;
- (b) the economic and social provisions applying to railway personnel. The reconstruction process must preserve the acquired rights of the enterprises' employees in this regard, and at the same time enable improvements to be effected in their economic and social position, which would be more difficult if the railways' situation were to worsen further. In particular, the remedying of that situation should assist the levelling-up of working conditions provided for by the Council's decision of 13 May 1965.

#### Transport aids

94. The Commission on 23 July adopted a decision on the tax exemptions allowed by the German law of 28 December 1968, as extended on 23 December 1970, imposing a tax on road haulage.<sup>2</sup> The decision calls upon the German Government to take steps forthwith to do away with the various exemptions for German seaports, reductions for regions other than West Berlin and the zonal border strip, and reliefs for some categories of carriage for own account.

#### Harmonization of certain social provisions

95. On 28 July the Commission dispatched to the Italian Government an opinion<sup>3</sup> on Ministry circulars in implementation of the Council's regulation of 25 March 1959 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road haulage sector. These circulars set forth the main provisions of the regulation, together with some practical hints for the officials responsible for checking for compliance with it, more particularly with regard to its impact on Italian legislation. A Bill is currently in preparation on the subject of checking and penalties, which is not dealt with by the circulars.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 156, 28 June 1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 179, 9 August 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 182, 12 August 1971.

On 2 August the Commission sent the Belgian Government, in accordance with Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, a reasoned opinion likewise concerning the application of the Council's regulation of 25 March 1969. In this the Commission pointed out that Belgium was in breach of its obligations under the regulation, and in particular under Article 18 thereof, and requested that the necessary steps be taken to comply with the opinion within two months.

### Double taxation of vehicles

96. On 29 July the Commission sent the German Government, in accordance with Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, a reasoned opinion pointing out that Germany was in breach of Articles 7 and 76 of the Treaty by reason of the taxation of certain vehicles registered in Italy and temporarily in service in Germany. The German Government was requested to take the necessary steps to comply with the opinion within two months.

### Third two-yearly report on the implementation of the Council's decision of 13 May 1965

97. The Commission on 17 August laid before the Council its third two-yearly report on the implementation of the Council's decision of 13 May 1965 on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in rail, road and inland water transport.<sup>1</sup> The report, prepared as required by Article 15 of the decision in question, covers the period 1 June 1969-31 May 1971. It records, by and large, satisfactory progress, although in some instances, it says, less has been done than could be desired.

## *Transport rates and conditions*

### Road haulage rates

98. In connection with the procedure instituted by the Commission on 14 December 1970<sup>2</sup> against the six Member States under Article 169 of the Treaty, and in particular under its reasoned opinion of 7 April 1971, the French and Dutch Governments have notified it, in accordance with Article 4(2) (b) of the Council's regulation of 30 July 1968, of a dispute between their countries concerning the level of the road haulage rates to be introduced between them under the regulation. France has also notified the Commission of a dispute between itself and Belgium as to the rates to apply to

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* 88, 24 May 1965.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Bulletin 2-1971, Part Two, sec. 76.

haulage across their common frontier. After consulting the specialist committee set up in pursuance of the regulation, the Commission has adopted two decision intended to settle these differences.<sup>1</sup>

#### ECSC tariff measures

99. The Commission has authorized, under Article 70(4) of the ECSC Treaty, the following measures concerning railway rates for the carriage of ECSC products:

- (a) 9 July: a ratemaking agreement between the French State Railways and the Société Métallurgique de Normandie for the carriage of iron ore from Le Chatellier to Caen.<sup>2</sup> The object of this arrangement, made in the interest of the carrier, is to ensure that the ore in question, which is in competition with ores from other sources conveyed by other modes of transport, continues to be carried by French Railways;
- (b) 22 July: special rates allowed by the German State Railways in favour of coal and steel enterprises in the Saar<sup>3</sup> to run until 31 December 1979, the permitted reductions to be scaled down to nil by 1 January 1980 by cuts of at least 20 % on 1 January 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979. The rates will be of assistance to the necessary restructuring and the adjustment of the enterprises' production and sales outlets to the new circumstances of competition; their authorization follows on from the Commission's decision of 9 July 1969 and the High Authority's of 20 July 1966.

#### Publication of transport rates and conditions

100. The Commission has been consulted by the Dutch Government on a draft Ministerial decree laying down the requirements and procedure for publication of road haulage rates and conditions departing from the regular tariffs, in implementation of the Council's regulation of 30 July 1968<sup>4</sup> and the Commission's regulation of 26 February 1969<sup>5</sup> introducing a system of bracket rates for road haulage of goods between Member States. The consultation is in connection with the Commission's comments in its opinion of 4 December 1970<sup>6</sup> concerning amendments by the Dutch Government in the Royal decree

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 182, 12 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 167, 26 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 179, 9 August 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 194, 6 August 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 53, 4 March 1969.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 7, 9 January 1971.

governing road haulage in the Netherlands. The Commission has now issued an opinion in favour of the Ministerial decree, subject to some remarks concerning, in particular, the communication of special contracts to the responsible authority and the arrangements for checking and penalization.

The Commission has been similarly consulted on a draft Ministerial decree by the Belgian Government, and has issued an opinion in favour, though with some reservation in the matter of checking and penalization arrangements.<sup>1</sup>

### *Rates for use of infrastructures*

#### Taxation of commercial vehicles

101. On 27 August the Commission submitted to the Council a report on the documentation work done in response to the Council's instructions of 27 January 1970 in connection with the draft first Council directive on the adjustment of the national systems of taxation of commercial vehicles.<sup>2</sup> The provisions of the draft directive are based on the principle that this taxation should be so fixed as to reflect the extent to which different classes of vehicle are responsible for the costs arising out of their being on the road. When the draft was first considered some delegations were unable to take a definite view on the tax system proposed without detailed figures to refer to, so the Council at its meeting on 26-27 January 1970 decided that the Member States, under the Commission's direction, should endeavour to assemble particulars of the cost elements and other data involved in determining the tax structures. The results are embodied in the report that has now gone before the Council, which will provide it with all the necessary knowledge on which to base itself in ruling on the draft directive on the adjustment of the national systems of taxation of commercial vehicles.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 179, 9 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 95, 21 September 1968.

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

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

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

102. In addition to several interim reports on the technical adaptations of Community regulations to the situation existing in the enlarged Community and numerous working documents, the Commission submitted a series of communications to the Council on the following points:

- Exchange of knowledge between the United Kingdom and the Community, under the Euratom Treaty, when she joins the Community;
- Adaptation of certain voting arrangements in the Council on the basis of Article 28 of the ECSC treaty and Article 8 of the Treaty merging the Communities;
- Adaptation of the provisions of the Treaties concerning the Court of Justice when the Communities are enlarged;
- Adaptation of the Committees set up under the Treaties to take account of the enlargement;
- Exchange of knowledge between the Community and Denmark, Ireland and Norway (Euratom Treaty) when they join the Community;
- Second Interim Report on the final drafting of the English texts of the ECSC treaty.

In addition, at sessions between the deputies and the delegations of the four applicant countries, the latter agreed that a multilateral group of legal and language experts should be set up to draft authentic texts of the treaties in the languages of the countries concerned.

#### United Kingdom

103. At the 9th ministerial session, held on 12 July, a major agreement was reached between the Community and United Kingdom delegations on capital movements. The United Kingdom delegation agreed that the Community regulations should apply from the moment of accession, with the exception of certain provisions of which application will be deferred.

In addition, at this ministerial session and at meetings at deputy level, agreement was reached on the United Kingdom's requests for deferment in the

case of derived Community law. This applies for example to the common commercial policy and to transport.

## Denmark

104. The essential problems relating to transitional agricultural measures have been resolved with the Danish delegation. Only a few technical problems remain outstanding. In addition, at the 5th ministerial session, the Danish delegation accepted the Community's proposals concerning additional measures for the free movement of goods during the transitional period, the financing of Community policies by the "own resources" system, institutional questions and the interim period. Lastly, the two delegations agreed, at the 8th meeting at deputy level, that Denmark would be allowed two years to implement Community legislation on capital movements, with special reference to dealings in quoted kroner loan stock.

## Ireland

105. At the 5th conference at ministerial level, the Community and Irish delegations reached agreement on the Irish request for protection of the national car assembly industry. It was agreed that the "arrangement" should expire on 1 January 1985 and that the global quota opened for the import of assembled cars should be 3 % in 1973, 4 % in 1974, 5 % in 1975 and so on. The Irish delegation also accepted the Community's proposals for the financing of Community policies by the "own resources" system, on institutional questions and on the European Investment Bank.

Furthermore, at the 9th meeting of Deputies, the two delegations agreed on the transitional arrangements for the application of Community legislation on capital movements, transport, the grading of eggs and the free movement of workers. Lastly, the Irish delegation accepted the Community declarations on agricultural and energy policy and on customs and fiscal legislation.

## Norway

106. At the 5th ministerial Conference, the Community delegation noted with satisfaction that Norway is prepared to apply the Community rules for capital movements from the date of accession, with certain exceptions for which deferment was agreed; these include imports of capital for direct investment, in the form of long-term loans, in undertakings already established in Norway, commercial credits, dealings by Norwegian residents in quoted foreign securities and the purchase by non-residents of Norwegian kroner stock quoted on

Norwegian stock exchanges. The Norwegian delegation also accepted most of the Community's proposals concerning the transitional period for the ECSC.

At the 8th meeting at deputy level, the two delegations reached agreement on the EIB and the technical approximation of legislation on energy policy, and customs and fiscal legislation. Lastly, during the transitional period, Norway will end discrimination in favour of Norwegian breweries but will retain other provisions relating to trade in spirits and alcoholic beverages which are compatible with the rules of the Community.

*Problems concerning the EFTA members or associates which have not applied for membership*

107. At its session of 26/27 July 1971, the Council—acting on the basis of an opinion<sup>1</sup> of the Commission and a report from the permanent representatives—held an exchange of views on a number of fundamental issues concerning future relations between the Community and the EFTA countries which have not applied for membership.

The "Press release", issued after this meeting, stated that "the Council was unanimous in the view that the second formula proposed by the Commission in its opinion should be adopted as a basis for discussion. This formula would seem to offer the most suitable basis for seeking, in the spirit of The Hague communiqué and of the position adopted by the Community in June 1970, a solution for the problems which the enlargement of the Community will cause for the States in question and thus enabling them to contribute to the construction of Europe. The Council was also unanimous in confirming that the arrangements to be concluded must safeguard the Community's freedom of decision, effective working and prospects of development.

On the other matters discussed, such as trade in industrial products, the inclusion of an agricultural section, harmonization problems, safeguard clauses and the progressive nature of the agreements, the Council achieved some progress on the basis of which the permanent representatives' committee was instructed to continue its work.

Lastly, the Council confirmed its intention of taking steps to ensure that the proposed arrangements can enter into force at the same time as the accession agreements."

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<sup>1</sup> See supplement 3/71, Appendix to Bulletin 6-1971.

## RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

### *Greece*

#### Progress of economic relations between the EEC and Greece

108. Answering a written question from a French member of the European Parliament, M. Cousté, the Commission reaffirmed its position regarding relations between the Community and Greece in a statement which included the following passage: "The attitude adopted by the Community towards Greece, whereby the application of the Athens agreement is limited to day-to-day administration, is not based on any assessment of the legal force of the terms of that agreement but is the logical consequence of the events which took place in Greece on 21 April 1967. In the Commission's view, there is no prospect of Greece's joining the Community, as provided in Article 72 of the Agreement, until the basic human freedoms, the liberty of the citizen and the conditions required for a normal democratic way of life are restored in Greece".<sup>1</sup>

#### Application of safeguard measures

109. On 28 July 1971, the Commission decided<sup>2</sup> to introduce minimum prices for imports of tomato concentrate from Greece. These safeguard measures, which came into force on 1 August, were necessary because of the growing quantities imported at prices around 60 to 70% of Community cost price which were liable to cause serious disruption of the Community market.

### *Turkey*

#### Entry into force of the interim EEC/Turkey Agreement

110. The Interim Agreement concluded between the Community and Turkey<sup>3</sup> was signed in Brussels, on 27 July 1971, by Mr Aldo Moro, President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the European Commission and Mr Osman Olcay, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. It came into force on 1 September and will run until the entry into force of the additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement signed in Brussels on 23 November 1970, or at the latest until 30 September 1972.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 81, 12 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 171, 30 July 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 192, 26 August 1971.



Under the terms of this interim agreement, the European Economic Community and Turkey will apply, as from 1 September 1971, certain provisions of the additional protocol on trade in industrial and agricultural products which were due to come into force during the first year of application of that protocol (principally the provisions relating to customs duties and quotas). On the other hand, the provisions relating to the approximation of the Turkish tariff to the common Community tariff, commercial policy and economic policy are not covered by the interim agreement.

As from 1 September 1971, therefore, Turkish exports of industrial goods to the Community will be exempt from all duty and will not be subject to quantitative restrictions. For oil products, however, there is to be a nil-duty annual Community quota of 200 000 tons,<sup>1</sup> while the rate of duty under the CCT will be reduced by only 25% for certain textile items (machine-woven carpets, cotton thread and cotton fabrics); in the case of cotton thread and fabrics, however, this concession will be supplemented by the opening of tariff quotas combined with a 75% reduction of the CCT, up to an annual volume of 300 tons for thread and 1 000 tons for fabrics.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the Community decided independently to extend the concessions for these last two products in the interim agreement; no duty will be charged on the quota imports and the annual quota for cotton thread will be raised to 500 tons.<sup>1</sup> These measures were incorporated in regulations approved by the Council on 26 July.

As regards agriculture, Turkey will also benefit from the terms of the additional protocol which cover almost all her exports to the Community, including tobacco, hazelnuts, dried figs and raisins, citrus fruits, olive oil, durum wheat, rye, certain fruit and vegetables, etc. The Community also decided independently to grant Turkey further concessions by the partial or complete suspension of CCT duty on a number of processed agricultural products.<sup>1</sup>

In return, Turkey will cut the duty on industrial imports from the Community by 10% from the entry into force of the interim agreement, with the exception of items on which the tariff is to be dismantled over 22 months, for which the cut will be 5%. In addition, the consolidated list of items which can be imported freely into Turkey from the Community covers 35% of private Turkish imports from the Community in 1967.

#### Meeting of the Council of Association

111. Before the interim agreement was signed, the EEC-Turkey Council of Association held its 16th session on 27 July 1971, with Mr Osman Olcay in the chair; the Community delegation was led by Mr Aldo Moro. Discussions

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 192, 26 August 1971.

were mainly concentrated on the introduction by the Community on 1 July 1971 of a system of generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries belonging to the "Group of 77", the problems which the proposed enlargement of the Community will create for Turkey and the working out of new arrangements for imports of Turkish wines to the Community.

### *Cyprus*

#### Report by the Commission on the exploratory talks with Cyprus

112. On 22 July 1971, the Commission submitted a report to the Council on its exploratory talks with a Cypriot delegation in March;<sup>1</sup> it recommended the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of a preferential agreement. Prior to this, on 21 January 1971, following approaches by the Government of Cyprus on 5 August 1970 and 2 January 1971 and at the request of the Council, the Commission had submitted a report on relations between Cyprus and the Community. On this basis the Council then asked the Commission, on 1 February, to enter into exploratory talks with Cyprus; the outcome of these talks and the Commission's conclusions are reported in the document submitted to the Council in July.

### *Tunisia and Morocco*

#### The Tunisian Foreign Minister, Mr Masmoudi, visits the Commission

113. On 6 July, the President of the Commission of the European Communities, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti received the Tunisian Foreign Minister, Mr Mohamed Masmoudi, who was accompanied by H.E. Ambassador Nejib Bouziri, Head of the Tunisian delegation to the European Communities and several senior Tunisian officials. Relations between Tunisia and the Community were discussed, with special reference to future developments following the enlargement of the Community.

#### Arrangements for fisheries products

114. On the proposal of the Commission, the Council approved a regulation governing the import of fisheries products from Tunisia and Morocco.<sup>2</sup> This arrangement, which came into force on 1 September 1971, replaces the rele-

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Part II, Section 91.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 176, 5 August 1971.

vant provisions of the association agreements with these two countries which had been superseded by the introduction of the new common market organization. Fisheries products will in future be admitted to the Community in unlimited quantity; there will be no duty on fresh products while the CCT duty will be cut by 70 % on prepared and canned products. However, in the special case of canned tunny and sardines, a Commission regulation provides for the continuance of the present arrangements<sup>1</sup> until Community regulations are adopted for imports of these items or, at the latest, until 31 January 1972. The Commission's proposals on this subject were approved by the European Parliament during its session from 5 to 9 July 1971.

### *Lebanon*

115. The agreement on trade and technical cooperation concluded in Brussels on 21 May 1965, between the EEC and its Member States, and the Lebanon, was extended for a further year under the terms of an exchange of letters on 22 July,<sup>2</sup> following a decision taken by the Council of the European Communities on 12 July.<sup>2</sup> When this extension was approved, the president of the permanent representatives' committee stressed that the Community could point to a number of achievements, particularly in the matter of technical cooperation, in application of this agreement which was one of the first to be concluded by the Community as such. He also expressed the hope that work on a new and more far-reaching agreement between the Community and Lebanon would shortly be crowned with success. In return the head of the Lebanese mission to the Communities emphasized the importance attached by his government to the fruitful development of trade and economic relations with the Community and its member States and expressed the hope that, by mutual understanding, the remaining obstacles to the conclusion of a preferential commercial agreement between the two sides can be overcome.

### *Yugoslavia*

#### Mr. Dahrendorf visits Belgrade

116. Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, visited Belgrade from 9 to 11 July 1971 for talks with Minister Granfil and Vice-Minister Tomic. The discussions covered the state of relations between the Community and Yugoslavia and the application of the existing commercial agreement.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 189, 21 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 181, 11 August 1971.

## RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

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

#### Mr. Borschette in Congo/Kinshasa

117. In response to an invitation from the Congolese government, Mr Albert Borschette paid an official visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) from 1 to 5 July 1971. He had conversations with the President of the Republic on 2 July and later attended the "European day" organised as part of the Kinshasa exhibition, at which the Community had a pavilion illustrating the main features of the association between the European Community and the eighteen African States and Madagascar. Mr Borschette also inspected a number of completed projects financed by the European Development Fund.

#### Trade rules

118. Under the heading of relations with the AASM, the Council decided on 2 July, after discussing the definition of the concept of "products originating in", to extend the rules applying to consignments by post (packets, parcels).

#### European Development Fund

##### New financing decisions

119. On 6 and 12 July 1971, the Commission took nine new financing decisions involving grants from the third European Development Fund (EDF) to a total amount of 28 915 000 u.a. On 23 July 1971, it approved two social infrastructure projects to be financed out of the balance of the first EDF and authorised commitments totalling 155 000 u.a. under that head. Lastly, on 26 July, the Commission took ten new financing decisions, one involving grants totalling 110 000 u.a. from the second EDF and nine in respect of grants from the third EDF to a total amount of 11 822 000 u.a.; these were followed on 28 July by two new decisions involving grants from the third EDF totalling 16 205 000 u.a. All the schemes concerned had been endorsed by EDF Committee.

120. The schemes financed out of the 1st Fund are as follows:

*Central African Republic: School classrooms* (Frs. CFA 28 million or about 101 000 u.a.). 28 classrooms for intermediate schools (premier cycle de l'en-

seignement secondaire) are to be built in various parts of Bangui and the north-east of the country.

*Central African Republic: Two buildings for the National Advanced Teacher Training College* (Frs. CFA 15 million or about 54 000 u.a.) to increase the capacity of the college which is now inadequate and to improve working conditions.

121. Only one scheme involving the second EDF:

*Ruanda: Electric power supplies: design studies for the hydro-electric power station at Mukunga:* 11 million Ruanda frs. or 111 000 u.a.;<sup>1</sup> these additional funds will be used to study certain aspects in greater detail (152 000 u.a. were previously granted for this scheme) and review the study of water resources in the light of new decisions taken by the Ruanda authorities.

Total commitments under the 2nd EDF now amount to 712 527 000 u.a. and form the subject of 374 financing decisions.

122. Lastly, the following 18 decisions involve the 3rd Fund:<sup>2</sup>

*Somalia: Emergency aid:* 20 050 000 Somali Sh. about 2 807 000 u.a. Emergency aid to help the Somali Government in dealing with the disastrous consequences of the exceptionally severe drought which affected almost the whole country in 1970-71. It is intended to cover the cost of accommodating and feeding refugees in camps set up by the Somali authorities and of transporting food supplied by the Community (8 000 tons of maize) inside Somalia.

*Mali: Development of cotton growing:* 1 820 million Mali francs or about 3 277 000 u.a. Under this scheme, designed to increase cotton production which has proved successful over the last ten years in the Sikasso, Ségou and Bamako areas in Southern Mali, the area under cultivation is to be raised from about 65 000 hectares to 85 000. As a result the crop should increase from 49 000 tons of cotton seed to 106 000 by 1976-77, giving 40 000 tons of cotton fibre which will be almost wholly exported.

*Sénégal: Development of rice growing in eastern Sénégal:* Frs. CFA 314 150 000 or approximately 1 131 000 u.a. The aim is to increase output of unhusked rice by 9 000 tons in four years, over an area of 6 000 hectares. This scheme forms part of the measures taken by the Senegalese Government over the last ten years or so to reduce the present imbalance between rice production and consumption.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 83, 20 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 82, 16 August 1971 and C 83, 20 August 1971.

*Togo: Village water supplies:* Frs. CFA 500 million or about 1 800 000 u.a., which will be used to finance the first instalment of the well construction programme under the second economic and social plan. The scheme provides basically for the sinking of 262 wells in the worst supplied villages.

*Niger: Badeguicheri Valley Development Scheme:* Frs. CFA 315 million or about 1 134 000 u.a. The programme, spread over four years, provides for the rural development of this valley by increasing food and cotton crops, more rational use of the soil and measures to fight erosion. The grant will be used mainly to pay for technical assistance and supervisory and training staff and to finance the necessary infrastructure, tracks, roads and bridges and wells.

*Madagascar: Improvement of the Vohepar-Sambava road* (second instalment): 2 540 million Madagascar francs or about 9 146 000 u.a. The first stage of the programme (financed by the Community in 1961) included the construction of four major bridges and the improvement of about 43 km of the road. The new scheme covers earth-moving and drainage works over the remaining unimproved stretches and asphaltting of the whole road from Vohepar to Sambava, which are two Indian Ocean ports, 142 km apart.

*Madagascar: Development of rice production* (transitional stage): 887 million Madagascar francs or about 3 194 000 u.a. The plan to increase rice production on the high plateaux of Madagascar, which was launched in 1966 with funds from the production aid programme, under the first Yaoundé convention, is to be continued for a transitional period. The first grant should enable the Malagasy authorities to bridge the gap between this production aid programme and consolidation with loans under the 3rd EDF for a further 5-year term.

*Netherlands Indies: Semi-University Technical College:* 10 820 000 Surinam florins or about 5 739 000 u.a. This college at Paramaribo (designed to take 690 students) will meet the urgent demand for experts, senior staff and, in particular, middle-grade staff for the public and private sectors.

*Ivory Coast: Technical assistance for the Ivory Coast Foreign Trade Centre:* frs. CFA 190 786 400 or about 687 000 u.a. Under this scheme, the Centre which was opened in 1970 to promote and expand trade between the Ivory Coast and other countries, with special emphasis on the export of Ivory Coast products, will receive technical assistance for three years.

*Niger: Further grant for roadworks between Niamey and Zinder* (from 495 to 608 km posts): Frs. CFA 364 million or about 1 311 000 u.a. This grant will be used to improve and asphalt some 113 km of the main Niamey-Zinder road which runs about 900 km east to west across the most densely-populated and fertile part of the country. The funds were required to cover the increased cost of public works since the initial commitment and to overcome difficulties in obtaining supplies of water and materials.

*Niger: Modernisation of the Niamey-Zinder-Mirrhia trunk road; construction of water points between Dosso and Madaoua:* Frs. CFA 140 million or about 504 000 u.a. Seven deep wells are to be sunk along the stretches of road between Dosso and Madaoua on the main trunk axis from Niamey to Zinder and Mirrhia. These water points will serve the work sites shortly to be opened for the modernisation of this stretch, for which Community funds will shortly be provided.

*Congo-Brazzaville: Extension of the port of Brazzaville (infrastructure):* Frs. CFA 571 million or about 2 056 000 u.a. The infrastructure of the public river port at Brazzaville is to be improved to handle the existing and anticipated increase in traffic, by extending the quay and carrying out associated works (dredging, earthmoving, electrification, service roads, etc.).

*Surinam: Feasibility study for a dam at Stondansi:* 800 000 Surinam florins or about 424 000 u.a. This dam will provide water for increasing the rice crop.

*Programme of study grants for 1971-1972:* 6 200 000 u.a. This will provide 2 784 study grants and traineeships, 500 part-time study grants (further vocational training courses) and 2 000 correspondence course grants for nationals of the AASM and the OCT.

*Ruanda: Farm and craft training centre at Gitarama:* 24 528 000 Ruanda francs or about 245 000 u.a. A three-year farm and craft training course will be provided for 90 young farmers to help them integrate better into their surroundings. The main subjects covered will be agriculture, stock-raising, carpentry, brick-laying and maintenance of machinery; general instruction will be given, mainly during the first year.

*Burundi: Interim finance for tea growing schemes at Teza, Rweguera and Muramwya:* 45 840 000 Burundi francs or about 524 000 u.a. This grant is intended to enable the tea growing schemes started in 1964 with more than 5 million u.a. provided by the Community to be continued at Teza, Rweguera and Muramwya. Continuation will however depend on the findings of a general survey of world tea market trends which is now being carried out with a grant from the EDF.

*Togo, Dahomey, Ivory Coast and Cameroon: Secondment of nine teachers:* Frs. CFA 127 191 000 or about 458 000 u.a. Four mathematicians, one physicist and one teacher each for electricity, engineering and fisheries are to be made available to the governments of the four countries for a period not exceeding two years.

*Chad: Emergency aid:* Frs. CFA 28 million or about 100 000 u.a. This grant is intended to supplement national resources and foreign aid in fighting a serious epidemic of cholera which is affecting the whole of the country; the money will be used mainly for purchasing and transporting medical supplies and equipment.

*Niger: Emergency aid:* Frs. CFA 100 million or about 361 000 u.a. Here also the government requires help to fight the cholera epidemic which is raging almost throughout the country and has already resulted in over 2 000 deaths. The Community grant will be used mainly to provide 20 000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine, ten Land Rovers, 40 000 litres of rehydrating fluid and a plant for producing this fluid.

*Gabon: Additional funds for port works at Owendo:* Frs. CFA 4 400 000 000 or about 15 844 000 u.a. To avoid the silting experienced during the first programme of work started in 1969, with Community funds, the new scheme provides for the construction of a quay on concrete piles with a main landing stage 455 metres long and 70 metres in width. A concrete pile structure will also run from the quay to the land.

As a result of the financing decisions just taken, total commitments under the 3rd European Development Fund amount to approximately 158 682 000 u.a. for 61 decisions.

#### Meetings and visits

123. On 5 July, a delegation of senior officials from the Democratic Republic of the Congo visited the EDF and studied problems relating to hospital services in that country with representatives of the Fund. On 10 July, Mr A. Aganaye, Minister of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Chad, had talks with the EDF on programmes planned by his ministry which might be financed out of the 3rd Fund. The same topic was discussed on 14 July during a visit by Mr E. Yameogo, Minister for Planning, Industry and Mines of Upper Volta and again on 15 and 16 July, with an important ministerial delegation from the Central African Republic, composed of Mr F. Pehoua, Minister for Planning, Mr J.L. Psimhis, Minister in the President's Office, Mr D.E. Lakhoue, Minister of Industry and Commerce, and Mr L. Alazoula, Minister of Agriculture. Talks on the cotton growing programme were held on 16 and 17 July with a delegation from Chad, led by Mr M. Djidingar, Minister of Agriculture.

Lastly, the programme of schemes to be financed out of the 3rd Fund was finalised on 19 and 20 July, during a visit by a Dahomey delegation headed by Mr J.T. Ahomadegbe, member of the Presidential Council of the Republic, who was received by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and Mr J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission.

#### Training and seminars

124. In addition to the decisions taken by the Commission on 26 July in connection with the 3rd EDF, other training activities can be reported. From



28 June to 9 July 1971, for example, senior government officials from the AASM, who were receiving advanced training at Commission headquarters, made a study visit to Germany and the Netherlands.

On 13 July 1971, ten students from the Ecole nationale supérieure d'agronomie at Abidjan (Ivory Coast) attended a seminar in Brussels on the EEC/AASM association, with special emphasis on the agronomic problems of the African countries; the seminar was held under the auspices of the Office for the development of agricultural production.

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

#### First meeting of the Committee of Association

125. The first meeting of the EEC-East African Community Committee of Association was held at expert level, in Brussels, on 15 July 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr Rizzetto (Italy). The delegation of the East African States was headed by Mr Okulo, Under-Secretary for Common Market and Economic Questions of the East African Community. The Commission was represented by the Director "for production and trade" from the Directorate-General for Development Aid.

The main subjects discussed were:

- quantitative restrictions in the partner States of the East African Community for which the three States (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania) are shortly to submit revised lists to the Community,
- the replies which the East African States have to give to the GATT questionnaire before the end of 1971,
- quantitative restrictions applied by the EEC countries,
- definition of the concept of "products originating in" and methods of administrative cooperation (rules of procedure of the Customs Cooperation Committee),
- official definition by the Community of "the economic interest of the East African States in exporting" agricultural products equivalent to and competing with European products (interpretation of Protocol No. 1 to the Arusha agreement),
- introduction of the system of generalized preferences' (the East African States noted with satisfaction the measures taken by the EEC to apply this system as from 1 July 1971),
- the problem of exports to the Community of banana preserves originating in the East African States,

- the rules to be applied to tinned fruit and fruit juices imported into the EEC, for which the East African States requested certain additions to the list,
- the rules to be applied to maize exported to the Community from the East African States (who asked for a further cut in the levy on this product).

The next meeting of the Committee of Association was arranged for 7 January 1972, probably at Nairobi.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *United States*

#### Monetary and commercial measures taken by the United States

126. The measures announced by President Nixon on 15 August 1971 in an attempt to balance America's external payments (suspension of dollar convertibility, 10% surcharge on imports, freezing of prices and wages, etc.) led to a series of meetings and exchanges of views both in the Community and in various international organizations.<sup>1</sup>

#### Measures taken unilaterally by the Community

127. After a series of contacts with the United States over the preceding months<sup>2</sup>—and in accordance with its intentions—the Community took the following unilateral measures in favour of the United States during the month of July.

Customs duty on sweet oranges was cut from 12 to 8% for the summer months during which 80% of American exports are sent to the Common Market.

The Commission delegation wrote to the United States saying that the Community is ready to start consultations with the United States to discuss tobacco production and trade if genuine difficulties arise in that direction. The Commission also suggested concerted action to limit the assistance given by both the Community and the United States to exports of poultry and lard. So far the United States has been unable to give a definite reply to this second proposal.

<sup>1</sup> See Part I, Chapter I, and Part II, sections 51 and 149.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 8-1971, Part II, section 152.

A consultative meeting on tobacco was held between the Community and the United States in Brussels on 19 July 1971. The United States delegation complained that American exports of raw tobacco to the Community were 20% down on 1969 and that forecasts for 1971 showed an increase of the area under tobacco in the EEC, which might lead to a further drop in American exports to the Community. The Community representative pointed out that, while imports of raw tobacco from the United States had dropped, total imports to the Community were only down by 2% which was a normal fluctuation for this product. Moreover, the possible increase of areas in 1971 did not mean an increase in Community output. The two delegations agreed to continue their consultations at the request of either side.

### Contacts with the United States on the enrichment of uranium

128. In an aide-mémoire handed to the United States mission on 30 July 1971, the Commission of the European Communities said it was willing to begin "exploratory contacts" with the American Government on the industrial uses of enriched uranium.<sup>1</sup>

### *Austria*

129. On 29 July, the Commission transmitted a report to the Council on the negotiations conducted from November 1970 to February 1971<sup>2</sup> for the conclusion of a partial interim agreement with Austria. The discussions are now far enough advanced for the Council to consider the state of these negotiations and to decide whether to issue the further directives needed for their further continuance.

The Commission has also recommended that the Council authorise the opening of negotiations with Austria for the conclusion of an agreement on the application of the Community transit rules.<sup>3</sup>

### *Iran, India, Pakistan*

130. On 19 August 1971, the Commission submitted a memorandum to the Council on the Community's relations with India, Iran and Pakistan, following visits to all three countries by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf in March and May 1971.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See section 87.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 4-1971, Part II, section 80.

<sup>3</sup> See section 8.

<sup>4</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Part II, section 107 and 7-1971, Part II, sections 96 and 97.

## *Japan*

131. The second stage of the negotiations started between the Community and Japan,<sup>1</sup> on the basis of instructions from the Council, took place in Brussels from 6 to 8 July 1971. Discussions were continued on the main problems under negotiation, in particular the liberalisation of trade and the necessary safeguards. The two sides were unable to reach complete agreement on a number of specific issues and plan to consider all outstanding questions further when the negotiations are resumed.

As regards the special case of ECSC Treaty products, which account for a major part of existing and foreseeable trade between the Community and Japan, the Commission felt that they could hardly be excluded from the scope of a commercial agreement with Japan. In a note to the representatives of Member States sitting in Council, the Commission therefore requested permission to open negotiations in their name, in parallel with the negotiations on matters within the competence of the EEC, with a view to concluding a commercial agreement on ECSC products on terms similar to those which may emerge from the current negotiations.

## *Latin America*

### *Visit by Mr Borschette*

132. Mr A. Borschette, member of the Commission, paid official visits to Chile, Argentina and Uruguay from 24 to 31 August 1971.

He had talks with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Finance and Agriculture in all three countries. Mr Borschette also met the Chairman of the Standing Executive Committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association and visited the Communities' Information Offices at Santiago and Montevideo.

### *Uruguay*

133. Uruguay's wish to start negotiations for the conclusion of a commercial agreement with the EEC was made known to the Commission in December 1968 and repeated during 1969. In April 1970, the Commission informed the Council that, in its view, exploratory talks should be started with that country. These conversations took place on 12 July 1971 on the basis of a memorandum drawn up in April 1971 by the Uruguayan mission to the Communities; the Commission will be reporting to the Council on this meeting.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 11-1970, Part II, section 62 and 3-1971, Part II, section 55.

## *Sierra Leone*

134. Mr Salomon Pratt, Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone, was received by the Commission on 8 July 1971. Subjects discussed included future relations between Sierra Leone and the Community and the various possible forms of association.

### COMMERCIAL POLICY

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

##### Common arrangements for imports

135. On 30 July and 5 August 1971, the Commission transmitted to the Council a number of proposals for the inclusion of new products in the lists annexed to the regulations of 19 December 1969 and 25 May 1970 establishing the systems applicable to eastern countries and the GATT countries respectively. Taken with the various extensions approved during 1970 and 1971, these proposals demonstrate the liberal character of the Community's commercial policy. With the proposed extension for the GATT countries, the common liberalisation list will comprise 930 complete items and 62 part items out of the 1090 items of the customs tariff covered wholly or partly by the EEC Treaty.

##### Common arrangements for commercial relations with state-trading countries

136. During its session of 26/27 July 1971, the Council again discussed the problems raised by implementation of the transitional measures for the gradual uniformisation of commercial relations between Member States and state-trading countries and approved all sections of an outline plan on the subject. It was decided in particular that the procedure suggested in this outline plan should be more restrictive as from 1 January 1975, with the additional proviso that before 1 January 1973, the Council would decide, on the proposal of the Commission, whether an earlier date could be substituted for 1 January 1975. On the basis of this outline plan, the Commission will draft a decision setting out these provisions in the most appropriate legal form.

##### Trade agreements: renewal, derogation or authorisation

137. At its same session, the Council authorised Italy to open negotiations for the conclusion of a trade agreement with the People's Republic of China.

## Defence against dumping, premiums and subsidies

138. On 29 January 1971, the Commission published in the official gazette of the European Communities a notice of institution of an examination procedure (pursuant to the Council regulation of 5 April 1968) as regards certain Yugoslav explosives. The evidence obtained during the enquiry enabled the Commission to waive the possible introduction of defence measures; it accordingly decided to drop the case.<sup>1</sup>

### *Special commercial policy measures*

#### Steel

139. On 1 July 1971, the Commission approved a decision granting exemption from recommendation 1-64 of the High Authority of 15 January 1964, to allow application of the tariff suspensions granted by Member States to the developing countries under the generalized preferences for ECSC Treaty products.<sup>2</sup> As for EEC Treaty products, these measures will remain in force for a first period of six months.

#### Scrap

140. For a long time, the scrap market has shown marked instability as regards both quantities and supplies. The Commission has, therefore, circulated a note to member States suggesting what it considers to be suitable general guide lines. These include, first, commercial policy measures to increase export outlets for lower grades and thus stabilise deliveries to non-member countries, by creating more stable outlets, and, secondly, suggestions that Member States should promote long-term contracts on the home market. Such measures would promote the rationalisation of scrap collection and processing.

#### Cotton textiles

141. When the Long-Term Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles was renewed, the Common Market concluded a bilateral agreement with the Hong Kong Government on trade in these products. This agreement, signed in Brussels on 22 July 1971, runs for three years from 1 January 1971 and, for specific products, lays down mutually-agreed import

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 77, 30 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 161, 19 July 1971.

ceilings to be applied by the exporting country and provides for the suspension of the quantitative restrictions still applied by some Member States.<sup>1</sup>

### Jute and coconut products

142. The joint committees set up under the terms of the agreements concluded between the Community and India on trade in jute and coconut products respectively met on 12 July 1971. The Community explained the offers made under the generalized preference system, for the import of these products into the Community, as part of the arrangement for cooperation between India and the Community for trade in jute and coconut products.

### Handicrafts

143. On 26 July 1971,<sup>2</sup> the Council approved a regulation providing for the opening, apportionment and administration of a Community tariff quota for certain handicraft products for the period 1 September to 31 December 1971. The countries included in the quota are India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran and Ceylon. As for the previous annual period (1 September 1970-30 August 1971) this quota, opened unilaterally by the Community, will expire at the end of the year, so that consideration can be given to its compatibility with the generalized tariff preferences granted on 1 July 1971, in favour of the developing countries, which include the countries admitted to the tariff quota in question.

## COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

### Coffee

144. The Commission took part in the 19th Session of the International Coffee Council, held in London from 16 to 31 August 1971. The delegations of Member States and the Commission made a first request to the Organisation that the Community should participate in the Agreement, in its own right, side by side with the Member States. Contacts will be continued with the representatives of the ICC before the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which will be instructed to study the new conditions for participation by the Member States and the Community, when each Member State has submitted a request to the ICC, in accordance with para. 3 of Article 3 of the Agreement, for modification of the present terms of its participation and representation.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 220, 30 September 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 180, 10 August 1971.

As regards the new coffee year, many difficulties connected mainly with fixing the export quota for 1971-72 and with the different prices for the various categories of coffee, delayed decisions by the Council and the session had to be extended. The quota agreed (40 million 60 kg bags) is rather low, while the price ranges adopted—which allow adjustment of the initial quota for each category of coffee—confirm the drop recorded in 1970-71 for all arabica coffees, while robusta held their prices fairly well. The new prices for Brazilian coffees are therefore very close to those for robustas, thus increasing competition between the two categories.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *Commission Memorandum on a Community policy for development cooperation*

145. A memorandum was adopted by the Commission on 27 July 1971, and handed to the Council on 4 August 1971, on a Community policy for development cooperation. A summary reviews twelve years of cooperation with the developing countries and suggests guide lines and various forms of action for a Community policy.<sup>1</sup>

### *Food aid*

#### Implementation of the Second Convention on Food Aid

146. Under the terms of the Second Convention on Food Aid, signed on 3 May, the Community undertook, as in the case of the First Convention, to supply 1 035 000 tons of cereals to the developing countries each year from 1971 to 1973; the new convention came into force on 1 July 1971.

As the Community had to decide very quickly on steps to implement the Convention, the Commission sent a note to the Council on 6 July 1971, based on experience with the application of the first convention. As previously, the Community would give aid in the form of gifts only.

One change in internal procedures suggested by the Commission was that the Community's own share in Community action should be set at an increasing fixed proportion from the start, rising from 50% in 1971/72 to 60 % in 1972/73 and 70 % in 1973/74 (as compared with 34 % in 1970/71). Using such a fixed proportion, the procedures used hitherto for working out annual programmes can be simplified; the gradual increase is logical as the

<sup>1</sup> See Part I, Ch. II and Supplement 5/71 annexed to this Bulletin.



Community extends in depth (own resources, economic union) and should enable the Community to meet the growing demands of the developing countries.

In its relations with receiving countries, the Commission proposes in particular the continuation of "normal action" to cover the shortage of cereals in these countries and thus help in their development; in such cases, the receiving countries undertake to sell the products supplied as aid on the local market and to use the money so obtained to finance development schemes; the Commission recommends, however, that closer attention be given to the link between food aid and development. The Commission also suggests that "normal action" should include action designed exclusively to raise the nutritional standards of the least favoured population groups (children and adolescents, in particular), who would receive the food supplied as aid free of charge.

Another proposal seeks to provide the Community with adequate means of sending emergency aid as rapidly and therefore as effectively as possible. The Commission recommends the establishment of emergency reserves when annual programmes are drawn up and the formation of stocks at certain Community ports.

#### Food aid measures approved

147. To help in providing food for Bengali refugees in India, the Community decided to send out 2 000 tons of skimmed milk powder (decision of 2 July) and 50 000 tons of cereals, made up of 43 000 tons of husked rice and 7 000 tons of non-durum wheat (decision of 19 July);<sup>1</sup> the Community will pay the cost of carriage by sea. The 2 000 tons of skimmed milk powder are to be distributed through the World Food Programme (WFP) as part of the 120 000 tons allocated to it by the Community. The 50 000 tons of cereals are being distributed through the International Red Cross. They form part of the programme for 1971/72, which is the first year covered by the second Convention on Food Aid. The total cost of the operation can be put at about 8 million u.a.

On 20 July 1971, the Council decided to provide the World Food Programme with a total of 500 tons of dried egg products, to be made available to the developing countries free of charge.<sup>2</sup>

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148. During its session from 5 to 9 July, the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving the Commission's proposals for food aid to the Bengali

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 164, 22 July 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 167, 26 July 1971.

refugees in India; a second resolution welcomed the fact that the Commission's proposals provide for the supply of rice and no longer of cereals only, as general food aid. The Parliament called, however, for a number of amendments to the proposal to supply egg products through the World Food Programme.<sup>1</sup>

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

#### The Council of GATT and the American trade measures

149. The Council of GATT held an emergency meeting in Geneva from 24 to 26 August 1971 to consider the measures announced by the United States Government on 15 August.<sup>2</sup>

Speaking for the United States, Mr Samuels claimed that these measures were justified by the serious deterioration of the balance of payments, due to internal and external factors. In addition to internal measures, President Nixon's programme included three external measures: suspension of dollar convertibility, a cut in economic aid and the imposition of a surcharge, generally at the rate of 10% , on imports, other than products admitted duty-free or subject to quantitative restrictions. Mr Samuels stressed that the surcharge was temporary and that how long it would remain in force would depend on how quickly America's partners were able to resolve the problems which had led to its introduction.

Mr Dahrendorf, speaking first on behalf of the European Communities, disputed the need for the commercial measures taken or announced by the United States, i.e. the 10% surcharge and the proposal submitted to Congress for the introduction of a tax rebate for new capital expenditure, not applying to imported equipment, and the exemption of exporting companies from direct taxation (Domestic International Sales Corporation). These measures were contrary to the provisions of the General Agreement and inappropriate as a solution to the United States' difficulties, because visible trade was only a marginal element in the overall American balance of payments. Mr Dahrendorf also contested the view that all America's difficulties could be attributed to unfair policies or practices on the part of her trading partners. He called for the speedy withdrawal of the surcharge and reserved the Community's rights under the General Agreement.

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<sup>1</sup> See section 170.

<sup>2</sup> See Part I, Ch. I.

The other industrialised countries took up positions similar to that of the Community. The developing countries argued that the surcharge fell particularly hard on their exports of semi-finished and finished products, when they, in fact, were in no way responsible for America's difficulties. They therefore asked that their exports should be exempted from the surcharge.

Replying to the various speakers, Mr Samuels had been unable to say when the surcharge was likely to be withdrawn; this would depend on how long it took to make the necessary changes in monetary and commercial relations. He also declined to give any assurance to the developing countries on the exemption of their exports and the application of the generalized preferences.

At the end of this first discussion, the Council of GATT set up a working party to consider the surcharge and exchange views on the other measures directly affecting international trade.

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

#### Visit by Mr. Perez-Guerrero to the Commission

150. Mr Manuel Perez-Guerrero, Secretary-General of UNCTAD paid a visit to the Commission on 16 July. After being received by the President, Mr Malfatti, Mr Perez-Guerrero had a working meeting with Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission. The first topics discussed were generalized preferences and the enlargement of the Community. Mr Perez-Guerrero thanked the Community for having been the first industrialised power to grant generalized preferences on so broad a scale; he hoped that the other industrialised countries would follow suit. He also spoke of the importance of an enlarged Community in world trade, particularly for the developing countries. Mr Dahrendorf said that the Community was aware of its responsibilities in a world where a Ten-Nation Community would control one-third of world trade. He emphasized that the agreements reached between the Community and the United Kingdom constituted a further step forward in relations with the developing countries.

Mr Dahrendorf and Mr Perez-Guerrero also discussed commodity problems, with special reference to the third world meeting of UNCTAD in the spring of 1972. The Secretary-General stressed the importance of such commodities as cocoa and sugar. Mr Dahrendorf had emphasized the importance of preparing this conference properly and had expressed the hope that a world cocoa agreement could be worked out. The Commission confirmed its full support for the work of UNCTAD and for the action it had taken.

## Meeting of the Commodities Committee

151. The Commodities Committee of UNCTAD held its 6th meeting in Geneva from 5 to 16 July 1971. Five Community States are members of this committee and the Community takes part as an observer. The main subject of this important meeting was diversification of the economies of the developing countries. After a very long discussion, the Committee finally adopted a decision authorizing the secretariat to continue preparations for the third session of the Conference (Santiago de Chile—April/May 1972). The Community took a major part in the proceedings and its representatives spoke several times on diversification, the enlargement of the Community, commodity trade trends in the Community and agricultural policy for rice and tobacco.

### *International Chamber of Commerce*

152. The working relationship which has existed since 1959 between the Commission and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) which represents all business circles in dealings with government bodies, was extended by an exchange of letters, dated 3 July and 5 July 1971, between Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, for the Commission, and Baron Hottinguer for the International Chamber of Commerce. The two sides agreed to hold an annual exchange of views on the major world economic issues of the moment.

## THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

153. On 26 July 1971, the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Tilak E. Gooneratne (Ceylon) who handed them his letters of credence as Head of his country's mission to the European Economic Community (EEC). The same day, H.E. Ambassador Dr Willem Christiaan Naude (South Africa) handed over his letters of credence as Head of his country's mission to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

On 27 July 1971, the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received T.E. Ambassadors Eric Frank Francis (Jamaica), Head of Mission to the European Economic Community (EEC), José Antonio Palacios Garcia (Guatemala), Head of Mission to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) and Manuel Dobles Sanchez (Costa Rica), Head of Mission to the European Economic Community (EEC), who handed over their letters of credence.

These new Heads of Mission succeed T.E. Ambassadors Dr M.V.P. Peiris (Ceylon), Johannes van Dalsen (South Africa), Sir Laurence Lindo (Jamaica), Carlos Paredes Luna (Guatemala) and Dr Eduardo Yglesias-Rodriguez (Costa Rica) who have been called to other duties.

## IV. INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### *The July session*

154. Meeting in Strasbourg from 5 to 9 July 1971,<sup>1</sup> the European Parliament debated the Fourth General Report on the Activities of the Communities and the statement on the social situation in the Community in 1970. The President of the Commission and the President-in-office of the Council made statements on the progress of the negotiations with the United Kingdom; the President-in-office also answered two oral questions on the common transport policy. In addition, the Parliament discussed the energy situation in the Community, as well as reports on the agricultural policy, taxation policy, food aid, freedom of establishment, the free movement of goods, competition policy and a number of budgetary questions.<sup>2</sup>

President *Behrendt* welcomed a delegation from the British Parliament (paying an information visit) who attended a number of sittings and had an exchange of views with a delegation from the European Parliament.

The Parliament took note of the resignation of Mr *Boertien* and Mr *Boersma* (Christian Democrats, Netherlands) following their appointment as members of the Netherlands Government.

#### Activities of the Communities in 1970 (7 July)

155. The European Parliament discussed the report presented by Mr *Cousté* (UDE, France) on the Commission's Fourth General Report on the activities of the Communities in 1970. The rapporteur observed that the Parliament's debate on the annual general report was the occasion both for scrutinizing the Commission's activities and for discussing the main lines of Community policy and the means by which it was being developed. Mr *Cousté* said that, during this debate, the Parliament was able to repeat its wish to take part in defining the Communities' responsibilities and in defining priorities in the various fields of action.

<sup>1</sup> For the full text of resolutions passed by the Parliament at this session, see *Journal officiel* C 78, 2 August 1971.

<sup>2</sup> This account is based on "Parlement européen—Informations" published by the Secretariat of the European Parliament (French text).

After reviewing the events of the previous year, Mr *Malfatti*, President of the Commission, turned to the future. He stressed that economic and monetary union was in no way threatened and that, with a firm political will, progress could be achieved by patient, concerted action. The Commission was taking vigorous action in the three directions where integration was reported to be lagging badly, namely transport, energy and regional policy. Speaking of the Commission's worldwide responsibilities, President Malfatti referred to the entry into force of the generalized preferences and the conclusion of a series of trade agreements with several countries round the Mediterranean where Europe's presence should contribute to stabilisation and social and economic development. The Commission would also try to expand and extend assistance to the developing countries. Regarding the Communities' institutions, Mr Malfatti reaffirmed the need to strengthen the Parliament's powers and announced that the Commission would be making proposals to that effect. Stressing the importance of a closer and more effective dialogue with the Parliament, the President said that the Commission was prepared to account for the main lines of its policy to the Parliament.

Mr *Jahn* (Germany), speaking for the Christian Democrat group, called for greater powers for the Parliament, including the right to appoint the Commission, and for the election of members of the European Assembly by universal direct suffrage. He maintained that the final aim of the Community should be a federation, possibly with confederation as an intermediate stage. The spokesman for the Christian Democrat group welcomed the entry of the United Kingdom to the Community, hoped that the monetary crisis would leave Europe stronger and called for direct relations between the Community and non-member countries. Speaking for the Socialist group, Mr *Wolfram* (Germany) emphasized the importance of strengthening and extending the Parliament's rights and of not regarding the Commission as simply an auxiliary organ of the Council; he listed transport, social affairs and the harmonization of taxation as sectors where progress was slow or inadequate. He concluded by declaring that the process of integration should ultimately lead to the creation of the United States of Europe in the form of a federal state.

The spokesman for the Liberal and allied group, Mr *Armengaud* (France) commented on a number of subjects, including the wide differences of opinion between the Six concerning the common energy policy, the harmonization of taxation which was a very long-term objective because of the differences in social and economic structures, the protection of the consumer, the European monetary policy which would be impossible until imbalances within the Community had been corrected, the essential coordination of investment in the basic industries, the formation of a European company, coordination of the Community and British social security systems, Community action on the environment, the stabilization of prices and outlets for Euratom raw materials and wider respect for the full terms of

treaties. Mr *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the European Democratic Union group (UDE), approved the complete draft resolution and stressed the importance of the debate on the Commission's general report. This was the essential prerogative of the Parliament, enabling it to scrutinize the work of the Commission and reach a political judgment on all Community activities. Speaking of the growth of the Community spirit, he emphasized the original character of the Parliament which had given birth to the concept of a European Parliament with no distinction between majority and opposition. The Chairman of the UDE group emphasized the gravity of the crisis of the previous May which had threatened economic and monetary union and said that the governments must realise the dangers now facing the Community.

Mr *Amendola* (Communist, Italy) declared that Italian communist members of the Parliament would vote against the draft resolution and regretted that the report made no mention of the Community's place in Europe and the world, or of the change in European political ideas which would follow the accession of the United Kingdom. He was of the opinion that no lasting action could be taken so long as social disparities remained in Europe and mentioned a number of outstanding monetary, social and agricultural problems.

Mr *Pedini*, President-in-office of the Council, was convinced that cooperation between all the institutions was the best way of advancing and developing the Communities. After listing the main events of the period covered by the report, he recalled the problems still to be solved, particularly as regards economic and monetary union, regional policy, transport policy and the accession of the four candidate countries.

Mr *Romeo* (Liberal, Italy) believed that enlargement would be decisive for economic and monetary union; he asked that consideration be given to a procedure for the simultaneous application of Community rules in all six countries. Mr *Scelba* (Christian Democrat, Italy) criticized the procedure for debating the General Report on the activities of the Communities and argued strongly that the Parliament should share the power of decision. Mr *Giraud* (Christian Democrat, Italy) was concerned over Community action at international level and the problem of food aid to the Third World. In the view of Mr *Luzzatto* (Proletarian Union Socialist, Italy), there was a sharp divide between national executives and the European executive—Council and Commission—which was not answerable to either the national Parliaments or the European Parliament; he referred particularly to the question of the autonomy of Community law. Mr *Bersani* (Christian Democrat, Italy) declared that the foundations laid by the treaties and the policies based on them must remain unchallenged when the Community was enlarged, and stressed that the Ten-Power Community would change a whole series of relationships throughout the world.

At the end of the debate, the European Parliament voted on the draft resolution. A number of drafting amendments proposed by Mr Armengaud to certain paragraphs were approved, together with an amendment submitted by Mr *Cantalupo* (Liberal, Italy) on behalf of the Political Committee, calling urgently for the election of the European Parliament by universal direct suffrage. Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (UDE, France) opposed the idea of urgent action on the ground that this was one of a number of questions connected with the development of the European institutions. Another amendment, proposed by Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli* (Left Independent, Italy), concerning the political situation in Greece was rejected after Mr *Habib-Deloncle*, chairman of the Committee for association with Greece, pointed out that this issue was to be discussed during a general debate on the state of the EEC-Greece Association.

The resolution adopted by the European Parliament approved the whole of the fourth General Report of the European Commission on the activities of the Communities in 1970, welcomed the progress achieved in a number of directions but regretted the wide unresolved differences of view regarding the common energy policy, the common transport policy and regional policy and further regretted the delay in implementing the economic and monetary union, stressing in particular that European economic and political union can only be achieved through a common political will. The resolution went on to recall the Parliament's views and to make a number of comments and requests concerning the Community's fields of activity, including the working of the common market, Community policies, social policy, external relations, enlargement of the Communities, strengthening of the institutions and the progress of the Community. The Parliament concluded by calling on the youth of Europe to take part in the work of European unification.

#### Social situation in the Community in 1970 (7 July)

156. The European Parliament debated the report presented by Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, on the Commission's memorandum on social trends in the Community in 1970. The rapporteur considered the various aspects of the Commission's social policy and summarised her comments in a draft resolution. Miss *Lulling* stressed that improvements in the social situation should not simply be a by-product of integration but should be achieved by framing and developing a genuine Community social policy with the necessary means and instruments of action.

Speaking for the Christian Democrat group, Mr *van der Ploeg* (Netherlands) drew attention to the unemployment still affecting certain agricultural regions and industrial centres, as well as to two problems which should be matters of prime concern, namely the distribution of incomes and



the free movement of workers. For the Socialist group, Mr *Ramaekers* (Belgium) noted regrettable delay in social progress and maintained that the economy should be the servant of social well-being; he called for permanent consultation between the two sides of industry and stressed the importance of housing and public health, with special reference to the problem of young drug-takers. Speaking for the Liberal and allied group, Mr *Merchiers* (Belgium) noted that substantial progress had been made in several sectors of European social policy during 1970, but that others were still lagging well behind. He suggested that the Council should revise the chapter of the EEC Treaty on social policy to provide more means and more extensive programmes. For the UDE group, Mr *Laudrin* (France) welcomed the reform of the Social Fund and spoke of the need for industrial mobility, continuous training and European measures relating to the age of retirement.

Mrs *Carettoni Romagnoli* (Left-wing Independent, Italy) raised the problem of migrant workers in the Community who were rejected by the receiving country, called for a policy of full employment and argued that social well-being was being sacrificed to economic considerations. Speaking for the Socialist group, Mr *Oele* (Netherlands) referred to the problem of environmental health and urged the Commission to define its attitude to environmental protection. Mr *Burgbacher* (Christian Democrat, Germany) called for further study of the formation of assets.

Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, spoke of the various decisions which had given impressive new impetus to the Community's social policy in 1970 and added that the Commission would continue its efforts to extend the number of European joint committees and to conclude collective labour agreements. He stressed the strong links between the achievement of economic and monetary union and the close coordination of social policies. Mr. Coppé went on to analyse the Commission's work in various directions, such as vocational training, improvement of the position of migrant workers, equal pay for men and women, housing, industrial safety and public health.

At the end of the debate, the European Parliament adopted a resolution approved by all four political groups, welcoming the resumption of social and Community progress in 1970 but regretting that the Council continued to postpone decisions essential for social progress and to take only very unsatisfactory account of the Parliament's opinions and resolutions. The Parliament then made a number of comments and suggestions concerning the Commission's work on employment problems, vocational guidance and training, the free movement of workers, wages and assets, professional relations, housing, social services and family problems, industrial safety, industrial medicine and health protection, public health and consumer protection. Lastly, the Parliament urged the Commission to convene a further conference on the harmonization of social security regulations and a meeting of ministers responsible for housing and family problems.

## Enlargement of the Community

### *Progress of negotiations for the accession of the United Kingdom to the Community (7 July)*

157. Statements on the progress of negotiations for the accession of the United Kingdom to the Community were made by Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, and Mr Pedini, Italian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, President-in-office of the Council.

Before calling Mr Malfatti, the President of the Parliament, Mr *Behrendt* (Socialist, Germany) stressed the importance of the agreement reached in Luxembourg on 23 June, which gave fresh responsibilities to Europe. Mr *Malfatti* then declared that the Commission had played an extremely positive role in the negotiations and emphasized the tremendous political significance of the result obtained on 23 June. The aim now must be to build political Europe and this alone could ensure that the Ten-Power Community would work. The advance of the new Community called for a clear political will and a determination to deal with all the major problems of European construction. This guaranteed that enlargement would strengthen and not water down the Community.

Mr *Pedini*, President-in-office of the Council, spoke of the outcome of the negotiations with the United Kingdom, saying that, while much still remained to be done in enlarging the Community, he had no doubt that success would ultimately be achieved. It was inconceivable that enlargement should not lead to a stronger Community. The Luxembourg agreement was a move towards a political agreement enabling Europe to play an effective role in the world. Mr *Pedini* concluded by saying that it was the duty of today's Europeans to pass on to the next generation an enlarged Europe aware of its responsibilities to the rest of the world, and in particular to the developing countries.

Mr *Lücker* (Germany), chairman of the Christian Democrat group, paid tribute to the political will which had overcome the many difficulties in its path. The European Community was a Community established by law and not imposed by force. It was open, directed against no-one else and built on free consent. The enlarged Community would unquestionably be able to lay the foundations needed for its future tasks and to play its rightful part in to-morrow's world. Speaking for the Socialist group, Mr *Kriedemann* (Germany) had no fears that enlargement would weaken the Community and hoped that the new Community would regain its original character and fulfil its true aim of providing solutions for world problems. Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), chairman of the Liberal and allied group, also made the point that enlargement would add to the Community's world responsibilities and observed that no-one in Europe could any longer claim to be an arbiter; there

would be only partners in future. He called for a strengthening of the Community, particularly in the field of foreign policy, and for the ending of monetary difficulties.

Mr *Triboulet* (France), chairman of the UDE group, first recalled that, for a number of years, the prime concern of the UDE had been to bring the United Kingdom into the Community without loss of strength and, most important, without causing its break-up. He was convinced that the United Kingdom would very quickly attain the same level as the Six and would share their Community spirit. Mrs *Jotti* (Communist, Italy) argued that behind the commercial problems, there lay the general problem of relations between the United Kingdom and the United States. If the United Kingdom arrived in Europe still enjoying her privileged status with the United States, the Community would inevitably be weakened. Enlargement should lead to economic growth for the benefit of the workers and should give Europe an independent political place in the world which would help the cause of peace.

#### Transport policy (8 July)

##### *Delays in implementing the common transport policy*

158. Through its chairman, Mr *Posthumus* (Socialist, Netherlands) the Transport Committee tabled an oral question (N<sup>o</sup> 5/71) with debate, which, after recalling all the decisions on transport which have not been put into effect, asked the Council what steps and measures it proposed to take to make good the wholly unacceptable delay in implementing the common transport policy, which could have serious consequences. Did not the Council think that this delay might jeopardise the process of Community integration started through economic union?

Mr *Vincelli*, Secretary of State in the Italian Ministry of Transport, President-in-office of the Council, quoted the various measures which had already been before the Council and referred more particularly to those designed to harmonize the conditions of competition and establish a common market; in his view, the list of achievements was quite considerable. Turning to the questions still under review, Mr *Vincelli* said that, even while he could not point to any concrete achievement, a large amount of preparatory work had been done by the Council who intended to take carefully balanced action in three main directions; these were harmonization of the conditions of competition, organization of the market and the freeing of transport services. During the second half of the year, a Council of Transport Ministers would have to take a number of decisions and define long-term objectives more clearly.

Speaking for the Christian Democrat group, Mr *Meister* (Germany) said that it was inadmissible that the Council should fail to reach new agreements, and continued failure in that direction would unquestionably indicate a lack of political will. For the Socialist group, Mr *Seefeld* (Germany) deplored the Council's lack of urgency and called on them to implement the common transport policy at long last. Speaking for the Liberal and allied group, Mr *Jozeau-Marigné* (France) feared that the EEC might meet one of its worst setbacks in the matter of transport policy. In his opinion, the delay was due to lack of political will on the part of the Council. For the UDE group, Mr. *Bousquet* (France) also noted that no serious progress had been made in transport policy. This could be attributed to the fact that, in this sector, the Member States had very important, but opposed or divergent interests. Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) also urged the Council to show political will and called for a plan of action and a list of priorities, unencumbered by secondary issues.

Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, stressed that the main reason for the present situation was the lack of political will and hoped that, at its next meeting, the Council would lay down various guide-lines and that there would be no further obstacles to progress. Answering a number of speakers, Mr *Vincelli* confirmed that the Council was determined to give fresh impetus to transport policy and fully realized how much there was to be done.

### *Road safety in the Community*

159. Quoting traffic accident figures which revealed the inadequacy of the Community's road safety regulations, the Transport Committee tabled an oral question with debate (No. 7/71), asking the Council whether, in its view, immediate further measures were not desirable, and even essential, to supplement the existing Community rules. Mr *Posthumus* (Socialist, Netherlands), chairman of the Transport Committee, said that the purpose of the debate was to try and define more clearly the respective areas of authority of the national governments and the Community institutions.

Mr *Vincelli*, President-in-office of the Council, was not sure that the Community had any responsibility for road safety. The Treaty contained no such provision. The problem was under review by national authorities and various international bodies. There should be no waste of effort or duplication and the aim should be effective, practical measures to improve road safety. The Council had adopted a number of texts on the subject (harmonization of working conditions for road transport—establishment of vehicle testing stations) which showed that regular and effective work was already in hand.

Speaking for the Christian Democrat group, Mr Noè (Italy) suggested a number of measures to improve road safety (check on maximum axle load, instruction at school, standard regulations for the issue and withdrawal of driving licences, speed limits) and stressed that this was a political question. For the Socialist group, Mr Faller (Germany) spoke in the same terms, and called for uniform rules for blood-alcohol tests and in the incorporation of safety features in cars. Speaking for the UDE, Mr Bousquet (France) urged the Commission to submit proposals to the Council concerning speed limits and maximum blood alcohol content.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, informed the Parliament that, before the end of the year, the Commission would be submitting three specific proposals to the Council on the approximation and general recognition of driving licences and their withdrawal, the harmonization and stiffening of the rules for blood alcohol content and the general introduction of compulsory vehicle tests. Mr Vincelli assured the Parliament that the Council would do all in its power to deal with this terrible problem at Community level.

## Taxation policy

### *Elimination of checks on passenger traffic within the Community (6 July)*

160. The European Parliament approved a number of suggestions for the elimination of various checks at frontiers within the Community, put forward in the interim report drafted by Mr Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium) on behalf of the Economic Affairs Committee. In a resolution, the Parliament expressed the view that identity checks, airport landing cards and checks of green insurance cards should be ended forthwith for traffic within the Community, so that the Common Market could become a tangible fact. The Parliament called on Member States to apply in full the Council's instruction exempting goods in travellers' personal luggage from VAT and urged that the tax-free limit should be raised from the existing 75 u.a. to 125 u.a. The Commission was invited to take steps to simplify and approximate the rules for the temporary import of caravans, trailers, camping equipment, boats, etc.

Speaking for their political groups, Mr Artzinger (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr Seefeld (Socialist, Germany) and Mr Offroy (UDE, France) supported the resolution, stressing the psychological effect of these measures and the ineffectiveness of the existing checks. Mr Artzinger argued that checks at frontiers within the Community were incompatible with European integration. Mr Seefeld regretted that Member States were not making greater efforts in this direction. Mr Offroy pointed out that it would be very difficult to remove barriers to trade within the Community until Member States approximated their taxes and excise duties. In the meantime, however,

measures having a psychological effect could be taken, such as the issue of identical passports for all Community citizens and the harmonization of vehicle registration plates.

Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, assured the Parliament that the Commission would try to speed up application of the measures suggested by the Parliament and would bring constant pressure to bear on the Member States to end checks on travellers at frontiers within the Community.

#### *Common rates of capital contribution tax (5 July)*

161. A draft directive was approved under the terms of which a common 1% capital contribution tax would be applied in all Member States as from 1 January 1974 and the standard rate for mergers of capital when firms are merged would be reduced by half from the same date. Taking up the conclusions of the report prepared by Mr *van Amelsvoort* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the Parliament adopted a resolution recognizing that the capital contribution tax might have to be retained temporarily in some Member States but declaring that differences in rates must be eliminated. The Parliament also called for the harmonization of profits and income tax insofar as they affect capital mergers and expressed the view that different but related taxes should be dealt with in a single proposal, indicating how their effects on national budgets should be offset.

In an opinion drafted by Mr *Offroy* (UDE, France), the Economic Affairs Committee approved any progress, however small, towards harmonizing the taxation systems of the Six. This was a step in the process of integrating the economic and financial markets of the Community. Mr *Artzinger* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr *Koch* (Socialist, Germany) and Mr. *Couste* (UDE, France) approved the terms of the resolution and demanded that the problem of tax harmonization should be dealt with as a whole, because such partial proposals did not reflect the overall situation.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-president of the Commission, said that the Commission was working on a series of proposals on the approximation of legislation and tax regulations, for submission to the Council, which would take the necessary decisions before the end of the first stage of economic and monetary union.

#### *Energy policy (6 July)*

162. The Parliament debated a report presented by Mr *Bousch* (UDE, France) on behalf of the Energy Committee on the Commission document entitled "The energy position in the Community—situation in 1970 and prospects for 1971". The rapporteur had analysed the general economic and

energy position in 1970 and the first quarter of 1971, energy supply and demand in the Community and price movements in 1970 and the first quarter of 1971, energy market prospects over the next few months and new factors in the European energy situation. His conclusions are embodied in the resolution adopted by the Parliament, which regretted that no progress had been made with the introduction of a genuine Community energy policy which would have enabled the Community to state its position more forcefully during the recent oil negotiations, to defend its interests more effectively and to work out fair and lasting solutions for the problem of its oil supplies which is as much political as economic. The Parliament further expressed the view that the only way of strengthening the Community's energy position appreciably was to make more use of the sources of energy available within the Community and by seeking new sources.

Mr *Springorum* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr *Oele* (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), chairman of the Liberal and allied group, and Mr *Bousquet* (UDE, France) approved the report on behalf of their political groups. Mr Springorum argued that the main short-term objective was to ensure supplies, and that waste must be avoided in capital expenditure. Mr Oele called on the Commission to study the problem of pollution of the environment by oil products and expressed the view that Europe would be able to obtain adequate supplies of such products. The reserves of energy available within the Community must be exploited and the Community should extend its collaboration with developing countries which had such reserves. Mr Berkhouwer compared the Community's position with that of the two super-powers, the USA and the USSR, regretted that the members of the Community had been unable to agree on energy policy and wondered whether the Community should not take over from national authorities. Mr Bousquet was in favour of a common commercial policy for oil and suggested a number of measures to enable the Community to obtain better import conditions and prices; these included a genuine development aid policy for producing countries, exploration-for-exploitable reserves on the continental shelf and the development of atomic energy, in particular by constructing a European isotope separating plant.

Mr *Leonardi* (Communist, Italy) said that it was unfair to blame the producing countries for the difficulties of Europe, which must break free from the great American oil companies, whose interests were often at variance with those of the Community. Mr *Armengaud* (Liberal, France) remarked that the big oil companies had always kept the European countries supplied with oil; in his opinion, the Community's intervention in the recent oil negotiations had not made things much easier and he suggested a cautious approach to the coal problem, which could not be solved until the Community policy was in being. Mr *De Winter* was in favour of greater cooperation between producer and consumer countries and the oil companies, and of developing nuclear energy.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, regretted that the work of the national experts was progressing so slowly and that difficulties were created by the fact that national bureaucracies feared that their powers would be transferred to a Community body. The Commission would be submitting a series of proposals relating to energy that month and Mr *Haferkamp* hoped that the Community would be able to maintain good relations with the producing countries by working out a policy which would guarantee stable supplies and allow properly for the independence of the countries concerned.

## Agricultural policy

### *Fixing of farm prices (7 July)*

163. The Parliament discussed a report presented by Mr *Brouwer* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) for the Committee on Agriculture, on several regulations fixing the prices of certain agricultural products for 1972/73 and a directive granting income support to certain categories of farmers. The rapporteur recalled that the Committee on Agriculture had decided to examine the proposal for income support together with the two proposals concerning aid for older farmers and for farmers carrying out modernisation plans. The Committee had therefore expressed an opinion on the price proposals only.

The Committee on Agriculture believed the Commission's proposal for an average price increase of 2 to 3% was inadequate in the context of lagging agricultural earnings, rising costs and inflation from 1969 to 1971 and of the trends which were now emerging. The Committee said that some provision should be made for a price review during the year and stressed the serious anxiety aroused by the failure to restore fixed parities between the EEC currencies and the resultant loss of confidence in the common agricultural policy. Mr *Borocco* (UDE, France), Vice-President of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, gave the opinion of his Committee which had approved the Commission's proposals from the strictly financial standpoint. The Committee asked for detailed and accurate information in future on the financial implications of such proposals so that the Parliament could arrive at a decision in accordance with its new budgetary responsibilities.

Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, justified the latter's price proposals by giving details of sizes and types of farms taken as reference and of the method of calculating agricultural costs and earnings.

Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr *Baas* (Liberal, Netherlands), Mr *Beylot* (UDE, France), for the political groups, and Mr *Cipolla* (Communist, Italy), Mr *Boscary-Monsservin* (Liberal, France), Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr *Dulin*



(Liberal, France), Mr *Vetrone* (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Mr *Triboulet* (France), chairman of the UDE group, declared that the Parliament had not been fully informed concerning either the criteria adopted by the Commission or the estimated figures for farm costs and earnings. All speakers criticized the figures given by the Commission and asked that more Parliamentary time be provided for a detailed, joint study of all the proposals on agricultural prices and structures. They reiterated that farm earnings must catch up and that a close link must be maintained between prices and structures. Several speakers thought that allowance should also be made for the prospects opened by the enlargement of the Community, for the Community's present monetary position and for the fact that the proposals for prices and income support seemed to be guiding the common agricultural policy towards a completely new system.

In the light of all these comments, the European Parliament decided, on the proposals of Mr *Laudrin* (UDE, France) and against the views of Mr *Richarts* and Mr *Aigner* (Christian Democrat, Germany) to refer Mr *Brouwer's* report back to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### *Common organization of the cereals and rice markets (9 July)*

164. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Zaccari* (Christian Democrat, Italy), on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the European Parliament approved several amendments to the regulations organizing the cereals and rice markets. These amendments affected the list, in the customs classification, of products for which export rebates can be granted, the intervention system for durum wheat and maize and the compensation payment for maize. The Parliament had some reserves on the last two points. It requested that the introduction of a single intervention price for maize and durum wheat should not be regarded as final and that provision should be made for a return to the old system if growers were adversely affected. There would also be a considerable problem of inspection to prevent compensation from being paid on maize imported from outside the Community. Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, said he was giving the closest attention to the problem of the maize market.

The Parliament rejected an amendment by Mr *Estève* (UDE, France), introduced by Mr *Houdet* (Liberal, France) proposing that the base intervention price should be retained for at least one centre in each country over the next farm year.

#### *Common organization of the rice market (9 July)*

165. The European Parliament approved a draft regulation modifying the organization of the rice market. In a report presented for the Committee on Agriculture, Mr *Houdet* (Liberal, France) explained that the changes were

technical and economic and that the second group related to food aid and the correcting amounts. The Parliament insisted that any change in these amounts should help to increase production of high-grade rice and its marketing within the Community. Mr *Mansholt* said that the aim was to encourage Community growers to produce the best possible grade of rice.

*Common organization of the wine market (9 July)*

166. The European Parliament approved two regulations completing and defining the organization of the wine market for extra quality sparkling wines from specific areas (report presented by Mr *Vals*, Socialist, France, for the Committee on Agriculture).

The Parliament also approved a regulation amending the regulations organizing the wine market, in respect of certain transitional measures: rules for accompaniment, keeping of registers, description and bottling of products, national regulations governing production conditions for v.q.p.r.d. (extra quality wines from specific areas) report presented by Mr *Vals*, Socialist, France, for the Committee on Agriculture).

*Common organization of the tobacco market (9 July)*

167. On the basis of a report drawn up by Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) for the Committee on Agriculture, the European Parliament formulated an opinion in favour of three proposed regulations concerning the bonuses for raw tobacco, fixing the derived intervention prices and the reference qualities for the 1971 crop for baled tobacco, and determining the bonuses payable to leaf tobacco buyers for the 1971 crop. The Parliament again requested the Commission to submit a report on production and price trends and their financial implications. In adopting an amendment proposed by Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands), the Parliament voted for a cut in the bonus for the "Burley" variety of tobacco, contrary to the recommendation of the Committee for Agriculture, which had the support of Mr *Vetrone* (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany). Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, said that European preference was not the only point to be considered; there was also the problem of market balance and relations with the United States and third countries.

*Import of fisheries products from Morocco and Tunisia (5 July)*

168. The adoption of the regulation for the common organization of the fisheries market involved changing the regulation on imports from Morocco and Tunisia, which, in the case of fish in particular, are now admitted duty-free and without quantitative restriction into the Community. In his

report, Mr *Laudrin* (UDE, France) went on to say that the protective measures laid down in the common organization of the fisheries market apply to imports from these two countries. The Parliament approved this regulation and called on Tunisia and Morocco to avoid all discrimination between Member States of the Community when concluding agreements on the fishing of waters under the jurisdiction of the two countries concerned.

#### *Special diet foods* (9 July)

169. The European Parliament adopted a resolution submitted by Mr *Califice* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) in a supplementary report presented on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, on the subject of the Commission's work relating to the approximation of Member States' legislation on special diet foods. The Parliament called on the Council to adopt the directives submitted to it at an early date and requested the Commission to submit, as soon as possible, harmonization proposals for all special diet foods so that the existing delay could be made up at the earliest opportunity. The Parliament suggested that the Commission should give priority to infant and baby foods, concentrated food products and diet foods. Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, assured the Parliament that its demands would be met.

#### Food aid (5 July)

170. The Parliament approved several proposals from the Commission for the supply of egg products to the World Food Programme, the opening of negotiations with the Programme directors for the supply of whole dried egg products to certain developing countries, the supply of cereals as food aid, changes in the organization of the rice market, Community financing of the cost of food aid to Bengali refugees in India and of certain transport and distribution costs relating to action in favour of Ruanda and the World Food Programme. These texts were dealt with in two reports presented by Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands) for the Committee on External Economic Relations which also discussed the provision of food aid by the EEC in 1970-71 in the form of cereals and dairy products.

In a first resolution, the Parliament declared that the use of food aid as a substitute for the common agricultural policy was inadmissible, when the first considerations must be humanitarian. The Parliament expressed the view that the EEC should have a common food aid policy to be implemented through the World Food Programme and urged that the supply of foodstuffs should become a permanent activity of the Community. In a second resolution, the Parliament called on the Council to adopt forthwith the proposals for food aid to the Bengali refugees.

Speaking for the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the chairman, Mr *Spénale* (Socialist, France) recommended approval of the supplementary budget for such food aid and argued that Community action should be stepped up and better coordinated. Mr *Westerterp* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), Mr *Lange* (Socialist, Germany) and Mr *Bousquet* (UDE, France), speaking for their political groups, approved both resolutions and insisted that Community food aid should be given for humanitarian reasons only. It should not be confined to surpluses but should be replaced and expanded.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, believed that more effective action by the Community was now essential and that food aid should be given for humanitarian reasons. Scope for intervention could be increased by better coordination of Community and national action and by speeding up procedures.

## Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

### *Optician-spectacle makers* (6 July)

171. The Parliament discussed the supplementary report presented by Mr *Lautenschlager* (Socialist, Germany), for the Legal Affairs Committee, following reference back, at the April 1971 session, of the report on four directives fixing terms for the application of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services to the non wage-earning activities of optician-spectacle makers.

Mr *Laudrin* (UDE, France) gave the opinion of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection in favour of the proposed resolution adopted by the Legal Affairs Committee and stressed that the texts under discussion were legal and not medical. Speaking for their political groups, Mr *Dittrich* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr *Scokaert* (Socialist, Belgium) approved the text of the resolution. Mr *Scokaert* came out strongly against the idea of a compulsory doctor's prescription in all cases. Mr *Sourdille* (UDE, France) referred more particularly to the problems of relations between opticians and ophthalmic doctors and called on the Commission to draft a directive on health protection specifying the area of activity within which opticians can practise. An amendment along these lines, tabled by Mr *Sourdille* and Mr *Hougardy* (Liberal, Belgium) was opposed by Mr *Merchiers* (Liberal, Belgium) and Mr *Dittrich* and was withdrawn by the sponsors after hearing the Commission's comments. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, accepted the changes proposed by the Legal Affairs Committee to the draft resolution approved at the end of the debate.

The Parliament demanded that the field of application of the directives should be extended to the wage-earning activities of optician-spectacle makers. Concerning the directive on the coordination of legislation, regulations and administrative instructions governing access to, and practice of, this profession, the Parliament was of the opinion that the highest possible level of training should be provided for optician-spectacle makers and approved the Commission's suggestion that members of this profession should be allowed to test vision by subjective and objective methods, with the proviso that a doctor's prescription would be required for persons under sixteen years of age and for the fitting of contact lenses. Lastly, the Parliament stressed the need for ever closer cooperation between oculist and optician-spectacle makers, in the interests of health protection.

#### *Insurance agents and brokers (5 July)*

172. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Armengaud* (Liberal, France) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee, the European Parliament approved two directives, concerning respectively the implementation of the freedom of establishment for the non wage-earning activities of insurance agents and brokers, and the terms of the transitional measures for these activities. The Parliament approved a few minor amendments designed to clarify a number of points concerning the list of freed activities and insurance agents working as brokers and vice-versa. In its resolution, the Parliament also called for the coordination of national regulations governing access to, and practice of, these activities.

Mr *Lautenschlager* (Socialist, Germany) said that his political group approved the texts under discussion. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, noted the Parliament's comments and gave some details of the list of activities covered and of the transitional measures.

#### Competition policy

##### *Agreements (9 July)*

173. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Artzinger*, (Christian Democrat, Germany) on behalf of the Economic Affairs Committee, the Parliament stated its views on a regulation empowering the Commission to issue regulations exempting cartels by categories and a regulation amending the provisions of regulation No. 17 of 1962, which list the agreements not subject to notification.

In a resolution, the Parliament gave an Opinion in favour of the two proposals, subject to comments and modifications limiting the powers of the

Commission in respect of certain categories of agreements (joint purchase and sale, joint research and development) and eliminating the extension of exemption from compulsory notification.

Mr *Borschette*, member of the Commission, said that the Commission would reconsider its proposals in the light of the views expressed by the Parliament.

### Free movement of goods

Some aspects of the removal of technical obstacles to trade were briefly debated.

#### *Electrical equipment for use in an explosive atmosphere* (6 July)

174. On the basis of a report drawn up by Mr *Pianta* (Liberal, France), on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, the Parliament gave an Opinion, in favour, with some changes, of a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning such equipment. Mr *Bermani* (Socialist, Italy) reported in favour for the Legal Affairs Committee. Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, accepted the changes approved by the Parliament.

#### *Units of measure* (6 July)

175. The European Parliament approved a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning units of measure, on the basis of a report presented by Mr *Lucius* (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee. Mr *De Winter* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) regretted that certain technical terms were not defined in the directive. Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission stressed the need for harmonization, especially now that the Community was to be enlarged and observed that many points concerning the transitional period still had to be examined.

#### Budget matters (6 July)

176. In a resolution adopted after discussion of a report drawn up by Mr *Rossi* (Liberal, France) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the Parliament expressed satisfaction that the Commission had extended the proposed financial regulations to include proposals for the allocation of funds for research and investment, for the budget classification for such allocations and for the Office for Official Publications of the

European Communities. Subject to certain comments and reserves, the Parliament approved the proposals and strongly urged the need for regular permanent scrutiny by the budgetary authorities and by the Parliament in particular.

Mr Koch (Socialist, Germany) approved the resolution for his political group. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, stressed that it had been possible to work out a single set of financial regulations for the new budgetary situation and gave full assurances to the Parliament concerning the exercise of budgetary control.

## COUNCIL

177. The Council held four sessions in July and a special session in August, following the introduction of the American Government's monetary measures.<sup>1</sup> Italy succeeded France in the Chair of the Council from 1 July to 31 December 1971.

### *159th session — Economic and monetary matters*

(2 July 1971)

178. The Ministers for Economic Affairs or Finance met with Mr Mario Ferrari-Agradi, Minister for the Treasury of the Italian Republic, in the chair. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and Mr Raymond Barre and Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents of the Commission, were also present, as were the Chairmen of the Monetary Committee, the Committee of Central Bank Governors, the Budget Policy Committee and the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee.

After detailed discussion of the draft directive submitted by the Commission for the *regulation of international money flows* and the neutralisation of their harmful effects on internal liquid reserves, the Council decided to request the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Central Bank Governors to prepare a common position for the meeting of the Group of Ten and the annual assembly of the International Monetary Fund.

Apart from monetary problems, the Council decided to renew the agreement on trade and technical cooperation with *Lebanon* and, in the field of *relations with the AASM*, it extended the arrangements for consignments by

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<sup>1</sup> For details of the points discussed at Council sessions, see the relevant chapters in this Bulletin.

post. The Council also agreed to a further request from the WFP for *food aid* (2,000 tons of skimmed milk powder) for East Pakistani refugees in India.

The Council also approved grants of aid to *finance technical research* (iron and steel and coal); it adopted a number of regulations concerning processed *fruit and vegetable* products and modified the common rules for *imports from third countries*.

### *160th session — general affairs*

(12 July 1971)

179. The Council met in Brussels, with Mr Mario Pedini, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the chair. President Malfatti and the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission were also present.

Concerning the *enlargement of the Community*, the Council approved the position to be adopted by the Six at ministerial sessions with the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, to be held the same day.

The Council also decided to open negotiations for an agreement with Switzerland on the application of the *Community transit* rules; it approved the granting of financial aid for two *research programmes* (industrial medicine and health protection) and adopted a number of *agricultural* resolutions.

### *161st session — agriculture*

(19 and 20 July 1971)

180. The Ministers for Agriculture of the Six met in Brussels with Mr Lorenzo Natali, Italian Minister for Agriculture, in the chair. Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission was also present.

At this session, the Council agreed the regulation for the common organization of *hop* markets, fixed the base and buying-in prices for *apples* for 1971/72 and decided the general rules for granting aid for *cotton seeds*. For *wine*, it laid down the additional criteria required for imported wines and discussed a report from the Commission on the likely trend of vine planting in the Community.

After considering a number of other problems (surveys of orchard production potential, special aid for certain types of tobacco, pre-fixing of levies and rebates, fixing of prices and granting of income support), the Council heard a statement from the French delegation concerning the organization of the fowl-breeding and fruit and vegetable markets.



The Council also finally approved a number of regulations on various products (tobacco, rice, pears and peaches, tomatoes, milk and dairy products, wine) and a directive on sanitary policing problems.

On the subject of *food aid*, the Council adopted a regulation and a decision concerning the supply of egg products to the WFP, together with three decisions on the supply of cereals to Somalia, Cameroon and Upper Volta. Lastly, in the field of *commercial policy*, the conclusion of an agreement between the Community and Hong Kong on trade in cotton textiles was approved.

### 162nd session — general affairs

(26 and 27 July)

181. The Council met in Brussels, with Mr Aldo Moro, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the chair. The meeting was also attended by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, and members of the Commission.

Under the item *external relations*, the Council discussed a number of fundamental questions concerning future relations between the Community and the EFTA member or associated countries which have not asked to join the Community and made preparations for the ministerial session with Norway (arranged for the following day). It also decided the position to be taken by the Six in the EEC-Turkey Association Council (also to be held on 27 July), in preparation for signature of the interim agreement with Turkey; three implementing regulations were adopted.

The Council studied the problems of countries admitted to the *generalized preferences* and of commercial relations between Member States and the state-trading countries.

*Relations with the Parliament* were dealt with in a report by the President on his meeting with the President of the Assembly, during which the main problems discussed were election of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage and budget procedure.

In *social matters*, the Council approved a number of texts relating to vocational training and the programme for the implementation of Article 118 of the EEC Treaty.

The Council also took a number of important decisions concerning the *free movement of goods*, by approving nine directives as part of the "general programme for the elimination of technical barriers to trade"; one of these related to motor vehicles, one to textiles and the remaining seven to measuring instruments. On the *approximation of legislation*, agreement was reached on

the freeing of public works contracts; two directives were adopted relating respectively to the free supply of services in this sector and to coordination of the placing of such contracts.

In addition, the Council adopted several decisions or *regulations on tariff quotas* and the partial or complete suspension of the autonomous duties of the *common customs tariff*. Lastly, Italy was empowered to negotiate a commercial agreement with the People's Republic of China.

### *163rd session — monetary matters*

(19 August 1971)

182. Following the decisions taken by the American authorities on 15 August, the Ministers for Economic Affairs and Finance of the Six met in Brussels, with Mr Mario Ferrari-Aggradi, Italian Minister for the Treasury, in the chair. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and Mr Sicco L. Mansholt and Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission were also present, as were the Chairmen of the Committee of Central Bank Governors, the Monetary Committee, the Medium-Term and the Short-Term Economic Policy Committees. In the press release issued after this meeting, the Council noted a number of points and gave details of the measures it had agreed.<sup>1</sup>

## COMMISSION

### *Restructuration of certain services*

183. The Commission has decided to set up an education and training group headed by Mr *Félix Mercereau*, Chief Adviser—previously Director in the former Directorate-General for the joint research centre. This group will exchange information and coordinate the action of directorates-general concerned with all aspects of the education and training of young people and adults. It will make all necessary proposals for action to the Commission.

### *Staff movements*

184. The Commission took a number of decisions during July.

— Confirming a previous arrangement,<sup>2</sup> the Commission has appointed Mr *Georges Berthoin* to head its delegation to the United Kingdom.

<sup>1</sup> See Part I, Chapter I.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 6-1971, Part II, section 76.

Mr Berthoin, who succeeds Ambassador *Linthorst-Homan*<sup>1</sup> took up his post on 1 September 1971.

- The Commission has appointed Mr *Hans Günter Schuster* to be Assistant Director-General for Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs. He will have special responsibility for problems relating to scientific and technical research. Born in Bonn in 1918 and Lecturer in Physics at the University of Bonn from 1955 to 1965, Mr Schuster was appointed Ministerialrat in the Federal Ministry of Education and Research in 1965 and became Ministerialdirigent in 1968. He is a member of the German Physical Society and of the German Society for Nuclear Research.
- The terms of office of Mr *Charles Reichling* and Mr *Jacques Leclerc* as Director of the Office of Official Publications and Chief Adviser to the Head of the same Office, were extended until 31 December 1971.
- Following a judgment of the Court of Justice, dated 30 June 1971, Mr *Canzio Almini* was re-appointed to the staff as from 1 March 1971, as Chief Adviser in the Directorate-General of Personnel and Administration in Luxembourg, to assist Mr Charles Reichling, Assistant Director-General of Personnel and Administration.
- In further implementation of the decision taken in June to set up an inspectorate attached to the General Directorate for Budgets,<sup>2</sup> the Commission has appointed Mr *Georges Gojat*, Chief Adviser in the Directorate-General to take charge of the inspectorate.<sup>3</sup>
- Mr *Maurice Gibon*, previously Chief Adviser in the former Directorate-General for Research and Technology has been transferred to the Directorate-General for Social Affairs where he will be responsible for all questions concerning the vocational training of highly-skilled workers (mainly supervisory staff).
- Mr *Pierre Hentz* has been appointed Head of the Industrial Safety and Medicine Division in the Directorate-General for Social Affairs, in succession to Mr Umberto Vidali, who has recently been appointed Director of Industrial Safety and Medicine in the same Directorate-General.
- Mr *Detalmo Pirzio-Biroli*, formerly Deputy Controller for the European Monetary Fund in the Republic of Senegal, to be head of the Programmes Division—geographical sector II in the Directorate-General for Development Aid.
- Mr *Gerard Imbert* has been appointed Head of the Banking and Insurance Division in the Directorate-General for the internal market

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Part II, section 138.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 8-1971, Part II, section 211.

<sup>3</sup> See also Bulletin 8-1971, Part II, section 131 end.

and the approximation of legislation, Mr Imbert was formerly Head of the Harmonization Policy, Analysis and Coordination Service in the same Directorate-General.

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185. Mr *Gianfranco Speranza*, Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Altiero Spinelli died on 25 August 1971, at the age of 39. A lawyer by training, Mr Speranza joined the Secretariat-General of the High Authority of the ECSC in 1958 and later worked in the information service from 1958 to 1970. Serving in turn as member of the joint press and information service of the European Communities, of the public relations service of the EEC Commission and of the Directorate-General for Press and Information of the Commission of the European Communities, Mr Speranza filled various posts in Brussels, Washington and Rome. In July 1970, he was appointed Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission.

Mr *Oskar Schumm*, Director for Coal in the Directorate-General for energy and safety control of Euratom, died on 11 July 1971 at the age of 56. In July 1960, Mr Schumm, who was a Doctor of Economics, was appointed Director of Company Economics in the Directorate-General for Economic Affairs and Energy of the High Authority of the ECSC. When the Community institutions were merged, Mr Schumm became Director for Coal in the Directorate-General for Energy.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *New cases*

Case 34/71 — *Firma Getreidepflege H. Paulsen KG., Hamburg v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus*

Case 35/71 — *Firma Schleswig-Holsteinische Landwirtschaftliche Hauptgenossenschaft GmbH Kiel, Kiel v. Hauptzollamt Itzehoe*

186. The Finanzgericht in Hamburg approached the Court with a request for two preliminary rulings on the interpretation of Article 15 of Regulation No. 120/67 of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the markets in grain.

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

187. This case concerns a request for a preliminary ruling which the Hamburg Finanzgericht has asked of the Court in connection with the classification of a product in the Common Customs Tariff.

Case 37/71 — *Commission official v. Commission*

188. This case concerns a career problem.

Case 38/71 — *Westzucker GmbH, Dortmund, v. Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*

Case 39/71 — *Firma Gebrüder Dietz, Frankfurt/Main v. Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, representing the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*

189. On 7 July 1971 the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven in The Hague approached the Court with two requests for preliminary rulings on the interpretation of a number of regulations on farming matters, principally concerning sugar.

Case 40/71 — *Commission official v. Commission*

190. The object of this appeal to the Court is to obtain allowances equivalent to those granted to another official by the Court in its decision of 9 July 1970 (Case 23/69) or the reinstatement of the plaintiff in the official position held before 1 October 1968.

Case 41/71 — *Official of the Economic and Social Committee v. the Committee*

191. This case concerns the refund of certain expenses.

Case 42/71 — *Firma Nordgetreide GmbH & Co KG., Obersickte v. Commission*

192. On 21 July 1971 this German firm brought an action in the Court of Justice against the Commission and endeavoured, on the basis of Articles 173 and 175 of the EEC Treaty, to obtain the inclusion of a number of products falling under tariff heading 11.02 in the list of those in respect of which compensatory amounts have been fixed after the floating of the German mark.

Case 43/71 — *S.a.s. Politi, of Robecco sul Naviglio v. the Italian Minister of Finances*

193. On 23 July 1971 the civil and criminal court of Turin filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpreting of charges for administrative services and statistical dues levied in Italy and on

the extent to which certain provisions of Regulation 20/62 and 121/64 on the common organization of the markets in pigmeat are directly applicable in the internal Italian legal system.

*Case 44/71 — Commission official v. Commission*

194. The applicant requests the cancellation of an internal competition examination.

*Case 45/71 — GEMA, Gesellschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte, of Berlin v. Commission*

195. On 26 July 1971 a German firm brought an action in the Court of Justice seeking the cancellation of a Commission decision of 2 June 1971 in connection with a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

*Case 45/71 R — GEMA, Gesellschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte, of Berlin v. Commission*

196. At the same time as it brought the action mentioned above, the German firm submitted to the Court a request for suspension of execution of the Commission decision of 2 June 1971 (by appeal procedure).

*Case 46/71 — Council official v. Council*

*Case 47/71 — Commission official v. Commission*

197. These cases concern the grant of allowances.

*Case 48/71 — Commission v. Italian Republic*

198. On 29 July 1971 the Commission filed a request with the Court of Justice asking it to find that the Italian Government, by not carrying out the judgment handed down on 10 December 1968 in case 7/68 in connection with the export tax on articles of artistic or historical interest, had failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 171 of the EEC Treaty.

*Case 49/71 — Firma Franz Hagen oHG, of Hamburg v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main*

*Case 50/70 — Firma Ludwig Wünsche & Co KG., of Hamburg v. the same*

199. On 29 July 1971 the Hessisches Verwaltungsgerichtshof in Kassel filed with the Court of Justice two requests for preliminary rulings on the interpretation to be given to the two words "offre" and "offerte" as appearing

in Council Regulations 120/67 of 13 June 1967 on the establishment of a common organization of cereals markets and 132/67 of the same date laying down general regulations for intervention in the cereals sector, and also in Commission Regulation 1028/68 of 18 July 1968 on procedures and conditions for the taking over by intervention agencies of cereals from the marketing-year 1968/69.

Case 51/71 — *N.V. International Fruit Company, of Rotterdam v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, of The Hague*

Case 52/71 — *Kooy Rotterdam N.V., of Rotterdam v. the same*

Case 53/71 — *Velleman & Tas N.V., of Rotterdam v. the same*

Case 54/71 — *Jan van den Brink's Im- & Exporthandel N.V., of Rotterdam v. the same*

200. On 2 August 1971 four requests were filed with the Court of Justice asking for preliminary rulings on the procedures for the devolution of powers by Member States for bodies under their control and on the interpretation to be given to the expression "quantitative restrictions on imports" in connection with the "all licences granted" system.

Cases 55/71 to 76/71 — *Commission officials v. Commission*

201. These are actions for the cancellation of the Commission decision of 10 March 1971 on "qualifications for grading in cases of change of category".

Case 77/71 — *Firma Gervais-Danone AG., Munich v. Hauptzollamt Munich-Schwanthalerstrasse*

202. On 11 August 1971 the Munich Finanzgericht submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the customs tariff classification for mayonnaise and on the right of the Oberfinanzdirektionen to give official information on tariff matters.

Cases 78/71 and 79/71 — *Commission officials v. Commission*

203. The first of these plaintiffs seeks the cancellation of a competitive examination and the second the cancellation of a Commission decision concerning an early retirement allowance.

## Judgments

### Case 59/70 — *The Kingdom of the Netherlands v. Commission*

204. On 12 October 1970 the Kingdom of the Netherlands filed a request with the Court of Justice for a declaration that the Commission had failed in its duty by not taking a decision, as had been requested by the Netherlands, against the assistance given by France to its steel industry.

In its judgment of 6 July 1971 the Court dismissed the case as inadmissible, on the ground that the Netherlands Government had allowed a period of eighteen months to elapse between the time of the Commission's making clear its decision not to take steps against the assistance in question and the time of the Government's approach to the Commission under Article 35 of the ECSC Treaty.

### Case 2/71 — *The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany v. Commission*

205. On 14 January 1971 the Government of the Federal Republic submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a declaration that the Commission's adverse decision of 6 November 1970 and the closing of the accounts of the European Social Fund for the budget year 1969 on which it was based be declared null and void.

In its judgment of 6 July 1971 the Court dismissed the request as inadmissible as it had been introduced after expiry of the time-limits.

### Case 8/71 — *Deutscher Komponistenverband e.V. v. Commission*

206. On 12 March 1971 this German association filed a request with the Court of Justice for a declaration that the Commission had failed in its duty and should be sentenced "to grant the association the formal right to be heard as provided for in Article 19(2), second sentence, of Regulation No. 17" (the first regulation for the implementation of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty) in a number of cases brought by the Commission against GEMA (Gesellschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte).

In its judgment of 13 July 1971 the Court dismissed the request as inadmissible.

### Case 10/71 — *The Luxembourg Public Prosecutor v. Mrs Madeleine Muller, widow of Jean-Pierre Hein, Mr Alphonse Hein, Mr Eugene Hein and Mr André Hein*

207. On 17 March 1971 the Court of Justice was approached with a request for a preliminary ruling, originating in the District Court of Luxembourg and



the High Court of Justice of the Grand-Duchy, on whether Community law gives private persons subject to domestic law rights to set up and work a river port and, if so, whether Luxembourg laws governing this matter are reconcilable with Community law.

In its judgment of 14 July the Court declared that "without prejudice to the authority of the Commission to exercise the powers mentioned in Article 90(3) of the EEC Treaty, paragraph 2 of the same Article has not, as things stand at present, the power to create individual rights which national judges must safeguard".

Cases 12/71, 13/71 and 14/71 — *Firma Günter Henck, of Hamburg-Altona v. Hauptzollamt Emmerich*

208. On 19 March 1971 three requests were filed with the Court, at the behest of the Bundesfinanzhof, asking for preliminary rulings on the interpretation to be given to Article 1 of Regulation No. 19 on the common organization of the markets in grain.

In its judgments of 14 July 1971 the Court laid down what was to be the customs tariff classification of ground maize, maize meal and ground millet.

Case 19/71 — *Commission official v. Commission*

209. By order of 15 July 1971 the Court struck this case off.

Case 45/71 R — *GEMA, Gesellschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte, of Berlin, v. Commission*

210. On 26 July 1971, at the same time as it brought an action for cancellation, a German firm had submitted a request to the Court for suspension of execution of the Commission decision of 2 June 1971, the subject of the action brought.

By order of 18 August 1971 the President of the Court of Justice suspended for six months the execution of a part of the decision only.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

### *Official visits by the Chairman of the Committee*

211. Continuing his visits to countries applying for membership and following up his January visit to Denmark,<sup>1</sup> Mr J.D. Kuipers, Chairman of the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, "Economic and Social Committee".

Economic and Social Committee, went in July 1971 to Ireland and the United Kingdom.

He stayed in *Ireland* from 30 June to 2 July and was received by the Prime Minister, Mr Joseph Lynch, and by Mr P.J. Hillery, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also had talks with the Minister of Labour, Mr Brennan, with Mr S. Morissey, the leader of the Irish delegation for the negotiations for membership, and with a number of high officials. While in Dublin, he also made contact with the Irish Congress of Trade Unions, the National Farmers' Union, the Confederation of Irish Industries and with the Federated Union of Employers.

When speaking to his new contacts, Mr Kuipers stressed certain democratic aspects of decision-making in the Community. Addressing the Irish Council of the European Movement, he stated that the European institutions were open to the Irish and expressed his firm opinion that if Ireland decided for membership of the Community, its representatives would at once feel themselves at home in the Economic and Social Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee next made an official visit to the *United Kingdom*, where he stayed from 13 to 16 July 1971. He was received on the 15th by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Rippon, the Minister in charge of the membership negotiations, and by Mr Bryan, the Secretary of State for Labour. He also had talks with Mr Davies, the Minister for Trade and Industry, Mr Anthony Kershaw, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and a number of high officials. The same day he was received in audience by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

As he had done in Ireland, Mr Kuipers spoke with those he met of certain democratic aspects of the process of decision-making in Europe. If Great Britain becomes a member of the European Communities, she will, as is already well known, appoint 24 leading persons to be members of the Economic and Social Committee; eight representatives of employers and eight of workers, and a further eight drawn from other walks of economic and political life.

Apart from his contacts with the Government, Mr Kuipers also had talks with leading people in economic and social circles, including the trade unions (the Trade Union Congress and its General Secretary, Mr Victor Feather), industry (the Confederation of British Industry and its Deputy President, Sir Arthur Norman), farming (the National Farmers Union under the chairmanship of Mr C.H. Plumb), the chambers of commerce (the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and its President, Sir Patrick Reilly), the Consumers Association and the National Economic Development Council.

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

### *Ordinary session*

(13 July 1971)

212. The ECSC Consultative Committee met for its 143rd plenary session on 13 July 1971, with Mr Picard in the chair and Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, the President of the Commission, and Mr Albert Coppé, Commission member, in attendance. Apart from a statement by Mr Malfatti on the general situation in the European Communities, the discussions centred on social, industrial and transport policies.

In the statement he made, Mr Malfatti was at pains to show how exceptional the present moment was for the building of the new Europe, with negotiations for the enlargement of the Community going on—enlargement which would mean strengthening of the Community and would determine a new start towards the political integration of Europe. He was happy to see taking shape a Community of European states which, because of its formidable economic strength, could not fail to constitute a political force. Here, he was strengthened in his conviction by the knowledge that applicants for membership had accepted the underlying choices which ensured that the Community would not be diluted into a great free-trade area. When he came to speak of economic and monetary union, the President of the Commission did not rule out the possibility of changes in the institutions whether as authorized by Article 235 of the Treaty or even at the price of revision along the lines of the procedure set out in Article 238. In any case, he said, such weighty decisions could only be taken in the new and enlarged Community of Ten, including all the old and new member countries. Mr Malfatti's statement will be examined by the Committee at a latter session.

Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, directed his remarks to *social policy* and reminded his hearers that at the outset the Community's powers were very limited in this connection. The scenery had, however, changed since the summit meeting at The Hague and the social policy programme put before the Council in March 1971 took account of the new guidelines there laid down, although this was only a first stage. Mr Coppé took care to stress what the ECSC had achieved since it was first established. A discussion then ensued on what Mr Coppé had said and on a report from the "work problems" Committee of the Consultative Committee. The chairman of the latter, Mr Thomasson, said he regarded the Commission's powers for social action as "quite clearly inadequate" and spoke of his disappointment at the "modest nature" of what the Commission document aimed at achieving. The rapporteur said that the Commission's programme could only be regarded as a starting point; the report he was putting forward

was not exhaustive. After a debate in which ten or so members spoke the Committee adopted the report presented by Mr Bornard, with an indication that this was an interim document to be supplemented later with concrete proposals complementary to the Commission's objectives.

The Committee then turned to a report on *transport policy* drawn up by Mr de la Vallée Poussin, who laid stress on the far-reaching consequences from the industrial and social angles of the allocation of infrastructure costs. A Commission representative declared that in the main the latter's ideas were in line with the Committee's, whether they were thinking of a fully achieved common market in transport, of the harmonization of conditions of competition, of modernizing structures, or of the policy to be followed for the benefit of those working in the industry. In short, the Commission supported the ideas brought out in the report so far as principles were concerned but some divergences of views were still continued. After the debate the Committee adopted Mr de la Vallée Poussin's report which, in its final form, will take account of views expressed during the discussion by two members of the Committee. Also, considering the importance of the question of allocating infrastructure costs, the Consultative Committee instructed its "markets and prices" committee to make a study of the Commission document on "the introduction of a joint system of rate-fixing for the use of transport infrastructures".

The meeting finally turned to a discussion of the *economic and social aspects of industrial policy*, on the basis of two reports drawn up by Mr Roth and Mr Dohmen. A Commission representative refuted the accusation of *dirigisme* levelled at the Commission's memorandum on industrial policy and said he hoped shortly to see the "marriage agency" for small and medium-sized firms set up and the concrete proposals of the *ad hoc* working party on industrial policy put into practice. The debate served to bring out the close connections existing between regional policy and industrial policy and the Consultative Committee called on its General Purposes Committee to make a study of these connections when it received certain Commission documents on regional policy. In the meantime, the draft reports of Mr Roth and Mr Dohmen would be useful as basic papers in continuing these studies.

## THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

213. Under Articles 206 of the EEC Treaty, 180 of the Euratom Treaty, and 78(5) of the ECSC Treaty, and as laid down by the financial regulations on the rendering and auditing of accounts, the Audit Committee of the European Communities, on 15 July 1971, submitted its report on the accounts for the 1970 financial year.

The report consists of two volumes. The first, dealing with the administration of the budgets of the Communities, examines the institutions' administrative receipts and expenditures, the management of the European Social Fund, the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and the Research and Investment budget. The second deals with the Development Funds.

Under the provisions in force, the accounts of the past year are submitted by the Commission to the Council and the Parliament, together with the report of the Audit Committee.

## FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

### *Draft Budget of the Communities for the financial year 1972*

214. In pursuance of the new budget provisions foreseen by the Treaty of 22 April 1970—signed the day after the Council adopted the decision on “own resources”—the Commission, on 25 August 1971, sent to the Council and the European Parliament the draft budget of the EEC for the financial year 1972. This document already being discussed by the competent authorities within the Council, will undergo further analysis.

### *Financial regulations*

215. During the session of 5-9 July, 1971 the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution concerning the revision and unification of the financial regulations.<sup>1</sup> It approved the supplementary proposals made by the Commission covering special arrangements and the budgetary nomenclature applicable to the credits for research and investment.

### *Issue of loans — ECSC*

216. The Commission has proceeded with three loan transactions, for which the contracts were signed late July-early August and which present the following characteristics:

A private loan of 300 million *Lux. Frs* (or the equivalent of 6 million u.a.) was underwritten by the Banque Internationale of Luxembourg S.A. and placed on the international capital market. The loan is for a period of twelve years and bears an interest rate of 7 3/4% per annum.

A bond issue of 700 million *BFRs*. (or the equivalent of 14 million u.a.) underwritten by a banking syndicate directed by the Société Générale de Banque of Brussels was placed on the Belgian capital market. This loan is for a period of 15 years, with interest at 7 3/4 % and was offered to the public at an issue price of 99 1/2 %

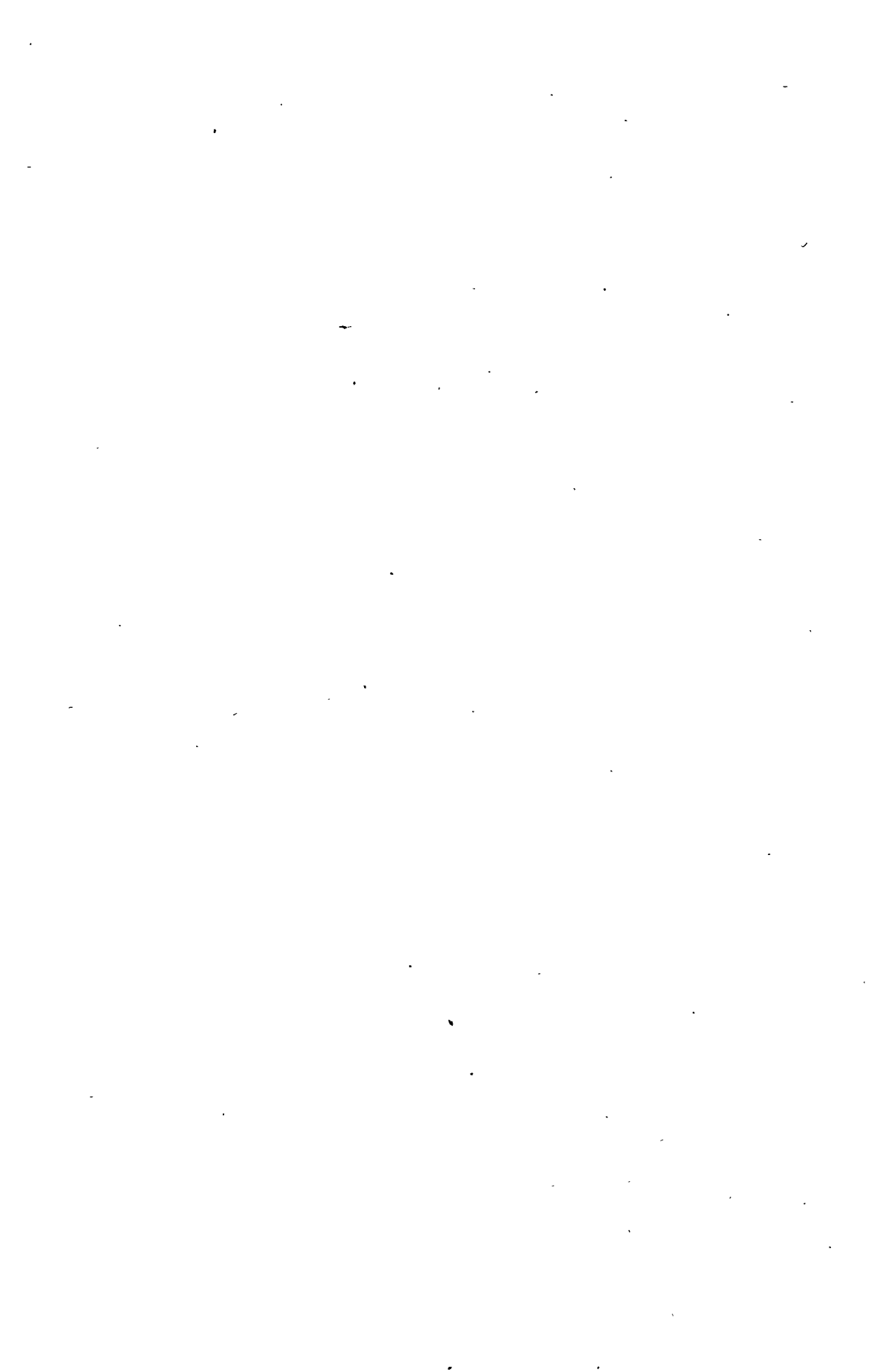
Lastly a loan of 20 million *dollars U.S.A.* with reference to the *Lux. Fr.*, underwritten by an international syndicate formed by a Luxembourg bank,

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 176.

institutional investors and finance houses was placed on the international capital market. For a period of 15 years, bearing an interest rate of  $7 \frac{3}{4} \%$  it has been issued at  $98 \frac{1}{2} \%$ .

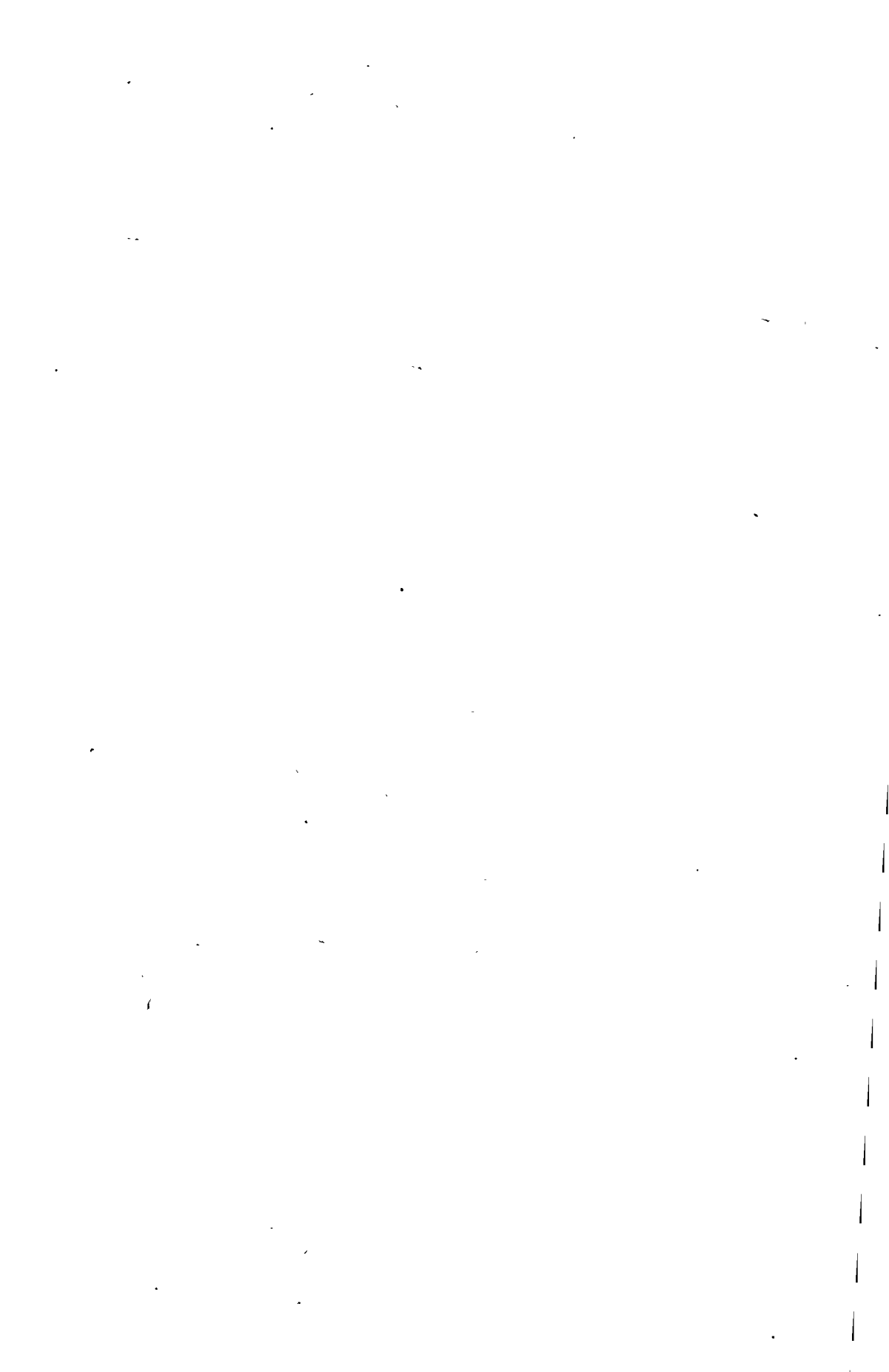
Following these three issues the total of the loan operations realised by the ECSC since the start of its activities has now reached the equivalent value of 1 027.9 millions of units of account.





PART THREE

**Information and sources**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

For technical reasons the Chapter "From Day to Day" for the period July-31 August is being held over until the next issue (11-1971).

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 July to 31 August 1971)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Sessions

##### *Session 1971-1972*

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 7 juin 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Monday 7 June 1971*)

C 66, 1.7.1971

Résolution sur les recommandations adoptées le 18 mars 1971 par la commission parlementaire mixte CEE-Turquie à Bursa (Resolution on the recommendations adopted on 18 March 1971 by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee at Bursa)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux manipulations usuelles susceptibles d'être effectuées dans les entrepôt douanier et dans les zones franches (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the harmonization of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning the usual handling operations carried out in customs warehouses and free zones)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif au régime applicable aux produits de la pêche originaires des États africains et malgache associés et des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on the arrangements applicable to fisheries products from the Associated African States and Madagascar and from overseas countries and territories)

Résolution sur le rapport de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'évolution des relations économiques entre la CEE et la Grèce (Resolution on the report of the Commission of the European Communities on the development of economic relations between the EEC and Greece)

Résolution sur les règles de concurrence et la position des entreprises européennes dans le marché commun et dans l'économie mondiale (Resolution on the rules of competition and the position of European companies in the Common Market and world economy)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 9 juin 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Wednesday 9 June 1971*)

C 66, 1.7.1971

Avis sur les propositions relatives à des règlements et à des décisions concernant la mise en œuvre des préférences généralisées en faveur des pays en voie de développement (Opinion on the proposals for regulations and decisions on the implementing of generalized preferences in favour of developing countries)

Résolution sur la catastrophe du Pakistan oriental (Resolution on the East Pakistan disaster)

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

I. d'un règlement d'application de la décision 71/66/CEE du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, concernant la réforme du Fonds social européen (I. a regulation implementing Council Decision 71/66/EEC of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund)

II. d'une décision du Conseil portant application aux départements français d'outre-mer des articles 123 à 127 inclus du traité CEE (II. a Council Decision rendering EEC Treaty Articles 123-127 applicable to the French Departments Overseas)

Résolution sur les problèmes monétaires (Resolution on currency problems)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement concernant les groupements de producteurs et leurs unions (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on producer groups and their unions)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant modification du système d'intervention prévu par le règlement 121/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation modifying the intervention system laid down in Regulation 121/67/EEC on common market organization in the pigmeat sector)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du houblon (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on common market organization in the hop sector)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement instituant un régime d'aide pour les graines de coton (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation setting up an aids system for cotton seeds)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 10 juin 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Thursday 10 June 1971*)

C 66, 1.7.1971

Résolution relative à l'état prévisionnel des recettes et des dépenses du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1972 (Resolution on the European Parliament's revenue and expenditure for 1972).

Résolution sur les comptes de gestion et bilans financiers afférents aux opérations du budget des Communautés pour l'exercice 1969 et sur le rapport de la commission de contrôle à ce sujet (Resolution on the financial management reports and the balance sheets relating to matters shown in the Community budget for the financial year 1969 and to the audit committee's report on this subject)

Résolution sur les comptes du Parlement européen arrêtés au 31 décembre 1969 (Resolution on the accounts of the European Parliament adopted on 31 December 1969)

Avis sur la proposition concernant la nouvelle nomenclature budgétaire (Opinion on the proposal on the new budgetary nomenclature)

Question orale 6/71, avec débat (Oral question 6/71, with debate)  
Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement 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 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending certain provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonizing of certain provisions of a social nature in the field of transport)

Question orale 1/71, avec débat (Oral question 1/71, with debate)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 11 juin 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Friday 11 June 1971*)

C 66, 1.7.1971

Exposé du président du Conseil des Communautés européennes sur les activités du Conseil (*Report by the President of the Council of the European Communities on Council activities*)

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 5 juillet 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Monday 5 July 1971*)

C 78, 2.8.1971

Avis sur : (Opinion on:)

— la proposition d'un règlement relatif à la fourniture de produits d'œuf au programme alimentaire mondial (— the proposal for a regulation on the supply of egg products to the World Food-Programme)

— le projet de décision concernant l'ouverture des négociations avec le PAM pour la fourniture de produits d'œuf séché entier à certains pays en voie de développement (— the draft decision relating to the opening of negotiations with the WFM for the supply of whole dried egg products to various developing countries)

— et sur l'exécution de l'aide alimentaire fournie par la CEE, en 1970-1971, sous forme de céréales et de produits laitiers (— and on the implementation of food aids supplied by the EEC in 1970-1971, in the form of cereals and milk products)

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

— un règlement relatif à l'aide alimentaire en matière de céréales (— a regulation on food aid in respect of cereals)

— un règlement modifiant le règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune du marché du riz (— a regulation amending Regulation 359/67/EEC on a common organization of the market in rice)

— un règlement relatif au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'action d'aide alimentaire en faveur des réfugiés bengalis en Inde ainsi que de certains frais d'acheminement et de distribution afférents aux actions en faveur du Rwanda et du programme alimentaire mondial (— a regulation on Community financing of expenditure resulting from food aid in favour of Bengali refugees in India, and also from various carriage and distribution costs relating to actions in favour of Rwanda and the World Food Programme)

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

— un règlement relatif aux importations dans la Communauté des produits du secteur de la pêche originaires du Maroc (— a regulation on imports into the Community of fisheries products from Morocco)

— un règlement relatif aux importations dans la Communauté des produits du secteur de la pêche originaires de Tunisie (— a regulation on imports into the Community of fisheries products from Tunisia)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant la fixation des taux communs du droit d'apport (Opinion on the proposal for a directive fixing the common rates for duties on assets contributed)

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

— une directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées d'agent et de courtier d'assurances

(— a directive on freedom of establishment for insurance agents' and brokers' activities as self-employed persons)

— une directive relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées d'agent et de courtier d'assurances

(— a directive on the procedures for transitional measures in the field of insurance agents' and brokers' activities as self-employed persons)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 6 juillet 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Tuesday 6 July 1971*)

C 78, 2.8.1971

Avis sur les propositions relatives à quatre directives fixant les modalités et la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de l'opticien-lunetier (Opinion on the proposals for four directives fixing the procedures and the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities of opticians)

Résolution sur le rapport de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la conjoncture énergétique dans la Communauté — Situation 1970 — Perspectives 1971 (Resolution on the report of the Commission of the European Communities on the Community energy policy — 1970 Situation — 1971 Prospects)

Avis sur les propositions complémentaires concernant la révision et l'unification des règlements financiers, pour ce qui est : (Opinion on the supplementary proposals concerning the revision and the unification of the financial regulations in regard to:)

I. des dispositions particulières applicables aux crédits de recherches et d'investissement (I. special provisions on research and investment credits)

II. de la nomenclature budgétaire applicable aux crédits de recherches et d'investissement (II. the budgetary nomenclature on research and investment credits)

III. de l'Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes (III. the Official Publications Office of the European Communities)

Résolution sur la suppression des contrôles dans le trafic intracommunautaire de voyageurs (Resolution on the abolition of controls in intra-Community movement of travellers)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relative au matériel électrique utilisable en atmosphère explosive (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to electrical equipment which can be used in an explosive atmosphere)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux unités de mesure (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to units of measurement)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 7 juillet 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Wednesday 7 July 1971*)

C 78, 2.8.1971

Résolution sur le quatrième rapport général de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'activité des Communautés en 1970 (Resolution on the Fourth General Report of the Commission of the European Communities on the Community activities in 1970)

Résolution sur l'exposé de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1970 (Resolution on the Commission's review of the development of the Community social situation in 1970)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 8 juillet 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Thursday 8 July 1971*)

C 78, 2.8.1971

Question orale 5/71 avec débat (Oral question 5/71, with debate)

Question orale 7/71 avec débat (Oral question 7/71, with debate)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 9 juillet 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Friday 9 July 1971*)

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

— un règlement habilitant la Commission à arrêter des règlements d'exemption par catégorie (— a regulation empowering the Commission to adopt regulations granting exemption by category)

— un règlement portant modification de dispositions de l'article 4 du règlement 17 du 6 février 1962 (— a regulation amending the provisions of Article 4 of Regulation 17 of 6 February 1962)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant les règlements 120/67/CEE et 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés respectivement dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulations 120/67/EEC and 359/67/EEC on common organization in the cereals and rice sectors respectively)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune du marché du riz (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation 359/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in rice)

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

— un règlement relatif aux vins mousseux, produits dans la Communauté, définis au point 12 de l'annexe II du règlement (CEE) 816/70 (— a regulation on sparkling wines produced in the Community, defined in Item 12, Annex II of Regulation (EEC) 816/70)

— un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 817/70 en ce qui concerne les vins mousseux de qualité produits dans des régions déterminées (— a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 817/70 in respect of quality sparkling wines produced in specified regions)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant les règlements (CEE) 816/70 et 817/70 en ce qui concerne certaines mesures transitoires (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulations (EEC) 816/70 and 817/70 as regards certain transitional measures)

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

— un règlement portant modification du règlement (CEE) 727/70 en ce qui concerne la fixation des primes pour le tabac brut (— a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 727/70 in respect of the fixing of premiums for raw tobacco)

— un règlement fixant, pour le tabac emballé, les prix d'intervention dérivés et les qualités de références applicables à la récolte 1971 (— a regulation fixing the derived intervention prices and the reference quantities applicable to bale tobacco of the 1971 crop)



— un règlement fixant les primes octroyées aux acheteurs de tabac en feuilles de la récolte 1971 (— a regulation fixing the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco of the 1971 crop)

Résolution sur l'activité de la Commission des Communautés européennes dans le domaine du rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les aliments diététiques (Resolution on the activity of the Commission of the European Communities in the field of the approximation of Member States legislations as regards dietary foodstuffs)

### Written questions and replies

- Question écrite 518/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures d'aide en faveur des organisations de producteurs de fruits et légumes (518/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Aid measures in favour of fruit and vegetable producer organizations) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 519/70 de M. Klinker à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prime communautaire pour l'arrachage de pommiers, de poiriers et de pêchers (519/70 by Mr Klinker to the Commission: Community premium for the uprooting of apple, pear and peach trees) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 24/71 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Événements turcs récents (24/71 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Recent Turkish events) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 33/71 de M. Klinker à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interventions des États membres sur le marché des fruits et légumes (33/71 by Mr Klinker to the Commission: Member States' interventions in the fruit and vegetable market) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 34/71 de M. Klinker à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organisations de producteurs de fruits et légumes (34/71 by Mr Klinker to the Commission: Fruit and vegetable producer organizations) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 53/71 de M. Fabbrini à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation des organisations de producteurs agricoles dans les comités consultatifs agricoles (53/71 by Mr Fabbrini to the Commission: Representation of the agricultural organizations in the agricultural consultative committees) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 54/71 de M. Oele au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Etude des possibilités de développement de la région frontalière Liège — Limbourg belge — Maastricht — Aix-la-Chapelle (54/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Study of development potential of the frontier region Liège — Belgian Limburg — Maastricht — Aix-la-Chapelle) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 60/71 de M. Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Libéralisation en matière d'études dans le cadre européen (60/71 by Mr Gerlach to the Commission: Liberalization of studies in the European context) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 83/71 de M. Dröscher à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Entraves aux échanges dues au système français de visas (83/71 by Mr Dröscher to the Commission: Barriers to trade due to the French visa system) C 68, 8.7.1971

- Question écrite 86/71 de MM. Biaggi, Baas et Cantalupo à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Compte rendu de l'Italie relatif à certaines imputations spéciales de dépense au titre de la section orientation du FEOGA (86/71 by Mr Biaggi, Mr Baas, Mr Cantalupo to the Commission: Report from Italy on certain special budgeting of expenditure under the head of the EAGGF guidance section) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 88/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Le marché du matériel roulant de chemin de fer (88/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The railway rolling-stock market) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 90/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Fixation du prix de la fécule de pomme de terre (90/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Fixing prices for potato flour) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 102/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Arrêt de la Cour d'appel belge sur le fromage fondu et la primauté conditionnelle, en Belgique, du droit communautaire européen (102/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Belgian Court of Appeal judgment on processed cheese and the conditional primacy in Belgium of European Community law) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 103/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Mesures néerlandaises en matière de validité et de prorogation de passeports (103/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Netherlands government measures on the validity and the renewal of passports) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 121/71 de Mme Orth à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Subventions à l'approvisionnement en énergie des entreprises maraîchères aux Pays-Bas (121/71 by Mrs Orth to the Commission: Subsidies for energy supplies to Netherlands market-gardening industries) C 68, 8.7.1971
- Question écrite 87/70 de MM. Brouwer et Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Harmonisation des législations douanières (réponse complémentaire) [87/70 by Mr Brouwer and Mr Westerterp to the Commission: Harmonization of tariff laws (further reply)] C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 324/70 de Mlle Flesch à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Taxe pour les transports de marchandises par route entre Berlin et le territoire de la république fédérale d'Allemagne (réponse complémentaire) [324/70 by Miss Flesch to the Commission: Tax on the transport of goods by road from Berlin to the FRG (further reply)] C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 474/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Politique énergétique commune (474/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Common energy policy) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 23/71 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet: Eventuelle transformation de la société britannique Rolls-Royce en une société mixte, multinationale et européenne (23/71 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Possible conversion of the British Rolls Royce Company into a common, multinational and European company) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 30/71 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Avenir de l'industrie textile européenne (30/71 by Mr Westerterp to the Commission: Future of the European textile industry) C 70, 16.7.1971

- Question écrite 56/71 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conditions de concurrence dans l'agriculture (56/71 by Mr Richarts to the Commission: Conditions of competition in agriculture) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 58/71 de M. Memmel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Carte verte d'assurance (58/71 by Mr Memmel to the Commission: Green insurance card) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 73/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Surproduction dans la fruticulture aux Pays-Bas (73/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Overproduction of fruit in the Netherlands) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 75/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation de la Communauté au sein de la commission de pêche de l'Atlantique du Nord-Est (75/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Community representation on the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Board) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 95/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Production de lampes électriques (95/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Production of electric lamps) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 96/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Extension des préférences généralisées aux pays en voie de développement (96/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Extension of generalized preferences to developing countries) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 101/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Statistiques sur la conjoncture dans la Communauté (101/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Statistics on the economic situation in the Community) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 114/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations entre la Communauté et l'Algérie (114/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Relations between the Community and Algeria) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 115/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réunion consacrée aux budgets préliminaires des États membres pour l'exercice 1972 (115/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Meeting on Member States' preliminary budgets for the financial year 1972) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 118/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création par le groupe Westinghouse Electric d'un centre de recherche et de développement en Europe (118/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Setting-up by the Westinghouse Electric group of a research and development centre in Europe) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 119/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décision du Conseil relative au renforcement de la coordination des politiques à court terme des États membres de la CEE (119/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Council Decision on the tightening-up of coordination for short-term policies of the Member States) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 124/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Loi belge relative aux taxes assimilées aux impts sur le revenu (124/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Belgian law on taxes treated similarly to income tax) C 70, 16.7.1971

- Question écrite 125/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Point de vue de la Commission sur la centrale nucléaire de Borssele (125/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Commission's viewpoint on the Borssele nuclear power plant) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 126/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Coopération entre les groupes Nestlé et Unilever en matière de produits surgelés (126/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Cooperation between Nestlé and Unilever as regards frozen products) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 129/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application, en Italie, du régime de primes à l'abattage de vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (129/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Implementation in Italy of the premium system on the slaughter of cattle and of premiums on the non-marketing of milk and milk-products) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 133/71 de M. Seefeld au nom de la commission des transports à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique commune du trafic portuaire (133/71 by Mr Seefeld on behalf of the transport committee to the Commission: Common policy for harbour traffic) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 134/71 de M. Dittrich à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Directive portant fixation des modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services dans le domaine des appareils auditifs (134/71 by Mr Dittrich to the Commission: Directive fixing the procedures in respect of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the field of hearing aids) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 136/71 de MM. Vredeling et Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Avantages accordés en Belgique aux entreprises situées dans des régions de développement (136/71 by Mr Vredeling and Mr Oele to the Commission: Advantages granted in Belgium to enterprises sited in development regions) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 141/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Le marché du matériel roulant de chemin de fer (141/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Market in railway rolling stock) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 144/71 de M. Dittrich à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Abaissement du prix des spécialités pharmaceutiques en Belgique (144/71 by Mr Dittrich to the Commission: Lowering of prices in Belgium for pharmaceutical brand names) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 155/71 de M. De Winter à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Intervention de la Commission en faveur des victimes de la catastrophe de Bingöl (Turquie) (155/71 by Mr De Winter to the Commission: Community intervention in favour of the victims of the Bingöl (Turkey) disaster) C 70, 16.7.1971
- Question écrite 156/71 de M. Meister à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Loi uniforme sur les substances actives dans les États membres de la Communauté (156/71 by Mr Meister to the Commission: Uniform law on active substances in the Member States of the Community) C 70, 16.7.1971

Question écrite 580/70 de M. Adams au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes d'affranchissement du courrier (580/70 by Mr Adams to the Commission: Approximation of Member States' legislations on taxes on postal charges)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 16/71 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fonds de solidarité en France (16/71 by Mr Richarts to the Commission: Solidarity fund in France)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 17/71 de M. Boersma à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures communautaires de lutte contre la pollution des eaux fluviales (17/71 by Mr Boersma to the Commission: Community measures on pollution of river waters)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 20/71 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Situation d'anciennes colonies britanniques des Caraïbes en cas d'adhésion du Royaume-Uni à la CEE (20/71 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Position of former British Caribbean colonies in the event of the United Kingdom joining the EEC)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 29/71 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Négociations concernant un éventuel élargissement de l'accord actuellement tripartite (Pays-Bas, RFA et Grande-Bretagne) en vue de la production d'uranium enrichi par l'ultracentrifugation au gaz (29/71 by Mr Glinne to the Council: Negotiations for the possible enlargement of the present tripartite agreement (Netherlands, FRG and Great Britain) for the production of enriched uranium by the gas centrifuging process)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 40/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retards dans la mise en application des décisions du Conseil dus à l'insuffisance des effectifs (40/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Delays in the implementation of Council decisions due to insufficient manpower)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 43/71 de M. Schwabe au nom de la commission des transports, au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapprochement des législations relatives à l'assurance de la responsabilité civile résultant de l'usage de véhicules automoteurs dans les transports internationaux (43/71 by Mr Vredeling on behalf of the Transport Committee to the Council: Approximation of the laws on third party insurance resulting from the use of motor vehicles for international transport)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 52/71 de M. Cifarelli à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fraudes dans le secteur du vin aux Pays-Bas, en Belgique et en Allemagne (52/71 by Mr Cifarelli to the Commission: Frauds in the wine sector in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 55/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Difficultés économiques dans l'industrie du papier (55/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Economic difficulties in the paper industry)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Question écrite 62/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Note sur les difficultés du secteur de la pêche aux crevettes (62/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Memorandum on the difficulties in the shrimp fishing sector)

C 74, 24.7.1971

- Question écrite 77/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet de loi italien relatif à l'industrie textile (77/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Draft Italian bill on the textile industry) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 80/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures nationales d'aide à l'agriculture en république fédérale d'Allemagne (80/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: National aid measures to agriculture in the Federal Republic of Germany) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 100/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Achat d'un ordinateur par le gouvernement néerlandais au groupe Philips (100/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Purchase of a computer from the Philips group by the Dutch government) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 106/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des mesures prises par les États membres en ce qui concerne l'emploi de ressortissants de pays tiers (106/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Harmonization of Member States' measures in respect of employment of non-member nationals) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 117/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Différences entre les prix de détail des téléviseurs dans les États membres (117/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Differences between the retail prices for televisions in the Member States) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 128/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord entre les États membres concernant l'élaboration en temps utile des budgets nationaux (128/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Agreement between the Member States on the working out in due time of national budgets) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 137/71 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Date de la présentation du rapport annuel sur la situation économique dans la Communauté (137/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Date of presentation of the annual report on the economic situation in the Community) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 138/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Nouvelle procédure d'infraction, à l'encontre de l'Italie, pour la méconnaissance des dispositions de l'article 171 du traité CEE (138/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: New infringement procedure against Italy for ignoring the provision of Article 171 of the EEC Treaty) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 153/71 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Possibilités de promotion pour les fonctionnaires féminins (153/71 by Miss Lulling to the Commission: Promotion opportunities for female officials) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 154/71 de Mlle Lulling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Possibilités de promotion des fonctionnaires féminins (154/71 by Miss Lulling to the Council: Promotion opportunities for female officials) C 74, 24.7.1971
- Question écrite 63/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Plaintes au sujet de pratiques de dumping dans l'exportation de produits horticoles (63/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Complaints regarding dumping practices in the export of horticultural products) C 76, 27.7.1971

- Question écrite, 69/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Isolement du marché français du pétrole par les « contrats de devoir national » et application de l'article 115 du traité CEE (69/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Isolation of French oil market by the "national duty contracts", and application of Article 115 of the EEC Treaty) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Question écrite 109/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Déclarations du gouvernement néerlandais concernant les pouvoirs du Parlement européen (109/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Statement by the Netherlands government on the powers of the European Parliament) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Question écrite 123/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide alimentaire de la CEE (123/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Food aid from the EEC) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Question écrite 127/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Difficultés économiques à l'importation en Italie de montures de parapluies originaires du Japon (127/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Economic difficulties for importing umbrella handles into Italy from Japan) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Question écrite 151/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interdiction de l'importation en Italie des tomates hollandaises (151/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Ban on imports into Italy of Dutch tomatos) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Question écrite 48/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations en RDA de beurre en provenance de la République fédérale (48/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Imports into DRG of butter from Federal Germany) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Question écrite 78/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importation en république fédérale d'Allemagne d'œufs pour incubation néerlandais (78/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Import into Federal Germany of Dutch incubator eggs) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Question écrite 130/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Terminologie de la décision du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, portant création du Comité permanent de l'emploi des Communautés européennes (130/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Terminology of Council decision of 14 December 1970 on the setting-up of a European Communities' Standing Committee on Employment) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Question écrite 140/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord franco-soviétique sur l'enrichissement d'uranium français (140/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Franco-Soviet Agreement on French uranium enrichment) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Question écrite 148/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Traitement, dans le cadre des services des Communautés, des problèmes relatifs à l'hygiène du milieu (148/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Treatment by Community's departments problems concerning environmental hygiene) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Question écrite 160/71 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Adaptation des services de la Commission aux nouvelles exigences d'une politique d'industrialisation des EAMA (160/71 by Mr Dewulf to the Commission: Adjusting of Community departments to the new requirements of an AASM industrialization policy) C 80, 7.8.1971

- Question écrite 162/71 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Garantie des investissements privés dans le cadre de l'association CEE-EAMA (162/71 by Mr Dewulf to the Commission: Private investments guarantee under the EEC-AASM Association) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Question écrite 120/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décision du Conseil relative au renforcement de la coordination des politiques économiques à court terme des États membres de la CEE (120/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Council decision on the coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies in the EEC) C 81, 12.8.1971
- Question écrite 170/71 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Loi belge instituant une taxe spéciale sur les exportations (170/71 by Mr Westerterp to the Commission: Belgian law establishing a special export tax) C 81, 12.8.1971
- Question écrite 185/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Evolution des relations économiques entre la CEE et la Grèce (185/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Development of economic relations between the EEC and Greece) C 81, 12.8.1971
- Question écrite 188/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contrat de livraison d'uranium entre l'Union soviétique et la France (188/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Uranium supply contract between the Soviet Union and France) C 81, 12.8.1971
- Question écrite 457/70 de M. Dittrich à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Institution d'un impôt sur les produits pharmaceutiques en Italie (réponse complémentaire) [457/71 by Mr Dittrich to the Commission: Introducing a tax on pharmaceutical products in Italy (further reply)] C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 93/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide financière accordée par la Communauté lors d'inondations catastrophiques en Italie (réponse complémentaire) [93/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Financial aid granted by the Community following disastrous floods in Italy (further reply)] C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 85/71 de M. de la Malène à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Entreprises américaines installées en Europe (85/71 by Mr de la Malène to the Commission: American enterprises in Europe) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 149/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droit d'initiative parlementaire du Parlement européen dans la procédure normative de la Communauté (149/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: European Parliament's right of parliamentary initiative in the Community standardizing procedure) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 158/71 de M. Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation de la Communauté à la réalisation d'une liaison rapide par aérotrain entre les villes-sièges des institutions européennes et internationales (158/71 by Mr Califice to the Commission: Community participation in a fast hovertrain link between towns where European and international institutions have their headquarters) C 82, 16.8.1971



- Question écrite 161/71 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Financement des bourses d'étude de la CEE aux ressortissants des pays associés (161/71 by Mr Dewulf to the Commission: The financing of EEC educational grants to nationals of associated states) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 164/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Cartel des distillateurs (164/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Distillers' cartel) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 168/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Traités d'amitié, de commerce ou de navigation conclus par les États membres avec des pays tiers (168/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Friendship, trade or navigation treaties concluded by Member States with non-member states) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 172/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Plaintes concernant les conditions d'octroi de crédits à la reconversion (172/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Complaints regarding the conditions governing the granting of credits for redevelopment) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 177/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Cartels des disques (177/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Record cartels) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 189/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exclusion de marchandises du traitement communautaire (189/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Exclusion of goods from Community treatment) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 190/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Terminologie du règlement relatif à la détermination de l'origine des magnétophones (190/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The terminology of the regulation on the determination of the origin of tape-recorders) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 193/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Détermination de la valeur en douane des marchandises dans les États membres (193/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Determination of the dutiable value of goods in the Member States) C 82, 16.8.1971
- Question écrite 38/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique économique de la Communauté (38/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Community's economic policy) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Question écrite 94/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales entre la CEE et les États-Unis (94/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Trade relations between the EEC and the United States) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Question écrite 122/71 de Mme Caretoni et de M. Bermiani à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Initiatives en faveur des travailleurs migrants (122/71 by Mrs Caretoni and Mr Bermiani to the Commission: Measures in favour of migrant workers) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Question écrite 150/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Enquêtes de la CEE sur les forces de travail (150/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: EEC inquiries on the task forces) C 84, 23.8.1971

- Question écrite 171/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Emploi de chômeurs britanniques en république fédérale d'Allemagne (171/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Employment of British unemployed workers in Federal Germany) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Question écrite 182/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Etudes éventuelles de la CEE sur les conventions collectives par branche professionnelle au niveau européen (182/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Possible EEC studies on collective agreements in each professional branch at the European level) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Question écrite 323/70 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures de politique des prix et de marché prises par le gouvernement français dans le secteur agricole (réponse complémentaire) [323/71 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission: Price and market policy measures taken by the French government in the agricultural sector (further reply)] C 86, 28.8.1971
- Question écrite 65/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Certificats de préfixation pour les produits agricoles (65/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Price-fixing certificates for agricultural products) C 86, 28.8.1971
- Question écrite 98/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation de la Communauté à certains projets de l'OTAN (98/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Community participation in certain NATO projects) C 86, 28.8.1971
- Question écrite 99/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Liberté des échanges de viande ovine (99/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Freedom to trade in beef and veal) C 86, 28.8.1971
- Question écrite 152/71 de M. Schwörer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Législation européenne uniforme sur la sécurité de la circulation et sur la protection du milieu (152/71 by Mr Schwörer to the Commission: Uniform European legislation on traffic safety and on environmental protection) C 86, 28.8.1971
- Question écrite 159/71 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Normes de commercialisation applicables aux œufs (159/71 by Mr Richarts to the Commission: Marketing standards applicable to eggs) C 86, 28.8.1971
- Question écrite 175/71 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Enquête sur des irrégularités commises dans un projet du FED (175/71 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Inquiry into irregularities in an EDF project) C 86, 28.8.1971
- Question écrite 207/71 de M. Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Charges fiscales des associations sportives engageant des joueurs professionnels ou sous contrat dans les pays de la Communauté (207/71 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission: Fiscal charges on sports associations engaging professional or contract players in the Community countries) C 86, 28.8.1971

#### Preliminary acts

- Renvoi aux avis émis par le Parlement européen durant ses séances de mai et juin 1971 (Recapitulatory list of Opinions rendered by the European Parliament during its sitting of May and June 1971) C 73, 21.7.1971

## Information

Communiqué (Notice)

C 73, 21.7.1971

Avis de concours général PE/17/LA (trois traducteurs de langue néerlandaise) (Notice of open competitive examination PE/17/LA for three Dutch language translators)

C 73, 21.7.1971

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

Règlement (CEE) 1372/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1372/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 145, 1.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1373/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1373/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 145, 1.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1374/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1374/71 of 30 June 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 145, 1.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1375/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1375/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 145, 1.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1376/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1376/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 145, 1.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1377/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1377/71 of 30 June 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)

L 145, 1.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1378/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1378/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 145, 1.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1379/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1379/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs)

L 145, 1.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1380/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1380/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 145, 1.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1381/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1381/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1382/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1382/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the amount of refund on olive oil) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1383/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1383/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1384/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1384/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1385/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1385/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1386/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1386/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1387/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1387/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1388/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1388/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1389/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1389/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the average standard values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruit) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1390/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1390/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the refund on the production of olive oils used in the manufacture of certain fish and vegetable preserves) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1391/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 portant modalités particulières d'application du régime de certificats d'importation, d'exportation et de préfixation pour les produits agricoles (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1391/71 of 30 June 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 on special procedures for applying the import and price-fixing certificates system with regard to agricultural products) L 145, 1.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1392/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1392/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing the refunds on the production of white sugar used in the chemical industry) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1393/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, portant abrogation du règlement (CEE) 1511/70 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1393/71 of 30 June 1971 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1511/70 on certain measures in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables following the devaluation of the French franc) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1394/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1519/70 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre pour les marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1394/71 of 30 June 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1519/70 on certain measures on goods falling under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 following the devaluation of the French franc) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1395/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1022/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, établissant pour une période transitoire, des certificats d'accompagnement pour certains vins (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1395/71 of 30 June 1971 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 1022/70 of 29 May 1970 and establishing accompanying certificates for certain wines for a transitional period) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1396/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1971/1972, le montant du remboursement et le montant de la cotisation pour la compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1396/71 of 30 June 1971 fixing, for the 1971/72 sugar marketing year, the amount of refund and the amount of contribution for compensation of storage expenses in the sugar sector) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1397/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 1510/70, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur des matières grasses à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1397/71 of 30 June 1971 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1510/70 on certain measures to be taken in the fats and oils sector following the devaluation of the French franc) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1398/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1398/71 of 30 June 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 145, 1.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1371/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, relatif à la définition de la notion de produits originaires pour l'application des préférences tarifaires octroyées par la Communauté économique européenne à certains produits de pays en voie de développement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1371/71 of 30 June 1971 on the definition of the concept of "originating" products for the application of the tariff preferences granted by the European Economic Community to certain developing countries) L 146, 1.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1399/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1399/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1400/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1400/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1401/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1401/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1402/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1402/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1403/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1403/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1404/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1404/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1405/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1405/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1406/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 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) 1406/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1407/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1407/71 of 1 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the fruit and vegetable sector) L 147, 2.7.1971
- Règlement (Euratom) 1409/71 du Conseil, du 24 juin 1971, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en république fédérale d'Allemagne (Council Regulation (Euratom) 1409/71 of 24 June 1971 amending the conditions applicable to the pay and social security arrangements for Joint Research Centre employees in the Federal Republic of Germany) L 148, 3.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1410/71 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1410/71 of 29 June 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 on a common market organization in the milk and milk products sector) L 148, 3.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1411/71 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1971, établissant les règles complémentaires de l'organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers en ce qui concerne les produits relevant de la position 04.01 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1411/71 of 29 June 1971 establishing the supplementary rules on a common market organization in the milk and milk products sector in respect of the products falling under heading 04.01 of the Common Customs Tariff)

L 148, 3.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1412/71 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1412/71 of 2 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 148, 3.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1413/71 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1413/71 of 2 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 148, 3.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1414/71 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1414/71 of 2 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 148, 3.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1415/71 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1415/71 of 2 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 148, 3.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1416/71 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 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) 1416/71 of 2 July 1971 on the finding that the applications to obtain premiums on the non-marketing of milk and milk products may be followed up)

L 148, 3.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1417/71 de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1417/71 of 2 July 1971 on the supply of skim milk powder to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

L 148, 3.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1408/71 du Conseil, du 14 juin 1971, relatif à l'application des régimes de sécurité sociale aux travailleurs salariés et à leur famille qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 of 14 June 1971 relating to the application of social security systems to employed persons and to their families moving within the Community)

L 149, 5.7.1971

Titre I : Dispositions générales (art. 1<sup>er</sup> à 12) [Head I: General provisions (Art. 1-12)]

Titre II : Détermination de la législation applicable (art. 13 à 17) [Head II: Provisions for determining what legislation is applicable (Art. 13-17)]

Titre III : Dispositions particulières aux différentes catégories de prestations (Head III: Special provisions relating to the various categories of benefits)

Chapitre 1 : *Maladie et maternité* (Chapter 1: *Sickness and maternity*)

Section 1 : Dispositions communes (art. 18) [Section 1: Common provisions (Art. 18)]

Section 2 : Travailleurs et membres de leur famille (art. 19 à 24) [Section 2: Workers and members of their families (Art. 19-24)]

Section 3 : Chômeurs et membres de leur famille (art. 25) [Section 3: Entitlement to benefits for unemployed workers and members of their families (Art. 25)]

Section 4 : Demandeurs de pensions ou de rentes et membres de leur famille (art. 26) [Section 4: Applicants for pensions and members of their families (Art. 26)]

Section 5 : Titulaires de pensions ou de rentes et membres de leur famille (art. 27 à 34) [Section 5: Beneficiaries of pensions and members of the family (Art. 27-34)]

Section 6 : Dispositions diverses (art. 35) [Section 6: Miscellaneous provisions (Art. 35)]

Section 7 : Remboursements entre institutions (art. 36) [Section 7: Reimbursement between institutions (Art. 36)]

Chapitre 2 : *Invalité* (Chapter 2: *Disability*)

Section 1 : Travailleurs soumis exclusivement à des législations selon lesquelles le montant des prestations d'invalité est indépendant de la durée des périodes d'assurance (art. 37 à 39) [Section 1: Workers exclusively subject to legislations under which the amount of disability benefit is not dependent on the duration of periods of insurance (Art. 37-39)]

Section 2 : Travailleurs soumis soit exclusivement à des législations selon lesquelles le montant de la prestation d'invalité dépend de la durée des périodes d'assurance, soit à des législations de ce type et du type visé à la section 1 (art. 40) [Section 2: Workers subject either exclusively to legislations according which the amount of disability benefit depends on the length of periods of insurance, or to legislations of this type and of the type referred to in Section 1 (Art. 40)]

Section 3 : Aggravation d'une invalité (art. 41) [Section 3: Aggravation of a disablement (Art. 41)]

Section 4 : Reprise du service des prestations après suspension ou suppression — Transformation des prestations d'invalité en prestations de vieillesse (art. 42 et 43) [Section 4: Resumption of issue of benefits after suspension or cessation—conversion of disability benefits into old age benefits (Art. 42, 43)]

Chapitre 3 : *Vieillesse et décès* (pensions) (art. 44 à 51) [Chapter 3: *Old age and death* (pensions) (Art. 44-51)]

Chapitre 4 : *Accidents du travail et maladies professionnelles* (Chapter 4 *Accidents at work and occupational diseases*)



- Section 1 : Droit aux prestations (art. 52 à 59) [Section 1: Entitlement to benefits (Art. 52-59)]
- Section 2 : Aggravation d'une maladie professionnelle indemnisée (art. 60) [Section 2: Aggravation of an occupational disease for which compensation is being received (Art. 60)]
- Section 3 : Dispositions diverses (art. 61 et 62) [Section 3: Miscellaneous provisions (Art. 61-62)]
- Section 4 : Remboursements entre institutions (art. 63) [Section 4: Reimbursements between institutions (Art. 63)]
- Chapitre 5 : Allocations de décès (art. 64 à 66) [Chapter 5: *Death allowances* (Art. 64-66)]
- Chapitre 6 : Chômage (Chapter 6: *Unemployment*)
- Section 1 : Dispositions communes (art. 67 et 68) [Section 1: Common provisions (Art. 67, 68)]
- Section 2 : Chômeurs se rendant dans un État membre autre que l'État compétent (art. 69 et 70) [Section 2: Unemployed persons entering a Member State other than the competent State (Art. 69, 70)]
- Section 3 : Chômeurs qui, au cours de leur dernier emploi, résidaient dans un État membre autre que l'État compétent (art. 71) [Section 3: Unemployed who whilst last employed lived in a Member State other than the competent State (Art. 71)]
- Chapitre 7 : Prestations et allocations familiales pour travailleurs et chômeurs (Chapter 7: *Benefits and family allowances for workers and unemployed persons*)
- Section 1 : Disposition commune (art. 72) [Section 1: Common provision (Art. 72)]
- Section 2 : Travailleurs et chômeurs dont les membres de la famille résident dans un État membre autre que l'État compétent (art. 73 à 76) [Section 2: Workers and unemployed persons whose families live in a Member State other than the competent State (Art. 73-76)]
- Chapitre 8 : Prestations pour enfants à charge de titulaires de pensions ou de rentes et pour orphelins (art. 77 à 79) [Chapter 8: *Benefits for children maintained by recipients of pensions and for orphans* (Art. 77-79)]
- Titre IV : Commission administrative pour la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (art. 80 et 81) [Head IV: Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers (Art. 80, 81)]
- Titre V : Comité consultatif pour la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants (art. 82 et 83) [Head V: Consultative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers (Art. 82, 83)]

Titre VI : Dispositions diverses (art. 84 à 93) [Head VI: Miscellaneous provisions (Art. 84-93)]

Titre VII : Dispositions transitoires et finales (art. 94 à 99) [Head VII: Transitional and final provisions (Art. 94-99)]

Règlement (CEE) 1418/71 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1418/71 of 5 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 150, 6.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1419/71 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1419/71 of 5 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 150, 6.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1420/71 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1420/71 of 5 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 150, 6.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1421/71 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1421/71 of 5 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 150, 6.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1422/71 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1422/71 of 5 July 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)

L 150, 6.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1423/71 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1423/71 of 5 July 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 150, 6.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1424/71 de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, prorogeant le régime d'importation des produits de la pêche originaires du Maroc ou de Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1424/71 of 5 July 1971 rescinding the import arrangements for fisheries products originating in Morocco or Tunisia)

L 150, 6.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1425/71 du Conseil, du 2 juillet 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 865/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes, par certaines dispositions relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation (Council Regulation (EEC) 1425/71 of 2 July 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 865/68 on the common market organization of products processed from fruit and vegetables, with certain provisions concerning the granting of refunds on exports)

L 151, 7.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1426/71 du Conseil, du 2 juillet 1971, établissant, dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et aux critères de fixation de leur montant (Council Regulation (EEC) 1426/71 of 2 July 1971 establishing the general rules on the granting of refunds on exports and on the criteria for determining the amount thereof, in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables)

L 151, 7.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1427/71 du Conseil, du 2 juillet 1971, relatif à l'instauration des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 1427/71 of 2 July 1971 on the introduction of safeguard measures for products processed from fruit and vegetables) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1428/71 du Conseil, du 2 juillet 1971, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 1428/71 of 2 July 1971 defining the conditions for the application of safeguard measures for products processed from fruit and vegetables) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1429/71 du Conseil, du 2 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1025/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1429/71 of 2 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1025/71 establishing a common system applicable to imports from non-member countries) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1430/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1430/71 of 6 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1431/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1431/71 of 6 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1432/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1432/71 of 6 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1433/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1433/71 of 6 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1434/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1434/71 of 6 July 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1435/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1435/71 of 6 July 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1436/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, mettant fin aux achats par les organismes d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1436/71 of 6 July 1971 abolishing purchases by intervention agencies in the pigmeat sector) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1437/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, concernant le règlement (CEE) 1654/70 relatif à la fourniture de certaines quantités de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1437/71 of 6 July 1971 relating to Regulation (EEC) 1654/70 on the supply of certain quantities of skim milk powder as Community aid to the International Red Cross Committee) L 151, 7.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1438/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, portant nouvelle modification de l'annexe du règlement 451/67/CEE déterminant la quantité de pommes de terre nécessaire à la fabrication de 100 kg de fécule (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1438/71 of 6 July 1971 amending the Annex to Regulation 451/67/CEE establishing the quantity of potatoes needed to manufacture 100 kg of starch) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1439/71 de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1330/71 en ce qui concerne la désignation de certains morceaux désossés de viande bovine congelée (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1439/71 of 6 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1330/71 on the designation of certain boned pieces of frozen beef and veal) L 151, 7.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1440/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1440/71 of 7 July 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1441/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1441/71 of 7 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1442/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1442/71 of 7 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1443/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1443/71 of 7 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1444/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1444/71 of 7 July 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1445/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1445/71 of 7 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1446/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les poires par le règlement (CEE) 1357/71 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1446/71 of 7 July 1971 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price for pears provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) 1357/71) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1447/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant le coefficient d'adaptation à appliquer au cours des tomates de catégorie II en vue du calcul du prix d'entrée (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1447/71 of 7 July 1971 fixing the adjustment coefficient to be applied to the prices for Category II tomatoes in calculating the entry price) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1448/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant les prix de référence pour les poires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1448/71 of 7 July 1971 fixing the reference prices for pears) L 152, 8.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1449/71 de la Commission, du 7 juillet 1971, fixant les prix de référence pour les pommes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1449/71 of 7 July 1971 fixing the reference prices for apples) L 152, 8.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1450/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1450/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1451/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1451/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1452/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1452/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1453/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1453/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1454/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1454/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the levies on rice and on broken rice) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1455/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1455/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and on broken rice) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1456/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1456/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1457/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1457/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1458/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1458/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1459/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 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) 1459/71 of 8 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 153, 9.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1460/71 de la Commission, du 8 juillet 1971, constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1460/71 of 8 July 1971 noting the serious crisis situation of the cauliflower market) L 153, 9.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1461/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1461/71 of 9 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1462/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1462/71 of 9 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1463/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1463/71 of 9 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1464/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1464/71 of 9 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1465/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1465/71 of 9 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 August 1971) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1466/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1466/71 of 9 July 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1467/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1467/71 of 9 July 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1468/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, définissant les conditions d'octroi de la compensation financière pour certains produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1468/71 of 9 July 1971 defining the conditions for granting financial compensation for certain fisheries products) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1469/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, modifiant les versions néerlandaise et italienne du règlement (CEE) 697/71 relatif à l'écoulement de certains produits de la pêche ayant fait l'objet des mesures de régularisation du marché (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1469/71 of 9 July 1971 amending the Dutch and Italian versions of Regulation (EEC) 697/71 relating to the disposal of certain fisheries products having been the subject of market stabilization measures) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1470/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1424/71 prorogeant le régime d'importation provisoire des produits originaires du Maroc ou de Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1470/71 of 9 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1424/71 rescinding the provisional import arrangements for products originating in Morocco or Tunisia) L 154, 10.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1471/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1014/71 en ce qui concerne les montants compensatoires applicables dans le secteur des matières grasses à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1471/71 of 9 July 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1014/71 as regards the compensatory amounts applicable in the fats and oils sector following the temporary widening of the margin within which the exchange rates of certain Member States can fluctuate) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1472/71 de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1472/71 of 9 July 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 154, 10.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1473/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1473/71 of 12 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1474/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1474/71 of 12 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1475/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1475/71 of 12 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1476/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1476/71 of 12 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1477/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, modifiant l'annexe du règlement 282/67/CEE relatif aux modalités d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1477/71 of 12 July 1971 amending the Annex to Regulation 282/67/EEC on the intervention procedures for oilseeds) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1478/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, modifiant l'annexe du règlement 225/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les coefficients d'équivalence pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1478/71 of 12 July 1971 amending the Annex to Regulation 225/67/EEC in respect of equivalence coefficients for colza and rapeseeds) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1479/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, relatif à la détermination des centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses, autres que les centres principaux, et des prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1479/71 of 12 July 1971 on the selection of intervention centres for oilseeds other than the main ones and the derived intervention prices to be applied in them) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1480/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 911/68 relatif à certaines modalités concernant l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1480/71 of 12 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 911/68 on certain aid measures for oilseeds) L 156, 13.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1481/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1481/71 of 12 July 1971 on tendering for the supply of butteroil to certain non-member countries as part of Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1482/71 de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1482/71 of 12 July 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 156, 13.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1483/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1483/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1484/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1484/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1485/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1485/71 of 13 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1486/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1486/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1487/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1487/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1488/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1488/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1489/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1489/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for live poultry and poultrymeat) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1490/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1490/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the export refunds in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 August 1971) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1491/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1491/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the export refunds in the egg sector for the period beginning 1 August 1971) L 157, 14.7.1971



- Règlement (IEE) 1492/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant les procédures et conditions de prise en charge des céréales par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1492/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the procedures and conditions by which the intervention agencies take over cereals) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1493/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, relatif aux bonifications et réfections à appliquer lors de l'intervention dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1493/71 of 13 July 1971 on the premiums and penalties to be applied in the event of intervention in the cereals sector) L 157, 14.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1494/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1494/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1495/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1495/71 of 13 July 1971 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1496/71 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1496/71 of 14 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1497/71 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1497/71 of 14 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1498/71 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1498/71 of 14 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1499/71 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1499/71 of 14 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1500/71 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1500/71 of 14 July 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1501/71 de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1501/71 of 13 July 1971 fixing the average standard values for evaluating imported citrus fruits) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1502/71 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1502/71 of 14 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 158, 15.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1503/71, de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1971, fixant, dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes, les restitutions à l'exportation prévues à l'article 3bis du règlement (CEE) 865/68 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1503/71 of 14 July 1971 fixing the export refunds provided for in Article 3bis of Regulation (EEC) 865/68 in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1504/71 de la Commission, du 14 juillet 1971, rendant applicable, dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes, le règlement 1041/67/CEE portant modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1504/71 of 14 July 1971 rendering Regulation 1041/67/EEC on procedures for applying refunds on exports applicable in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables) L 158, 15.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1505/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1505/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1506/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1506/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1507/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1507/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1508/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1508/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1509/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1509/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1510/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1510/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1511/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1511/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1512/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1512/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1513/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1513/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 159, 16.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1514/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que se viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1514/71 of 15 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1515/71 de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, relatif à la non-fixation de montants supplémentaires pour les importations de porcs vivants et abattus ainsi que de certaines découpes de porcs en provenance de Yougoslavie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1515/71 of 15 July 1971 waiving supplementary amounts on imports of live and slaughtered pigs and of certain cuts of pigmeat from Yugoslavia) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Amendement à l'annexe 1 du règlement 36/63/CEE du Conseil, du 2 avril 1963, concernant la sécurité sociale des travailleurs frontaliers, annexe arrêtée par le règlement 3/64/CEE du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1963, portant établissement des annexes du règlement 36/63/CEE du Conseil (Amendment of Annex 1 to Council Regulation 36/63/EEC of 2 April 1963 regarding the social security of frontier workers, annex adopted by Council Regulation 3/64/EEC of 18 December 1963, establishing the Annexes to Council Regulation 36/63/EEC) L 159, 16.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1516/71 du Conseil, du 12 juillet 1971, instituant un régime d'aide pour les graines de coton (Council Regulation (EEC) 1516/71 of 12 July 1971 setting up a system of aid for cotton seeds) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1517/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1517/71 of 16 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1518/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1518/71 of 16 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1519/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1519/71 of 16 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1520/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1520/71 of 16 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1521/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1521/71 of 16 July 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1522/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1522/71 of 16 July 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1523/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, relatif aux communications entre les États membres et la Commission dans le secteur du lin et du chanvre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1523/71 of 16 July 1971 on the communications between the Member States and the Commission in the flax and hemp sector) L 160, 17.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1524/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, relatif aux modalités d'application concernant les aides au stockage privé de filasses de lin et de chanvre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1524/71 of 16 July 1971 on the implementing procedures regarding aids to private storage of linen and hemp fibres) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1525/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1195/71 en ce qui concerne la date limite pour le dépôt des déclarations des superficies ensemencées en lin ou en chanvre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1525/71 of 16 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1195/71 as regards the closing date for declarations on the acreage under flax or hemp) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1526/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, prévoyant des dispositions particulières en matière de certificats d'exonération de prélèvement pour l'huile d'olive utilisée dans la fabrication de certaines conserves (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1526/71 of 16 July 1971 providing for special provisions regarding levy exemption certificates for olive oil used for the manufacture of certain preserves) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1527/71 de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1527/71 of 16 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the fruit and vegetable sector) L 160, 17.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1528/71 du Conseil, du 12 juillet 1971, modifiant les règlements 120/67/CEE et 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés respectivement dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz (Council Regulation (EEC) 1528/71 of 12 July 1971 amending Regulations 120/67/EEC and 359/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in the cereals and rice sector) L 162, 20.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1529/71 du Conseil, du 12 juillet 1971, portant notamment modification de l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 1052/68 relatif au régime d'importation et d'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Council Regulation (EEC) 1529/71 of 12 July 1971 amending in particular the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 1052/68 relating to the import and export arrangements for products processed from cereals and rice) L 162, 20.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1530/71 du Conseil, du 12 juillet 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les principaux centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant, ainsi que le prix d'intervention pour le maïs et le prix d'intervention dérivé unique pour le froment dur (Council Regulation (EEC) 1530/71 of 12 July 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year, the main marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices relating thereto, the intervention price for maize and the single derived intervention price for hard wheat) L 162, 20.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1531/71 du Conseil, du 12 juillet 1971, fixant l'aide à la production du froment dur pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1531/71 of 12 July 1971 fixing aids for the production of hard wheat for the 1971/1972 marketing year) L 162, 20.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1532/71 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1532/71 of 19 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 162, 20.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1533/71 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1533/71 of 19 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 162, 20.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1534/71 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1534/71 of 19 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 162, 20.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1535/71 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1535/71 of 19 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 162, 20.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1536/71 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1097/68 en ce qui concerne les coefficients de dérivation des prix d'intervention applicables en France dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1536/71 of 19 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1097/68 in regard to the derivation coefficients for the intervention prices applicable in France in the veal and beef sector) L 162, 20.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1537/71 du Conseil, du 12 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 204/69 établissant, pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions et les critères de fixation de leur montant (Conseil Régulation (EEC) 1537 /71 of 12 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 204/69 establishing the general rules on the granting of refunds and the criteria fixing their amount for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not falling under Annex II to the Treaty) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1538/71 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1971, déterminant pour la campagne 1971/1972 certains centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1538/71 of 19 July 1971 determining for the 1971/1972 marketing year certain marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices relating thereto) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1539/71 de la Commission, du 19 juillet 1971, déterminant des méthodes d'analyse communautaires applicables dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1539/71 of 19 July 1971 determining the Community analysis methods in the wine sector) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1540/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1540/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1541/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1541/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1542/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1542/71 of 20 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 163, 21.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1543/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1543/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1544/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1544/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1545/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1545/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1546/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1546/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1547/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1547/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 163, 21.7.1971
- règlement (CEE) 1548/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 26 juillet 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1548/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the export refunds in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 26 July 1971) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1549/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 757/71 relatif à des modalités d'application 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) 1549/71 of 20 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 757/71 on special implementing procedures regarding the granting of aids for skim milk powder intended for animal feeding and skim milk powder intended for animal feeding and skim milk converted to compound feedstuffs for export) L 163, 21.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1550/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement 120/67/CEE en ce qui concerne l'aide alimentaire en matière de céréales (Council Regulation (EEC) 1550/71 of 19 July 1971 amending Regulation 120/67/CEE as to food aid in respect of cereals) L 164, 22.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1551/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, portant nouvelle reconduction des articles 1<sup>er</sup> à 4 du règlement (CEE) 290/69 aux fins de mobilisation de 50 000 tonnes de céréales et de riz destinés à une action d'aide alimentaire en faveur des réfugiés bengalis en Inde (Council Regulation (EEC) 1551/71 of 19 July 1971 renewing Articles 1-4 of Regulation (EEC) 290/69 for the mobilization of 50 000 tons of cereals and rice as a food aid action in favour of Bengali refugees in India) L 164, 22.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1552/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, relatif au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'action d'aide alimentaire en faveur des réfugiés bengalis en Inde (Council Regulation (EEC) 1552/71 of 19 July 1971 on the Community financing of expenditure resulting from the food aid action in favour of the Bengali refugees in India) L 164, 22.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1553/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune du marché du riz (Council Regulation (EEC) 1553/71 of 19 July 1971 amending Regulation 359/67/CEE on the organization of a market in rice)

L 164, 22.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1554/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les prix de seuil du riz décortiqué et des brisures et le montant de protection à inclure dans le prix de seuil du riz blanchi (Council Regulation (EEC) 1554/71 of 19 July 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the threshold price for husked rice and broken rice and the protective amount to be included in the threshold price for milled rice)

L 164, 22.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1555/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement 362/67/CEE en ce qui concerne le rendement à l'usinage du riz paddy en riz blanchi (Council Regulation (EEC) 1555/71 of 19 July 1971 amending Regulation 362/67/CEE as to the paddy rice milling yield)

L 164, 22.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1556/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, prévoyant des mesures spéciales pour la distillation de poires et de pêches ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention (Council Regulation (EEC) 1556/71 of 19 July 1971 laying down special measures for the distillation of peaches bought in by intervention agencies)

L 164, 22.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1557/du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, prévoyant des mesures spéciales pour l'attribution des opérations de transformation de tomates, de poires et de pêches ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention (Council Regulation (EEC) 1557/71 of 19 July 1971 laying down special measures on the assignment of tomato, pear and peach processing operations which have been subject to intervention measures)

L 164, 22.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1558/71 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, arrêtant les mesures de sauvegarde applicables à l'importation des concentrés de tomates (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1558/71 of 20 July 1971 laying down safeguard measures on imports of tomato concentrates)

L 164, 22.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1559/71 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972, les règles générales d'octroi de l'aide pour les graines de coton (Council Regulation (EEC) 1559/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the general rules for granting aid for cotton seeds)

L 165, 23.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1560/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1560/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 165, 23.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1561/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1561/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 165, 23.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1562/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1562/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 165, 23.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1563/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1563/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1564/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1564/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1565/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1565/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1566/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1566/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1567/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1567/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1568/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1568/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1569/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 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) 1569/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1570/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, relatif à la non-fixation de montants supplémentaires pour les importations de porcs vivants et abattus ainsi que de certaines découpes de porcs en provenance de Bulgarie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1570/71 of 22 July 1971 on the waiving of supplementary amounts for imports of live and slaughtered pigs and of certain cuts of pigmeat from Bulgaria) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1571/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 2588/69 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant établissement de la liste des compagnies aériennes auxquelles s'applique la dispense de la garantie dans le cadre du régime du transit communautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1571/71 of 22 July 1971 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 2588/69 of 22 December 1969, establishing the list of airline companies exempt from the guarantee in the context of the Community transit arrangements) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1572/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 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) 1572/71 of 22 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 165, 23.7.1971



- Règlement (CEE) 1573/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1573/71 of 22 July 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 165, 23.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1578/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 823/68 déterminant les groupes de produits et les dispositions spéciales relatives au calcul des prélèvements dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 1578/71 of 19 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 determining the groups of products and the special provisions relating to the calculation of levies in the milk and milk products sector) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1579/71 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les pommes (Council Regulation (EEC) 1579/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the basic price and the buying in price for apples) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1580/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1580/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1581/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1581/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1582/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1582/71 of 23 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1583/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1583/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1584/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1584/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1585/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1585/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1586/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1586/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1587/71 de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destinée au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1587/71 of 22 July 1971 on the tendering for the procurement of soft wheat flour as aid to the International Committee of the Red Cross) L 166, 24.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1588/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1403/69 relatif à la dénaturation du froment tendre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1588/71 of 23 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1403/69 on the denaturation of soft wheat) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1589/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1589/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies in the egg sector) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1590/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant des prix d'écluse et des prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1590/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the poultrymeat sector) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1591/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1591/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the charges on imports of ovalbumine and lactoalbumine) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1592/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, relatif au classement de marchandises dans la position 68.08 du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1592/71 of 23 July 1971 on the classification of goods under heading 68.08 of the Common Customs Tariff) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1593/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de riz décortiqué rond destiné au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1593/71 of 23 July 1971 on the tendering for the procurement of round husked rice for aid to the International Committee of the Red Cross) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1594/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, modifiant l'annexe X du règlement (CEE) 1014/71 en ce qui concerne les montants compensatoires applicables dans le secteur des matières grasses à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1594/71 of 23 July 1971 amending Annex X to Regulation (EEC) 1014/71 as to the compensatory amounts applicable in the fats and oils sector following the temporary widening of the margin within which the exchange rates of certain Member States can fluctuate) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1595/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, portant abrogation du règlement (CEE) 1460/70 constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1595/71 of 23 July 1971 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1460/71 noting the serious crisis situation in the cauliflower market) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1596/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de prunes en provenance d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1596/71 of 23 July 1971 setting up a countervailing charge on imports of plums from Spain) L 166, 24.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1597/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1597/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the fruit and vegetable sector) L 166, 24.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1574/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 727/70 en ce qui concerne la procédure de fixation des primes pour le tabac brut (Council Regulation (EEC) 1574/71 of 19 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 727/70 as to the premium fixing procedure for raw tobacco) L 167, 26.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1575/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, fixant, pour le tabac emballé, les prix d'intervention dérivés et les qualités de références applicables à la récolte 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1575/71 of 19 July 1971 fixing for bale tobacco the derived intervention prices and the reference qualities applicable to the 1971 crop) L 167, 26.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1576/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, fixant les primes octroyées aux acheteurs de tabac en feuilles de la récolte (Council Regulation (EEC) 1576/71 of 19 July 1971 fixing the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco of the 1971 crop) L 167, 26.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1577/71 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1971, relatif à la fourniture de produits d'œufs au programme alimentaire mondial (Council Regulation (EEC) 1577/71 of 20 July 1971 on the supply of egg products to the World Food Programme) L 167, 26.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1598/71 du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1093/70 en ce qui concerne la liste des produits relevant du secteur viti-vinicole auxquels l'adjonction d'alcool est permise (Council Regulation (EEC) 1598/71 of 19 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1093/70 as to the list of products in the vine products sector to which the adding of alcohol is permitted) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1599/71 du Conseil, du 20 juillet 1971, fixant des conditions supplémentaires auxquelles doivent répondre les vins importés destinés à la consommation humaine directe (Council Regulation (EEC) 1599/71 of 20 July 1971 fixing the supplementary conditions with which wines imported for direct human consumption must comply) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1600/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1600/71 of 26 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1601/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1601/71 of 26 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1602/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1602/71 of 26 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1603/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1603/71 of 26 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1604/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, portant modalités d'application d'un prélèvement à l'exportation pour les produits amylacés conformément à l'article 2 paragraphe 2 du règlement 371/67/CEE (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1604/71 of 26 July 1971 laying down rules for implementing a levy on exports of starchy products in accordance with the provisions of Article 2(2) of Regulation 371/67/EEC) L 168, 27.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1605/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 portant modalités particulières d'application du régime des certificats d'importation, d'exportation et de préfixation en ce qui concerne le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1605/71 of 26 July 1971 laying down special rules for the implementation of the system of import and export certificates and price fixing in regard to the cereals sector) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1606/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, modifiant certains coefficients de transformation de l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 1052/68 relatif au régime d'importation et d'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1606/71 of 26 July 1971 modifying certain feed conversion rates of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 1052/68 relating to the import and export arrangements for products processed from cereals and rice) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1607/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, portant adaptation en langues allemande et néerlandaise des termes respectivement « Grütze und Grieß » et « Grutten, gries en griesmeel » dans certains règlements de la Commission (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1607/71 of 26 July 1971 adapting in German and Dutch the terms "Grütze und Griess" and "Grutten, gries en griesmeel" respectively in certain Commission regulations) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1608/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement 467/67/CEE pour ce qui concerne les frais d'usinage afférents aux divers stades de transformation du riz (Regulation (EEC) 1608/71 of 26 July 1971 amending Regulation 467/67/EEC as to the milling costs for the various stages in rice processing) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1609/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, déterminant les centres de commercialisation du riz, autres qu'Arles et vercelli, pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Regulation (EEC) 1609/71 of 26 July 1971 determining the rice marketing centres, other than Arles and Vercelli, for the 1971/72 marketing year) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1610/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement 470/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les montants correctifs (Regulation (EEC) 1610/71 amending Regulation 470/67/EEC as to the correcting amounts and the basic milling yield for certain qualities of rice) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1611/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, la variété de riz à grains longs représentative de la production communautaire, la différence de valeur entre celle-ci et la variété de riz à grains ronds correspondant à la qualité type, le prix de seuil du riz décortiqué à grains longs et les prix de seuil du riz blanchi (Regulation (EEC) 1611/71 of 26 July 1971 fixing, for the 1971/72 marketing year, the variety of long-grained rice representative of Community production, the difference in value between this type and round-grained rice corresponding to the typical quality, the threshold price for long-grained husked rice and the threshold prices for milled rice) L 168, 27.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1612/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les montants à prendre en considération pour l'ajustement des prélèvements à l'importation et des restitutions à l'exportation fixés à l'avance pour le riz (Regulation (EEC) 1612/71 of 26 July 1971 fixing for the 1971/72 marketing year, the amounts to be taken into consideration when adjusting the prefixed levies on imports and the refunds on exports of rice) L 168, 27.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1613/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, arrêtant les modalités de détermination des prix caf et des prélèvements du riz et des brisures, ainsi que les montants correcteurs y afférents (Regulation (EEC) 1613/71 of 26 July 1971 laying down the procedures for determining the cif prices and the levies on rice and broken rice, and the correcting amounts related thereto)

L 168, 27.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1614/71 de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'importation pour le riz à grains ronds (Regulation (EEC) 1614/71 of 26 July 1971 amending regulation (EEC) 2637/70 in respect of the period of validity of import certificates for round-grained rice)

L 168, 27.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1615/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Regulation (EEC) 1615/71 of 27 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal)

L 169, 28.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1616/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Regulation (EEC) 1616/71 of 27 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 169, 28.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1617/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Regulation (EEC) 1617/71 of 27 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 169, 28.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1618/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Regulation (EEC) 1618/71 of 27 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 169, 28.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1619/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Regulation (EEC) 1619/71 of 27 July 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector)

L 169, 28.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1620/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement 204/67/CEE portant fixation des coefficients pour le calcul des prélèvements applicables aux produits du secteur de la viande de porc autres que le porc abattu (Regulation (EEC) 1620/71 of 27 July 1971 amending Regulation 204/67/EEC fixing the coefficients for calculating the levies on products in the pigmeat sector other than pig carcasses)

L 169, 28.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1621/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Regulation (EEC) 1621/71 of 27 July 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies in the pigmeat sector)

L 169, 28.7.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1622/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 1505/70 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Regulation (EEC) 1622/71 of 27 July 1971 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1505/70 on certain measures following the devaluation of the French franc)

L 169, 28.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1623/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 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 (Regulation (EEC) 1623/71 of 27 July 1971 noting that action can be taken on applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 169, 28.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1624/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Regulation (EEC) 1624/71 of 27 July 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 169, 28.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1625/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant suspension totale et temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les huîtres de la variété « crassostrea gigas » pesant plus de 100 g la pièce, de la sous-position ex 03.03 B I b) [(Regulation (EEC) 1625/71 (Council) of 26 July 1971 on the total or temporary suspension of the "crassostrea gigas" variety weighing more than 100 g each, of sub-heading ex 03.03 B I b)] L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1626/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire communautaire de magnésium brut de la sous-position 77.01 A (Regulation (EEC) 1626/71 (Council) of 26 July 1971 increasing the volume of the Community tariff quote for unwrought magnesium of sub-heading 77.01 A) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1627/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 816/70 et 817/70 en ce qui concerne certaines mesures transitoires dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Regulation (EEC) 1627/71 (Council) of 26 July 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 AND 817/70 as to certain transitional measures in the vine products sector) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1628/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Regulation (EEC) 1628/71 of 28 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1629/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Regulation (EEC) 1629/71 of 28 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1630/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Regulation (EEC) 1630/71 of 28 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1631/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Regulation (EEC) 1631/71 of 18 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1632/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Regulation (EEC) 1632/71 of 28 July 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1633/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Regulation (EEC) 1633/71 of 17 July 1971 fixing the standard average values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruits) L 170, 29.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1634/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, portant modification du règlement (CEE) 821/68 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1968, relatif à la définition, applicable pour l'octroi de la restitution à l'exportation, des grains mondés et des grains perlés de céréales (Regulation (EEC) 1634/71 of 27 July 1971 modifying Commission Regulation (EEC) 821/68 of 8 June 1968 relating to the definition, applicable to the granting of refunds on exports, of worked grains and pearled grains and pearled grains of cereals) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1635/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, relatif à certaines modalités concernant l'aide pour les graines de coton (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1635/71 of 28 July 1971 on certain procedures regarding aid for cotton seeds) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1636/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, concernant une adjudication pour la vente de sucre blanc détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1636/71 of 28 July 1971 on tendering for the sale of white sugar held by the French intervention agency) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1637/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement 158/67/CEE fixant les coefficients d'équivalence entre les diverses qualités de céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1637/71 of 28 July 1971 amending Regulation 158/67/EEC fixing the coefficients of equivalence between the various qualities of cereals) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1638/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2683/70 en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance de la restitution à l'exportation du lait entier en poudre (Regulation (EEC) 2683/70 in respect of the prefixing of refunds on (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1638/71 of 28 July 1971 amending exports of whole milk powder) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1639/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles rectifiés applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971, à l'importation dans la Communauté de certaines marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 du Conseil fabriquées à partir de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1639/71 of 28 July 1971 determining the amounts of adjusted variable components applicable as from 1 August 1971 to imports into the Community of certain goods manufactured from rice falling within Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1640/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1640/71 of 28 July 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 170, 29.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1642/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant suspension partielle du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les oranges douces, fraîches, de la sous-position ex 08.02 A I a), pour la période du 1<sup>er</sup> juin au 30 septembre (Council Regulation (EEC) 1642/71 of 26 July 1971 on the partial suspension of the autonomous common, customs tariff duty on fresh sweet oranges under sub-heading ex 08.02 A I a), for the period 1 June-30 September) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1643/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, instaurant un système de prix minima applicables à l'importation de concentrés de tomates en provenance de la Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1643/71 of 28 July 1971 establishing a system of minimum prices applicable to imports of tomato concentrates from Greece) L 171, 30.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1644/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1644/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1645/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1645/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1646/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1646/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1647/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1647/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1648/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1648/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1649/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1649/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1650/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1650/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1651/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1651/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1652/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1652/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1653/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 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) 1653/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1654/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1654/71 of 29 July 1971 noting the crisis situation on the cauliflower market) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1655/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971, aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1655/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 August 1971 to eggs and egg yolk exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 171, 30.7.1971



- Règlement (CEE) 1656/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1656/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 August 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1657/71 de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1657/71 of 23 July 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 August 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1658/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1658/71 of 29 July 1971 modifying the levies on import of products processed from cereals and rice) L 171, 30.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1641/71 de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, portant fixation des normes de qualité pour les pommes et poires de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1641/71 of 27 July 1971 fixing the quality standards for dessert apples and pears) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1659/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1570/70 de la Commission, du 3 août 1970, portant établissement d'un système de valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour les agrumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1659/71 of 28 July 1971 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) 1570/70 of 3 August 1970 establishing a system of standard average values for citrus fruit) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1660/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1054/68 établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs de certificats destinés à permettre l'admission de certains produits laitiers en provenance des pays tiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1660/71 of 28 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1054/68 establishing the list of agencies authorized to issue import licences for certain milk products from non-member countries falling within certain tariff headings) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1661/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1661/71 of 28 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1662/71 de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1662/71 of 28 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feeding-stuffs) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1663/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1663/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 172, 31.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1664/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1664/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingsuffs based on cereals) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1665/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1665/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1666/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1666/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1667/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1667/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the amount of refund for olive oil) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1668/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1668/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1669/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1669/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1670/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1670/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1671/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1671/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1672/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1672/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1673/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1673/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1674/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1674/71 of 30 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1675/71 de la Commission, du 29 juillet 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1971, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1675/71 of 29 July 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable for the period beginning 1 August 1971 to certain products in the cereals and rice sector exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 172, 31.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1676/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1676/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1677/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1677/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1678/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1678/71 of 30 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1679/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1679/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1680/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1680/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1681/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1681/71 of 30 July 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1682/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1682/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1683/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, fixant les conditions pour l'attribution des opérations de transformation de tomates retirées du marché en concentré de tomates (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1683/71 of 30 July 1971 fixing the conditions for allotting operations to process tomatoes withdrawn from the market into tomato concentrates) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1684/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, dérogeant, pour le début de la campagne 1971/1972, aux normes communes de qualité applicables à certaines variétés de pommes de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1684/71 of 30 July 1971 waiving the common quality standards applicable to certain varieties of dessert apples for the beginning of the 1971/72 marketing year) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1685/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1685/71 of 30 July 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 172, 31.7.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1686/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1686/71 of 30 July 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 172, 31.7.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1687/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, modifiant les annexes du règlement (CEE) 1014/71 en ce qui concerne les montants compensatoires applicables dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1687/71 of 30 July 1971 amending the Annexes to Regulation (EEC) 1014/71 in respect of the compensatory amounts applicable in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margin within which the exchange rates of certain Member States can fluctuate) L 173, 2.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1688/71 de la Commission, du 30 juillet 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 757/71 relatif à des modalités d'application 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) 1688/71 of 30 July 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 757/71 on special implementing procedures concerning the granting of aid for skim milk powder intended for animal feeding and skim milk processed into compound feedingstuffs for export) L 174, 3.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1689/71 de la Commission, du 2 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1689/71 of 2 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 174, 3.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1690/71 de la Commission, du 2 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1690/71 of 2 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 174, 3.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1691/71 de la Commission, du 2 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1691/71 of 2 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 174, 3.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1692/71 de la Commission, du 2 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1692/71 of 2 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 174, 3.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1693/71 de la Commission, du 2 août 1971, fixant, dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes, les restitutions à l'exportation prévues à l'article 3bis du règlement (CEE) 865/68 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1693/71 of 2 August 1971 fixing, in the sector of products processed from fruit and vegetables, the refunds on exports laid down in Article 3bis of Regulation (EEC) 865/68) L 174, 3.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1694/71 de la Commission, du 2 août 1971, prorogeant l'applicabilité de certaines mesures transitoires dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1694/71 of 2 August 1971 rescinding the applicability of certain transitional measures in the vine growing sector) L 174, 3.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1695/71 de la Commission, du 2 août 1971, constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des poires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1695/71 of 2 August 1971 noting the crisis situation in the pear market) L 174, 3.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1696/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du houblon (Council Regulation (EEC) 1696/71 of 26 July 1971 on the common market organization in the hops sector) L 175, 4.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1697/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention dans le secteur du tabac brut (Council Regulation (EEC) 1697/71 of 26 July 1971 on the financing of intervention expenditure in the raw tobacco sector) L 175, 4.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1698/71 de la Commission, du 3 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1698/71 of 3 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals, and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 175, 4.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1699/71 de la Commission, du 3 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1699/71 of 3 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 175, 4.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1700/71 de la Commission, du 3 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1700/71 of 3 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 175, 4.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1701/71 de la Commission, du 3 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1701/71 of 3 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 175, 4.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1702/71 de la Commission, du 3 août 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1702/71 of 3 August 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 175, 4.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1703/71 de la Commission, du 3 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1703/71 of 3 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the fisheries products sector) L 175, 4.8.1971
- portant suspension partielle et temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun pour certaines anguilles de la sous-position ex 03.01 A II (Council Regulation (EEC) 1704/71 of 26 July 1971 on the partial and temporary suspension of the autonomous common customs tariff duty on certain eels of sub-heading ex 03.01 A II) L 176, 5.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1705/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, relatif aux importations dans la Communauté des produits du secteur de la pêche, originaires du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) 1705/71 of 26 July 1971 on imports into the Community of products in the fisheries sector from Morocco) L 176, 5.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1706/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, relatif aux importations dans la Communauté des produits du secteur de la pêche, originaires de Tunisie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1706/71 of 26 July 1971 on imports into the Community of products in the fisheries sector from Tunisia) L 176, 5.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1707/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les traitements de certains produits textiles en trafic de perfectionnement passif de la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1707/71 of 26 July 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down a procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for the treatments of certain textile products as Community outward processing traffic) L 176, 5.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1708/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention dans le secteur du lin et du chanvre (Council Regulation (EEC) 1708/71 of 26 July 1971 on the financing of intervention expenditure in the flax and hemp sector)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (Euratom) 1709/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en Belgique (Council Regulation (Euratom) 1709/71 of 26 July 1971 modifying the conditions with regard to the pay and the social security of members of the staff of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre employed in Belgium)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1710/71 de la Commission, du 4 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1710/71 of 4 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1711/71 de la Commission, du 4 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1711/71 of 4 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1712/71 de la Commission, du 4 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1712/71 of 4 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1713/71 de la Commission, du 4 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1713/71 of 4 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1714/71 de la Commission, du 4 août 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1714/71 of 4 August 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1715/71 de la Commission, du 4 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1715/71 of 4 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1716/71 de la Commission, du 4 août 1971, portant abrogation du règlement (CEE) 1654/71 constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1716/71 of 4 August 1971 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1654/71 noting the serious crisis situation in the cauliflower market)	L 176, 5.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1717/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1717/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1718/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1718/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1719/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1719/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 177, 6.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1720/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1720/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1721/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1721/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1722/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1722/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1723/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1723/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1724/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1724/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1725/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1725/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1726/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 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) 1726/71 of 5 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1727/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1727/71 of 5 August 1971 concerning a permanent tender for the sale of white sugar held by the French intervention agency)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1728/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, 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) 1728/71 of 5 August 1971 concerning a permanent tender for the sale of white sugar intended for export and held by the French intervention agency)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1729/71 de la Commission, du 5 août 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1729/71 of 5 August 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	L 177, 6.8.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1730/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1730/71 of 6 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereal and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 178, 7.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1731/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1731/71 of 6 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1732/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1732/71 of 6 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1733/71 de la Commission, du 6 Août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1733/71 of 6 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1734/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1734/71 of 6 August 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1735/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1735/71 of 6 August 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1736/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1736/71 of 6 August 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1737/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1492/71 fixant les procédures et conditions de prise en charge des céréales par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1737/71 of 6 August 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1492/71 fixing the procedures and conditions for taking over cereals by the intervention agencies) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1738/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, relatif à la non-application du régime de titres d'importation pour les importations de concentrés de tomates en provenance des pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1738/71 of 6 August 1971 on the non-application of the rules governing the import authorizations for imports of tomato concentrates from non-member countries) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1739/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, portant réouverture de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1739/71 of 6 August 1971 on the reopening of a permanent tender for exports of white sugar under Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1740/71 de la Commission, du 6 Août 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1740/71 of 6 August 1971 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 178, 7.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1741/71 de la Commission, du 6 août 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1741/71 of 6 August 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 178, 7.8.1971



- Règlement (CEE) 1742/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire concernant certains produits faits à la main (Council Regulation (EEC) 1742/71 of 26 July 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down a Community tariff quota in respect of certain handmade products) L 180 ,10.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1743/71 de la Commission, du 9 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1743/71 of 9 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 180, 10.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1744/71 de la Commission, du 9 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1744/71 of 9 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 180, 10.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1745/71 de la Commission, du 9 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1745/71 of 9 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 180, 10.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1746/71 de la Commission, du 9 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1746/71 of 9 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 180, 10.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1747/71 de la Commission, du 9 août 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) 1747/71 of 9 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and beef and veal other than frozen) L 180, 10.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1748/71 de la Commission, du 9 août 1971, relatif à l'octroi d'une aide exceptionnelle au relogement du vin de table sous contrat de stockage (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1748/71 of 9 August 1971 on the granting of an exceptional aid to the restoring of table wine under a storage contract) L 180, 10.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1749/71 de la Commission, du 10 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1749/71 of 10 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 181, 11.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1750/71 de la Commission, du 10 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1750/71 of 10 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 181, 11.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1751/71 de la Commission, du 10 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1751/71 of 10 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 181, 11.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1752/71 de la Commission, du 10 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1752/71 of 10 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 181, 11.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1753/71 de la Commission, du 10 août 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1753/71 of 10 August 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 181, 11.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1754/71 de la Commission, du 10 août 1971, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de prunes en provenance d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1754/71 of 10 August 1971 abolishing the countervailing charge on imports of plums from Spain) L 181, 11.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1755/71 de la Commission, du 10 août 1971, portant instauration d'une surveillance communautaire des importations d'urée en provenance de Yougoslavie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1755/71 of 10 August 1971 setting up surveillance of imports of urea from Yugoslavia) L 181, 11.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1756/71 de la Commission, du 11 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1756/71 of 11 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 182, 12.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1757/71 de la Commission, du 11 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1757/71 of 11 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 182, 12.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1758/71 de la Commission, du 11 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1758/71 of 11 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 182, 12.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1759/71 de la Commission, du 11 Août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1759/71 of 11 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 182, 12.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1760/71 de la Commission, du 11 août 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1760/71 of 11 August 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 182, 12.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1761/71 de la Commission, du 10 août 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1761/71 of 10 August 1971 fixing the average standard values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruit) L 182, 12.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1762/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1762/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1763/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1763/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1764/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1764/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1765/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1765/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 183, 13.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1766/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1766/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1767/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1767/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1768/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1768/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1769/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1769/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1770/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1770/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1771/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 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) 1771/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1772/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1772/71 of 12 August 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1773/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1773/71 of 12 August 1971 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1774/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1774/71 of 12 August 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1775/71 de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, modifiant les montants compensatoires fixés dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement compensatoires fixés dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1775/71 of 12 August 1971 modifying the compensatory amounts fixed in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margin within which the exchange rates of certain Member States can fluctuate) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1776/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1776/71 of 13 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 183, 13.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1777/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1777/71 of 13 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1778/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1778/71 of 13 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1779/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1779/71 of 13 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1780/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1780/71 of 13 August 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1781/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1781/71 of 13 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1782/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1782/71 of 13 August 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector exported in the natural state) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1783/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, relatif aux modalités d'application de l'obligation de distiller les sous-produits de la vinification (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1783/71 of 13 August 1971 on the application of the obligation to distil the by-products of wine-making) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1784/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, modifiant le montant de l'aide prévu par le règlement (CEE) 1437/70 relatif aux contrats de stockage pour le vin de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1784/71 of 13 August 1971 modifying the amount of aid laid down in Regulation (EEC) 1437/70 relating to the storage contracts for table wine) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1785/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, fixant, en vue de l'application du régime des titres d'importation pour les concentrés de tomates, le pourcentage applicable à la quantité de référence (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1785/71 of 13 August 1971 fixing the percentage applicable to the reference quality in view of the application of the rules governing the imports authorizations for tomato concentrates) L 183, 13.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1786/71 de la Commission, du 13 août 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1738/71 relatif à la non application du régime de titres d'importation pour les importations de concentrés de tomates en provenance des pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1786/71 of 13 August 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1738/71 relating to the non-application of the rules governing the imports authorizations for imports of tomato concentrates from non-member countries) L 184, 14.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1787/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1787/71 of 17 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 186, 18.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1788/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1788/71 of 17 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 186, 18.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1789/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1789/71 of 17 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 186, 18.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1790/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1790/71 of 17 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 186, 18.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1791/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1791/71 of 17 August 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 186, 18.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1792/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1792/71 of 17 August 1971 on tendering for the supply of butteroil to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 186, 18.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1793/71 de la Commission, du 17 Août 1971, portant suspension de la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1793/71 of 17 August 1971 suspending the advance fixing of the levy in the cereals and rice sectors) L 186, 18.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1794/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les pommes par le règlement (CEE) 1579/71 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1794/71 of 17 August 1971 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price laid down for apples in Council Regulation (EEC) 1579/71) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1795/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1097/68 en ce qui concerne les conditions de stockage et les définitions des quartiers avant et arrière de gros bovins (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1795/71 of 17 August 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1097/68 in respect of the storage conditions and the definition of the hind-and forequarters of mature cattle) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1796/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, relatif à des mesures d'intervention à prendre dans le secteur de la viande bovine en Allemagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1796/71 of 17 August 1971 on the intervention measures to be taken in the beef sector and veal sector in Germany) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1797/71 de la Commission, du 17 août 1971, relatif à des mesures d'intervention à prendre dans le secteur de la viande bovine en France (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1797/71 of 17 August 1971 on the intervention measures to be taken in the beef and veal sector in France) L 187, 19.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1798/71 de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1798/71 of 18 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1799/71 de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1799/71 of 18 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1800/71 de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1800/71 of 18 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1801/71 de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1801/71 of 18 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1802/71 de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1802/71 of 18 August 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1803/71 de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1803/71 of 18 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1804/71 de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1804/71 of 18 August 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 187, 19.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1805/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1805/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1806/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1806/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1807/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1807/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1808/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1808/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1809/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1809/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 188, 20.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1810/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1810/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1811/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1811/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1812/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1812/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1813/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1813/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1814/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que des viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1814/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1815/71 de la Commission, du 19 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1815/71 of 19 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the fruit and vegetable sector) L 188, 20.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1816/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1816/71 of 20 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1817/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1817/71 of 20 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1818/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1818/71 of 20 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1819/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1819/71 of 20 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1820/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1820/71 of 20 August 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1821/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, prorogeant le régime d'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires du Maroc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1821/71 of 20 August 1971 extending the arrangements for imports into the Community of certain fisheries products originating in Morocco) L 189, 21.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1822/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, prorogeant le régime d'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires de Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1822/71 of 20 August 1971 extending the arrangements for imports into the Community of certain fisheries products originating in Tunisia) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1823/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1727/71 concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1823/71 of 20 August 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1727/71 concerning a permanent tender for the sale of white sugar held by the French intervention agency) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1824/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1728/71 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) 1824/71 of 20 August 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1728/71 on a permanent tender for the sale of white sugar intended for export and held by the French intervention agency) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1825/71 de la Commission, du 20 août 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1825/71 of 20 August 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 189, 21.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1826/71 de la Commission, du 23 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1826/71 of 23 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 190, 24.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1827/71 de la Commission, du 23 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1827/71 of 23 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 190, 24.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1828/71 de la Commission, du 23 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1828/71 of 23 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 190, 24.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1829/71 de la Commission, du 23 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1829/71 of 23 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 190, 24.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1830/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1830/71 of 24 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 191, 25.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1831/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1831/71 of 24 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 191, 25.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1832/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1832/71 of 24 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 191, 25.8.1971



- Règlement (CEE) 1833/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1833/71 of 24 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 191, 25.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1834/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1834/71 of 24 August 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 191, 25.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1835/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1835/71 of 24 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 191, 25.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1836/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1836/71 of 24 August 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) L 191, 25.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1837/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1837/71 of 24 August 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for live poultry and poultry meat) L 191, 25.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1838/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1838/71 of 24 August 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 191, 25.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1839/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et ode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certains produits pétroliers du chapitre 27 du tarif douanier commun, raffinés en Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1839/71 of 26 July 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down a procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for certain petroleum products of CCT chapter 27 refined in Turkey) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1840/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires de fils de coton, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, et d'autres tissus de coton, des positions 55.05 et 55.09 du tarif douanier commun, en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1840/71 of 26 July 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down a procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for cotton yarn not put up for retail sale of CCT heading 55.05 and 55.09 from Turkey) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1841/71 du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant suspension totale ou partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits agricoles originaires de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1841/71 of 26 July on the total suspension of the CCT duties for certain agricultural products from Turkey) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1842/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, relatif aux mesures de sauvegarde prévues au protocole additionnel à l'accord d'association entre la CEE et la Turquie ainsi qu'à l'accord intérimaire entre la CEE et la Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 1842/71 of 21 July 1971 on the safeguard measures provided for in the Protocol to the Association Agreement between the EEC and Turkey and the interim Agreement between the EEC and Turkey) L 192, 26.8.1971

- Information relative à l'entrée en vigueur de l'accord intérimaire entre la CEE et la Turquie (Information relating to the entry into force of the Interim Agreement between the EEC and Turkey) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1843/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1843/71 of 25 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1844/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1844/71 of 25 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1845/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1845/71 of 25 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1846/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1846/71 of 25 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1847/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1847/71 of 25 August 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1848/71 de la Commission, du 24 août 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1848/71 of 24 August 1971 fixing the average standard values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruit) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1849/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1849/71 of 25 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 September 1971) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1850/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1850/71 of 25 August 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1851/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1851/71 of 25 August 1971 on tendering for the supply of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1852/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1852/71 of 25 August 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 192, 26.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1853/71 de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1853/71 of 25 August 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 192, 26.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1854/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1854/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1855/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1855/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1856/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1856/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1857/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1857/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1858/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1858/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1859/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1859/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1860/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1860/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1861/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1861/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1862/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1862/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1863/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 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) 1863/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)

L 193, 27.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1864/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 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) 1864/71 of 26 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

L 193, 27.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1865/71 de la Commission, du 26 août 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1865/71 of 26 August 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 193, 27.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1866/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1866/71 of 27 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 194, 28.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1867/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1867/71 of 27 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 194, 28.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1868/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1868/71 of 27 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 194, 28.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1869/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1869/71 of 27 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 194, 28.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1870/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1870/71 of 27 August 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 194, 28.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1871/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1013/71 en ce qui concerne les modalités sement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de la Belgique et du Luxembourg (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1871/71 of 27 August 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1013/71 in respect of the implementing procedures in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margin within which the exchange rates of Belgium and Luxembourg can fluctuate) L 195, 30.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1872/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, fixant les montants compensatoires dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1872/71 of 27 August 1971 fixing the compensatory amounts in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margin within which the exchange rates of certain Member States can fluctuate) L 195, 30.8.1971

#### Annexes (*Annexes*)

Chapitre A : Montants compensatoires au cours de la période du 24 au 29 août 1971 (Chapter A: Compensatory amounts 24-29 August 1971)

Chapitre B : Montants applicables à partir du 30 août 1971 (Chapter B: Applicable amounts as from 30 August 1971)

- Règlement (CEE) 1873/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1873/71 of 30 August 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 196, 31.8.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1874/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1874/71 of 30 August 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1875/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1875/71 of 30 August 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1876/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1876/71 of 30 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1877/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1877/71 of 27 August 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 September 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1878/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1878/71 of 27 August 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 September 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1879/71 de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1971, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1879/71 of 27 August 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 September 1971 to certain products in the cereals and rice sector exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1880/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1880/71 of 30 August 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1881/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1881/71 of 30 August 1971 fixing the refunds on the production of olive oils used for the manufacture of certain fish and vegetable preserves) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1882/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70, en ce qui concerne la durée de validité du certificat d'exportation pour certains fromages exportés vers la zone E (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1882/71 of 30 August 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 in respect of the term of validity of the export licence for certain cheeses exported towards zone E) L 196, 31.8.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1883/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1883/71 of 30 August 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 196, 31.8.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1884/71 de la Commission, du 30 août 1971, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1884/71 of 30 August 1971 modifying refunds on exports of certain milk products)

L 196, 31.8.1971

## Delegations and missions

Missions de pays tiers (Afrique du Sud, Ceylan, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaïque) [Missions of non-member countries (South Africa, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Jamaica)]

C 80, 7.8.1971

## THE COUNCIL

### Directives and Decisions

71/238/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 14 juin 1971, portant application aux départements français d'outre-mer de l'article 51 du traité (Council Decision of 14 June 1971 applying Article 51 of the Treaty to the French Overseas Departments)

L 149, 5.7.1971

71/255/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 29 juin 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge relatif à la fourniture de céréales à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 29 June 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross on the supply of cereals as food aid)

L 154, 10.7.1971

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge relatif à la fourniture de céréales à titre d'aide alimentaire (Agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross on the supply of cereals as food aid)

71/283/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République fédérale du Cameroun relatif à la fourniture de maïs, semoule de maïs et semoule de blé dur à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 19 July 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the Cameroon on the supply of maize, cornflour and hard-wheat flour as urgent food aid)

L 178, 7.8.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République fédérale du Cameroun (Information on the signing of the agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the Cameroon)

71/284/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république démocratique de Somalie relatif à la fourniture de maïs, à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 19 July 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Somaliland on the supply of maize as urgent food aid)

L 178, 7.8.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république démocratique de Somalie (Information on the signing of the agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and Somaliland)

71/285/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, modifiant la directive du 26 juin 1964 relative à des problèmes de police sanitaire en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine (Council Directive of 19 July 1971 amending the Directive of 26 June 1964 on veterinary inspection problems in intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/286/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant les enquêtes statistiques à effectuer par les États membres en vue de déterminer le potentiel de production des plantations de certaines espèces d'arbres fruitiers (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 on the statistical surveys to be carried out by Member States to determine potential for plantations of certain types of fruit trees)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/297/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 12 juillet 1971, portant conclusion de l'accord reconduisant l'accord sur les échanges commerciaux et la coopération technique entre la Communauté économique européenne et les États membres, d'une part, et la République libanaise, d'autre part (Council Decision of 12 July 1971 concluding the agreement renewing the agreement on trade and technical cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Member States, on the one hand, and the Lebanese Republic on the other hand)

L 181, 11.8.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord CEE et États membres — Liban (Information on the signing of the EEC and Member States — Lebanon Agreement)

71/304/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant la suppression des restrictions à la libre prestation de services dans le domaine des marchés publics de travaux et à l'attribution de marchés publics de travaux par l'intermédiaire d'agences ou de succursales (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 on the abolishing of the restrictions on the freedom to supply services in the field of public works contracts and on the allocation of public works contracts through agencies or branches)

L 185, 16.8.1971

71/305/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, portant coordination des procédures de passation des marchés publics de travaux (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 coordinating the procedures for the signing of the public works contracts)

L 185, 16.8.1971

71/306/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, instituant un Comité consultatif pour les marchés publics de travaux (Council Decision of 26 July 1971 setting up an Advisory Committee for the public works contracts)

L 185, 16.8.1971

71/307/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dénominations textiles (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 on the approximation of Member States legislations in respect of textile appellations)

L 185, 16.8.1971

### Preliminary acts

Avis conformes 12/71 et 13/71 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 159<sup>e</sup> session tenue le 2 juillet 1971 (Confirmatory Opinions 12/71 and 13/71 rendered by the Council at its 159th session on 2 July 1971)

C 68, 8.7.1971

Avis conformes 14/71 et 15/71, donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 160<sup>e</sup> session tenue le 12 juillet 1971 (Confirmatory Opinions 14/71 and 15/71 rendered by the Council at its 160th session on 12 July 1971)

C 71, 19.7.1971

### Memoranda

71/277/CEE :

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 European Economic Community and the International Red Cross Committee)

L 169, 28.7.1971

Remplacement d'un membre titulaire du Comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of a sitting member of the European Social Fund Committee)

C 69, 13.7.1971

Orientations générales pour l'élaboration d'un programme d'activités au niveau communautaire en matière de formation professionnelle (General guidelines for establishing a programme of activities at the Community level in respect of vocational training)

C 81, 12.8.1971

### Information

Déclaration des représentants des gouvernements des États membres, réunis au sein du Conseil, sur les procédures à suivre en matière de concessions de travaux (Declaration by Member States' government representatives meeting within the Council on sub-contracting procedures)

C 82, 16.8.1971

## COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

Avis de concours général 50/Conseil (deux traducteurs adjoints d'expression anglaise) (Notice of open competitive examination for two English language assistant translators 50/Council)

C 79, 3.8.1971



71/239/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 juin 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les pyjamas en coton pour femmes et enfants, de la position 60.04 ex A du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Tchécoslovaquie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 10 June 1971 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment cotton pyjamas for women and children of CCT heading 60.04 ex A, originating in Czechoslovakia and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/240/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 juin 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 11 June 1971 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing soft wheat for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/244/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République fédérale d'Allemagne des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début décembre 1970 (Commission Decision of 14 June 1971 on the refund to Germany by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred by the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1970)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/245/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République française des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970 (Commission Decision of 14 June 1971 on the refund to France by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred by the survey of the pig population at 1 December 1970)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/246/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République italienne des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début décembre 1970 (Commission Decision of 14 June 1971 on the refund to Italy by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred by the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1970)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/247/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au grand-duché de Luxembourg des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée au début de décembre 1970 (Commission Decision of 14 June 1971 on the refund to Luxembourg by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred by the survey of the pig population at the beginning of December 1970)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/248/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume de Belgique des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970 (Commission Decision of 14 June 1971 on the refund to Belgium by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred by the survey of the pig population at 1 December 1970)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/249/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 juin 1971, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume des Pays-Bas, des frais entraînés par l'enquête sur le cheptel porcin effectuée le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1970 (Commission Decision of 14 June 1971 on the refund to the Netherlands by the EAGGF Guidance Section of expenditure incurred by the survey of the pig population at 1 December 1970)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/250/CEE :

Première directive de la Commission, du 15 juin 1971, portant fixation de méthodes d'analyse communautaire pour le contrôle officiel des aliments des animaux (First Commission Directive of 15 June 1971 fixing Community analytical methods for the official control of animal feeding stuffs)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/251/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 juin 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les jouets, de la position 97.03 ex B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hong-kong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 15 June 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment toys of CCT heading 97.03 ex B, originating in Hong Kong and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/252/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 juin 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente-deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 16 June 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the thirty-second partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/253/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juin 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trentet-troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 23 June 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the thirty-third partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/254/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (quarante-cinquième dérogation) [Commission Decision of 25 June 1971 waiving High Authority Recommendation 1-64 on all increases in the protection of iron and steel products at the periphery of the Community (45th waiver)]

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/256/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire l'urée, des positions 29.25 A I et 31.02 B du tarif douanier commun, originaire de certains pays de l'Est et mise en libre pratiqué dans les autres États

membres (Commission Decision of 17 June 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment urea of CCT headings 29.25 A I and 31.02 B, originating in certain Eastern countries and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/257/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, relative à une demande de renseignements en application de l'article 11, paragraphe 5, du règlement 17 du Conseil (Commission Decision of 18 June 1971 on a request for information in pursuance of Article 11(5) of Council Regulation 17)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/258/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, relative à une demande de renseignements en application de l'article 11, paragraphe 5, du règlement 17 du Conseil (Commission Decision of 18 June 1971 on a request for information in pursuance of Article 11(5) of Council Regulation 17)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/259/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, relative à une demande de renseignements en application de l'article 11, paragraphe 5, du règlement 17 du Conseil (Commission Decision of 18 June 1971 on a request for information in pursuance of Article 11(5) of Council Regulation 17)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/260/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juin 1971, relative à l'autorisation d'une convention tarifaire entre la Société nationale des chemins de fer français (SNCF) et la Société des aciéries réunies de Burbach, Eich, Dudelange (ARBED) pour le transport de minerai de fer de Boulange et Algrange à Audun-le-Tiche-Mont (garage) ainsi qu'à l'autorisation du tarif franco-luxembourgeois 3530-04 applicable aux transports de minerai de fer de Boulange à Esch/Belval (Commission Decision of 23 June 1971 on the authorization of a tariff convention between the Société nationale des chemins de fer français (SNCF) and the Société des aciéries réunies de Burbach, Eich, Dudelange (ARBED) for the transport of iron ore from Boulange and Algrange to Audun-le-Tiche-Mont (garage) and on the authorization of the French-Luxembourg tariff 3530-04 applicable to transports of iron ore from Boulange to Esch/Belval)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/261/CEE :

Directive de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, relative à l'application de l'article 2, paragraphe 3, alinéa d) et paragraphe 4 de la directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime du perfectionnement actif (Commission Directive of 30 June 1971 on the implementation of Article 2(3) d) para four of Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonizing of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the outward processing arrangements)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/262/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trente-quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 on the fixing of a maximum amount of refund for the thirty-fourth partial award for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/263/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1970 (Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 fixing the advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Germany for the accounting period July/December 1970)

L 161 ,19.7.1971

71/264/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1970 (Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 fixing the advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Italy for the accounting period July/December 1970)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/265/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1970 (Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 fixing the advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Luxembourg for the accounting period July/December 1970)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/266/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1970 (Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 fixing the advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to the Netherlands for the accounting period July/December 1970)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/267/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1971, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (quarante-sixième dérogation) [Commission Decision of 1 July 1971 waiving High Authority Recommendation 1-64 on an increase in the protection of iron and steel products at the periphery of the Community (46th waiver)]

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/268/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 juillet 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (affaire IV/AF 239) [Commission Decision of 2 July 1971 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (case IV/AF 239)]

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/269/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, autorisant les États membres à admettre à la commercialisation des matériels de reproduction du *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, de *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. et Mey. et de *Pinus strobus* L. soumis à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 5 July 1971 authorizing the Member States to permit the marketing of reproductive material of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) France, and of *Picea sitchensis* Trautv. and Mey. and of *Pinus strobus* L. of lower quality requirement)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/270/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 juillet 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, la République française, la République italienne, le grand-

duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre à la commercialisation des matériels forestiers de reproduction de Larix leptolepis (Sieb. et Zucc.) Gord. soumis à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 5 July 1971 authorizing Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to permit the marketing of the forestry reproductive material of Larix leptolepis (Sieb. and Zucc.) Gord. of lower quality requirement)

L 161, 19.7.1971

71/271/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les microscopes optiques, de la position 90.12 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment optical microscopes of CCT heading 90.12, originating in Japan and in free circulation in the Member States)

L 167, 26.7.1971

71/272/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, relative au transport de certaines céréales prises en charge par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour les campagnes 1967/1968 et 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 on the transport of certain cereals taken over by the German intervention agency for the 1967/68 and 1968/69 marketing years)

L 167, 26.7.1971

71/273/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 12 000 tonnes d'orge détenue par l'organisme d'intervention belge (Commission Decision of 9 July 1971 on the tendering for the export of 12 000 tons of barley held by the Belgian intervention agency)

L 167, 26.7.1971

71/274/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, relative au transport de certaines céréales prises en charge par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour la campagne 1970/1971 (Commission Decision of 9 July 1971 on the transport of certain cereals taken over by the German intervention agency for the 1970/71 marketing year)

L 167, 26.7.1971

71/275/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 juillet 1971, relative à l'autorisation d'une convention tarifaire entre la SNCF et la Société métallurgique de Normandie (SMN) applicable aux transports de minerai de fer entre certaines gares françaises (Commission Decision of 9 July 1971 on the authorization of a Tariff Agreement between the SNCF and the Société métallurgique de Normandie (SMN) applicable to transports of iron ore between certain French stations)

L 167, 26.7.1971

71/276/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 juillet 1971, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les conserves de haricots verts, de la position ex 20.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la République populaire de Chine et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 12 July 1971 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment canned green haricot beans of CCT heading ex 20.02 originating in China and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 167, 26.7.1971

71/278/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1970 (Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 fixing the advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to Belgium for the accounting period July/December 1970)

L 169, 28.7.1971

71/279/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 juillet 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire certains carreaux, pavés, dalles de pavement ou de revêtement, des positions 69.07 ex A et B ex II et 69.08 ex A et B ex II du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 6 July 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment certain flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles of CCT heading 69.07 ex A and B ex II and 69.08 ex A and B ex II originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 173, 2.8.1971

71/280/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, modifiant la décision du 19 mai 1971 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers des pays d'Europe du Sud-Est de 20 000 tonnes d'orge détenue par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 13 July 1971 amending the decision of 19 May 1971 on tendering for the export to South-Eastern European countries of 20 000 tons of barley held by the German intervention agency)

L 173, 2.8.1971

71/281/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 juillet 1971, modifiant la décision du 4 juin 1971 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 20 000 tonnes d'orge détenue par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 18 July 1971 amending the decision of 4 June 1971 on tendering for the export of 20 000 tons of barley held by the German intervention agency)

L 173, 2.8.1971

71/282/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer le relèvement des droits de leur tarif douanier vers ceux du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne les tabacs fabriqués des sous-positions tarifaires 24.02 A, B, C et D (Commission Decision of 15 July 1971 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to postpone alignment of their customs tariff on those of the CCT as regards manufactured tobaccos of sub-heading 24.02 A, B, C and D)

L 173, 2.8.1971

71/287/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les poireaux verts en poudre de la position 07.04 ex B du tarif douanier commun originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 15 July 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment powdered green leeks of CCT heading 07.04 ex B originating in China and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/288/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 juillet 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les haut-parleurs et amplificateurs électriques de basse fréquence, les appareils récepteurs de radio-diffusion, même combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement et de reproduction du son, des positions 85.14 B; 85.15 A ex III et 92.11 A III du tarif douanier commun originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 15 July 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment loudspeakers and low-frequency electric amplifiers, radio-receiving sets, even if combined with a sound recording or reproduction apparatus of CCT headings 85.14 B, 85.15 A ex III and 92.11 A III originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/289/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire l'urée, des positions 29.25 A I et 31.02 B du tarif douanier commun, originaire d'Albanie et de Bulgarie et mise en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 16 July 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment urea, of CCT headings 29.25 A I and 31.02 B originating in Albania and Bulgaria and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/290/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 juillet 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les pellicules sensibilisées non impressionnées et les piles électriques, des positions 37.02 et 85.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 16 July 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment sensitized film spools not having been exposed and electric batteries of CCT headings 37.02 and 85.03 originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/292/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, portant modification de la décision de la Commission, du 18 mars 1969, portant désignation des experts vétérinaires pouvant être chargés de l'élaboration d'avis relatifs aux abattoirs et ateliers de découpe (Commission Decision of 22 July 1971 amending Commission Decision of 18 March 1969 on designating veterinary experts who can be invited to prepare opinions on slaughterhouses and cutting-up shops)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/293/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 juillet 1971, relative à l'autorisation de tarifs spéciaux de la « Deutsche Bundesbahn » en faveur des entreprises productrices de charbon ou d'acier situées en Sarre (Commission Decision of 22 July 1971 on the authorizing of special "Deutsche Bundesbahn" tariffs in favour of coal or steel production enterprises in Sarre)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/294/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 juillet 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 des pays de l'Est et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États

membres (Commission Decision of 22 July 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment every type of ball-race of CCT heading 84.62 originating in Eastern countries and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/295/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1971, relative aux exonérations fiscales incluses dans la loi allemande du 28 décembre 1968, prorogée le 23 décembre 1970, portant institution d'une taxe sur les transports de marchandises par route (Commission Decision of 23 July 1971 on fiscal exemptions included in the German law of 28 December 1968, extended on 23 December 1970, instituting a tax on the transport of goods by road)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/296/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 juillet 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les articles de bonneterie en matières textiles autres que le coton, des positions ex 60.02, 60.04 B et ex 60.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hongkong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 26 July 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment articles of hosiery other than cotton of CCT headings ex 60.02, 60.04 B and ex 60.05, originating in Hongkong and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/300/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, portant règlement du différend entre la France et la Belgique au sujet de la fixation du niveau des prix du tarif pour les transports de marchandises par route entre les deux pays, en application du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil du 30 juillet 1968 (Commission Decision of 28 July 1971 settling the dispute between France and Belgium on the fixing of the level of the tariff prices for the transport of goods by road between the two countries, in pursuance of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968)

L 182, 12.8.1971

71/301/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, portant règlement du différend entre la France et les Pays-Bas au sujet de la fixation du niveau des prix du tarif pour transports de marchandises par route entre les deux pays, en application du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil du 30 juillet 1968 (Commission Decision of 28 July 1971 settling the dispute between France and the Netherlands on the fixing of the level of the tariff prices for the transport of goods by road between the two countries, in pursuance of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968)

L 182, 12.8.1971

71/303/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 août 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers des pays de l'Europe du Sud-Est de 20 000 tonnes d'orge détenue par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 12 August 1971 on tendering for the export to south-east European countries of 20 000 tons of barley held by the German intervention agency)

L 184, 14.8.1971

71/308/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du FEOGA, section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française pour le 2<sup>e</sup> semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1970



(Commission Decision of 30 June 1971 fixing the advance from the EAGGF Guarantee Section to France for the accounting period July/December 1970)

L 190, 24.8.1971

71/309/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils récepteurs de radiodiffusion, même combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement ou de reproduction du son, de la position 85.15 A ex III du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hong Kong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 28 July 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment radio receiving sets, even if combined with a sound recording or reproduction apparatus, of CCT heading 85.15 A ex III originating in Hongkong and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 190, 24.8.1971

71/310/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 août 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 6 August 1971 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing soft wheat for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 190, 24.8.1971

71/311/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 août 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 11 August 1971 on tendering for the export of 23 000 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 190, 24.8.1971

## Recommendations and Opinions

71/241/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 11 juin 1971, adressé au gouvernement italien au sujet d'un projet ministériel portant sur des dispositions nationales complémentaires visant à l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil du 30 juillet 1968 et du règlement (CEE) 358/69 de la Commission du 26 février 1969 (Commission Opinion of 11 June 1971 addressed to the French Government on the draft ministerial order fixing the terms and procedures for the publication of transport prices and conditions that differ from the tariffs published with a view to the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 and Commission Regulation (EEC) 358/69 of 26 February 1969)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/242/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 11 juin 1971, adressé au gouvernement français au sujet du projet d'arrêté ministériel fixant les conditions et modalités de la publicité des prix et conditions de transport qui s'écartent des tarifs publiés en vue de l'application du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil du 30 juillet 1968 et du règlement (CEE) 358/69 de la Commission du 26 février 1969 (Commission Opinion of 11 June 1971 addressed to the French Government on the draft ministerial order fixing the terms and procedures for the publication of transport prices and conditions that differ from the tariffs published with a view to the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 and Commission Regulation (EEC) 358/69 of 26 February 1969)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/243/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 14 juin 1971, adressé au gouvernement des Pays-Bas au sujet du projet de loi portant modification de la « Rijttijdenwet 1936 » visant à l'exécution 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 (Commission Opinion of 14 June 1971 addressed to the Netherlands Government on the draft bill amending the "Rijtijdenwet 1936" concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transports)

L 155, 12.7.1971

71/291/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1971, adressé au gouvernement de la Belgique au sujet du projet d'arrêté royal concernant l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres et du règlement (CEE) 358/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant les conditions et modalités de la publicité des prix et conditions de transports qui s'écartent des tarifs publiés (Commission Opinion of 20 July 1971 addressed to the Belgian Government on the draft royal decree concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a bracket rate system applicable to road haulage between the Member States, and of Commission Regulation (EEC) 358/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the terms and procedures for the publication of transport prices and conditions that differ from the published tariffs)

L 179, 9.8.1971

71/298/CEE :

vis de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, adressé au gouvernement des Pays-Bas au sujet du projet d'arrêté ministériel concernant l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres et du règlement (CEE) 358/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant les conditions et modalités de la publicité des prix et conditions de transport qui s'écartent des tarifs publics (Commission Opinion of 28 July 1971 addressed to the Netherlands Government on the draft ministerial order concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a bracket rate system applicable to road haulage between the Member States and of Commission Regulation (EEC) 358/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the terms and procedures for the publication of transport prices and conditions that differ from the published tariffs)

L 182, 12.8.1971

71/299/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, à adresser au gouvernement italien au sujet de la circulaire du 7 mars 1970 du ministère de l'intérieur, de la circulaire du 15 octobre 1970 du ministère des transports et de l'aviation civile et du projet de circulaire du ministère du travail et de la prévoyance sociale visant à l'exécution 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 (Commission Opinion of 28 July 1971 to be addressed to the Italian Government on the circular of 7 March 1970 from the Ministry of the Interior, on the circular of 15 October 1970 from the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation and on the draft circular from the Ministry of Labour and National Insurance concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport)

L 182, 12.8.1971

71/302/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, aux États membres relative au développement de l'utilisation de la machine-outil à commande numérique dans les pays de l'CEaE (Commission

Recommendation of 28 July 1971 to Member States on the development of the use of numerically controlled machine-tools in the EEC countries)

L 182, 12.8.1971

### Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

Décision 70, du 22 avril 1971, concernant la notion de prestations en nature visées aux articles 20 (1) et (6) et 22 (2) du règlement 3 et article 7 du règlement 36/63 (Decision 70 of 22 April 1971 on the concept of benefits in kind referred to in Articles 20 (1) and (6) and 22 (2) of Regulation 3 and Article 7 (1) of Regulation 36/37)

C 76, 27.7.1971

### Commission proposals to the Council

Réforme de l'agriculture — Modifications aux propositions de la Commission au Conseil du 29 avril 1970 (Reform of agriculture — Amendments to Commission proposals to the Council of 29 April 1970)

C 75, 26.7.1971

I. Modifications à la proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la modernisation des exploitations agricoles, (I. Amendments to the proposal for a Council directive on the modernization of farm units)

II. Modifications à la proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'encouragement à la cessation de l'activité agricole et à l'affectation de la superficie agricole utilisée à des fins d'amélioration des structures agricoles (II. Amendments to the proposal for a Council directive on encouragement to discontinue agricultural activity and to use farm acreage for the purpose of improving agricultural structures)

III. Modifications à la proposition de directive du Conseil concernant l'information socio-économique et la qualification professionnelle des personnes travaillant en agriculture (III. Amendments to the proposal for a Council directive on social and economic information and the vocational qualifications of persons working in agriculture)

IV. Modification à la proposition modifiée de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant les groupements de producteurs et leurs unions (IV. Amendments to the amended proposal for a Council (EEC) Regulation on producer groups and their unions)

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: (Proposals for Council (EEC) regulations:)

C 75, 26.7.1971

I. portant modification du règlement (CEE) 727/70 en ce qui concerne la fixation des primes pour le tabac brut (I. amending Regulation (EEC) 727/70 in respect of the fixing of premiums for raw tobacco)

II. fixant, pour le tabac emballé, les prix d'intervention dérivés et les qualités de référence applicables à la récolte 1971 (II. fixing, for bale tobacco, the derived intervention prices and the reference qualities applicable to the 1971 crop)

III. fixant les primes octroyées aux acheteurs de tabac en feuilles de la récolte 1971 (III. fixing the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco of the 1971 crop)

Propositions de la Commission au Conseil concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles et l'octroi d'aides au revenu à certaines catégories d'exploitants agricoles: (Commission proposal to the Council on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products

and the granting of aids to the income of certain categories of farmers:)

C 75, 26.7.1971

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil : (Proposals for Council (EEC) regulations:)

C 75, 26.7.1971

I. fixant les prix dans le secteur des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (I. fixing the prices in the cereals sector for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

II. fixant le prix indicatif du riz décortiqué pour la campagne 1972/1973 (II. fixing the target price for husked rice for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

III. fixant les prix d'intervention du riz paddy pour la campagne 1972/1973 (III. fixing the intervention prices for paddy rice for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

IV. fixant la qualité type du sucre blanc (IV. fixing the standard quality for white sugar)

V. fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1972/1973, les prix dans le secteur du sucre, la qualité type des betteraves, ainsi que le coefficient de calcul du quota maximum (V. fixing the prices in the sugar sector, the standard quality for sugar beet and the coefficient for calculating the maximum quota for the 1972/1973 sugar marketing year)

VI. fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1972/1973, les prix d'intervention dérivés, les prix d'intervention pour le sucre de betteraves brut, les prix minima de la betterave, les prix de seuil, la quantité garantie et le montant maximum de la cotisation à la production (VI. fixing the derived intervention prices, the intervention prices for the sugar of raw sugar beet, the minimum prices for sugar beet, the threshold price, the quantity and the maximum amount of the production levy for the 1972/1973 sugar marketing year)

VII. fixant les prix indicatifs et le prix d'intervention de l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972 (VII. fixing the target prices and the intervention prices for olive oil for the 1971/1972 marketing year)

VIII. fixant les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention de base pour les graines oléagineuses pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (VIII. fixing the target prices and basic intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

IX. fixant, pour la campagne 1972/1973, les principaux centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses et les prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables (IX. fixing, for the 1972/1973 marketing year, the main intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto)

X. fixant l'aide pour le lin et le chanvre pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (X. fixing the aid for flax and hemp for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

XI. fixant le prix indicatif du lait et les prix d'intervention pour le beurre, le lait écrémé en poudre et les fromages Grana Padano et Parmigiano Reggiano, valables pendant la campagne laitière 1972/1973 (XI. fixing the target price for milk and the intervention price, valid for the 1972/1973 milk marketing year, for butter, skim milk powder and for Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses)

XII. fixant les prix de seuil pour certains produits laitiers pour la campagne laitière 1972/1973 (XII. fixing the threshold price for certain milk products for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

XIII. fixant les aides accordées pour le lait écrémé et le lait écrémé en poudre destinés à l'alimentation des animaux valables pour la campagne laitière 1972/1973 (XIII. fixing the aids granted for skim milk and skim milk powder intended for animal feeding valid for the 1972/1973 milk marketing year)

XIV. fixant les prix d'orientation pour les veaux et les gros bovins pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973 (XIV. fixing the guide price for calves and mature cattle for the 1972/1973 marketing year)

XV. fixant le prix de base et la qualité type du porc abattu pour la période du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre 1971 au 31 octobre 1972 (XV. fixing the basic price and the standard quality for pigmeat for the period 1 November 1971—31 October 1972)

XVI. fixant les prix d'orientation dans le secteur du vin pour la période du 16 décembre 1971 au 15 décembre 1972 (XVI. fixing the guide price in the wine sector for the period 16 December 1971—15 December 1972)

XVII. fixant les prix d'objectif et les prix d'intervention ainsi que les qualités de référence pour le tabac en feuilles de la récolte 1972 (XVII. fixing the target prices, intervention prices and the reference qualities for leaf tobacco of the 1972 crop)

XVIII. fixant les prix d'orientation pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70 pour la campagne de pêche 1972 (XVIII. fixing the guide prices for the fisheries products listed in Annex I A and C to Regulation 2142/70 for the 1972 fisheries marketing year)

XIX. fixant les prix d'orientation pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe II du règlement (CEE) 2142/70 pour l'année 1972 (XIX. fixing the guide prices for the fisheries products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for 1972)

XX. fixant le prix à la production communautaire pour les thons destinés à l'industrie de la conserve pour la campagne de pêche 1972 (XX. fixing the Community production price for tuna intended for the canning industry for the 1972 fisheries marketing year)

XXI. fixant les prix d'intervention pour les sardines et les anchois frais ou réfrigérés pour la campagne de pêche 1972 (XXI. fixing the intervention prices for fresh or chilled sardines and anchovy for the 1972 fisheries marketing year)

XXII. directive du Conseil concernant l'octroi d'une aide au revenu à certains agriculteurs (XXII. Council Directive on the granting of aid to the income of certain farmers)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant les règlements (CEE) 816/70 et 817/70 en ce qui concerne certaines mesures transitoires (Proposal for a Council (EEC) regulation amending Regulations (EEC) 816/70 and 817/70 in respect of certain transitional measures)

C 75, 26.7.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à l'octroi d'une aide spéciale à certains tabacs utilisés pour le capage de cigares (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the granting of a special aid for certain tobaccos used as cigar wrappers)

C 75, 26.7.1971

Propositions au Conseil : (Proposals to the Council:)

I. de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à l'aide alimentaire en matière de céréales (I. for a Council regulation (EEC) on food aid in respect of cereals)

II. d'une modification de la proposition de règlement (CÉE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune du marché du riz (II. for an amendment to the proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 359/67/CÉE on the common organization of the market in rice)

III. de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au financement communautaire des dépenses résultant de l'action d'aide alimentaire en faveur des réfugiés bengalis en Inde ainsi que de certains frais d'acheminement et de distribution afférents aux actions en faveur du Rwanda et du programme alimentaire mondial (III. for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the Community financing of expenditure resulting from the food aid action in favour of Bengali refugees in India and from certain forwarding and distribution costs relating to actions in favour of Rwanda and the World Food Programme)

### European Development Fund

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

C 66, 1.7.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 963 lancé par le Surinam, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 963 by the EEC-EDF)

C 67, 3.7.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 964 lancé par la République algérienne démocratique et populaire, pour un projet financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 964 by Algeria for a project partially financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 67, 3.7.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 965 lancé par la république islamique de Mauritanie, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 965 by Mauritania for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 67, 3.7.1971

Résultats d'appels d'offres (862, 882, 895, 905, 909, 918 et 919 [Results of call for tender (862, 882, 895, 905, 909, 918 and 919)]

C 67, 3.7.1971

Avis d'appel à la concurrence 966, Antilles néerlandaises — appel à la concurrence relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour la construction d'un appontement et l'exécution de travaux de dragage dans le port de Willemstad aux Antilles néerlandaises (Call for competitive tender 966 by the Dutch Antilles—call for competitive tender relating to the preselection of enterprises allowed to participate in the restricted call for tender which will subsequently be published for the construction of a wharf and for dredging work in the port of Willemstad in the Netherlands Antilles)

C 68, 8.7.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 961 de la république du Tchad pour un projet financé partiellement par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 961 by Tchad for a project partially financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 71, 19.7.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 967 de la république du Sénégal (ministère du développement rural, direction du génie rural), pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 967 by Senegal (Ministry of Rural Development, rural engineering department) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 71, 19.7.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 968 lancé par la République rwandaise, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 968 by Rwanda for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 71, 19.7.1971
Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 955 (Corrigendum to call for tender 955)	C 71, 19.7.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 969 de la république démocratique du Congo pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 969 by the Congo for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 76, 27.7.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 970 lancé par la république du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 970 by Burundi for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 76, 27.7.1971
Information relative aux taux de partéi retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for the EDF operations)	C 78, 22.8.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 971, lancé par la république de Haute-Volta, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 971 by the Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 80, 7.8.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 972 de la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 972 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 81, 12.8.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 973 de la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 973 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 81, 12.8.1971
Modificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres 956 (Amendment to call for tender 956)	C 81, 12.8.1971
Approbation de projets financés par le Fonds européen de développement (Approval of projects financed by the European Development Fund)	C 82, 16.8.1971
Approbation de projets financés sur les ressources du 2 <sup>e</sup> et du 3 <sup>e</sup> FED (Approval of projects financed from the resources of the second and third EDF)	C 83, 20.8.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 974 lancé par la république du Tchad pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 974 by Tchad for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 83, 20.8.1971
Avis d'appel d'offres 975 lancé par la république du Niger pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 975 by Niger for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)	C 83, 20.8.1971
Situation de trésorerie du FED arrêtée à la date du 31 mars 1971 (State of EDF resources at 31 March 1971)	C 86, 28.8.1971

### Memoranda

Programme prévisionnel « acier et charbon » pour le troisième trimestre de 1971 (Forward programme "Coal and Steel" for the third quarter of 1971)	C 72, 20.7.1971
Tendances générales de l'activité économique (General economic trends)	

I. Programme prévisionnel « sidérurgie » (I. Toward steel programme)

II. Programme prévisionnel « charbon » (II. Toward coal programme)

Octroi du concours de la section orientation du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole 1970, deuxième tranche (Aid from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund 1970, second instalment)

C 74, 24.7.1971

Avis de clôture d'une procédure d'examen en vertu du règlement (CEE) 459/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif à la défense contre les pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions de la part de pays non membres de la CEE (Closing of an investigation procedure under Council Regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968 on defence against dumping practices, bonuses or subsidies on the part of countries not members of the EEC)

C 77, 30.7.1971

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971)

C 80, 7.8.1971

Liste des personnes autorisées à délivrer des titres de garantie dans le cadre du système de garantie forfaitaire en matière de transit communautaire (art. 32 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 du Conseil, du 18 mars 1969, relatif au transit communautaire (état au 30 juin 1971) [List of persons authorized to issue guarantee certificates under the standard guarantee system in respect of Community transit (Art. 32 of Council Regulation (EEC) 542/69 of 18 March 1969, relating to Community transit (30 June 1971)]

C 82, 16.8.1971

Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (art. 54 du traité CECA) (List of Opinions on investment programmes—ECST Treaty Article 54)

C 82, 16.8.1971

Aides des États (art. 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE): [State aid (Art. 92-94 of the EEC Treaty):]

C 83, 20.8.1971

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: (Memorandum pursuant to Article 93(2) para 1 of the Treaty addressed to those concerned other than Member States and regarding:)

— la loi de la région autonome de Frioul-Vénétie Julienne, 18 du 5 août 1966 « Autorisation de la constitution d'une société financière pour le développement économique de la région de Frioul-Vénétie Julienne », (— law 18 of the autonomous Friuli-Venetia Julia region of 5 August 1966—Authorization to set up a financial company for the economic development of the Friuli-Venetia Julia region)

— et la loi de cette même région, 39 du 23 septembre 1970 « Interventions extraordinaires dans certains secteurs de l'économie régionale » (— and law 39 of 23 November 1970—Extraordinary intervention in certain sectors of regional economy)

Communication faite conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité CEE, aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative à l'aide octroyée en Allemagne et destinée à améliorer les liquidités des exploitations agricoles (Memorandum pursuant to Article 93(2) para 1 of the Treaty addressed to those concerned other than Member States and regarding aid granted to Germany and intended to improve farm units' liquid resources)

C 83, 20.8.1971



Communication faite conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité, aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative à une loi d'aide de la région sicilienne en faveur du soufre et du sel gemme, approuvée par l'Assemblée régionale sicilienne, le 3 avril 1971 (Memorandum pursuant to Article 93(2) para 1 of the Treaty addressed to those concerned other than Member States and regarding an aid law of the Sicily region in favour of sulphur and rock salt approved by the Regional Sicilian Assembly, of 3 April 1971)

C 83, 20.8.1971

### Information

Avis relatif à une adjudication permanente pour la cession des pêches retirées du marché aux industries de distillation (Call for permanent tender for sale to the distillation industry of peaches withdrawn from the market)

C 67, 3.7.1971

Adjudication du 8 juillet 1971 de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette», en vue de la vente d'environ 795,6 tonnes de graines de colza et de navette provenant des interventions de la campagne 1970/1971 (Call for tender of 8 July 1971 by the "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette" for the sale of about 795.6 tons of colza and rapeseeds from the interventions of the 1970/71 marketing year)

C 68, 8.7.1971

Avis de concours COM/C/54-55 (secrétaires sténodactylographes et dactylographes de langue italienne) (Notice of competitive examination for Italian language shorthand-typists and typists COM/C/54-55)

C 69, 13.7.1971

Avis relatif à l'adjudication permanente de l'Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA) pour la cession des pêches retirées du marché aux industries de distillation (Call for permanent tender by AIMA for sale to the distillation industry of peaches withdrawn from the market)

C 69, 13.7.1971

Avis relatif à une adjudication permanente pour la cession des poires retirées du marché aux industries de distillation (Call for permanent tender for sale to the distillation industry of pears withdrawn from the market)

C 69, 13.7.1971

Nomination de quatre membres titulaires et de trois membres suppléants du Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans la navigation intérieure (Appointment of four sitting members and three deputy members to the Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Inland Water Transport)

C 73, 21.7.1971

Remplacement d'un membre titulaire et de deux membres suppléants du Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans la navigation intérieure (Replacement of one sitting member and two deputy members to the Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Inland Water Transport)

C 73, 21.7.1971

Avis d'adjudication du «Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau» (VIB) pour la fourniture de 108,5 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the VIB for the supply of 108.5 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the WFP)

C 73, 21.7.1971

- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) 1587/71 de la Commission du 22 juillet 1971 (Call for tender for delivery fob of soft wheat flour in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 1587/71 of 22 July 1971) C 76, 21.7.1971
- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de riz décortiqué rond en application du règlement (CEE) 1593/71 de la Commission du 23 juillet 1971 (Call for tender for delivery fob of round-grained husked rice in accordance with Community Regulation (EEC) 1593/71 of 23 July 1971) C 76, 21.7.1971
- Septième Prix des Communautés européennes (concours) [Seventh EEC Award (competitive examination)] C 77, 30.7.1971
- Bourses de recherche sur l'intégration européenne (Research grants on European integration) C 77, 30.7.1971
- Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks (5/1971) [Call for tender by FIRS for sale of white sugar from stocks (5/1971)] C 77, 30.7.1971
- Avis d'adjudication permanente du FIRS pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks (6/1971) [Call for tender by FIRS for sale of white sugar from stocks (6/1971)] C 80, 7.8.1971
- Avis d'adjudication permanente du FIRS pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (7/1971) [Call for permanent tender by FIRS to sell white sugar from stocks for export to non-member countries (7/1971)] C 80, 7.8.1971
- Avis relatif à une adjudication permanente pour l'attribution des opérations de transformation en jus de poires retirées du marché (Call for permanent tender allocating operations for the processing of pears withdrawn from the market into juice) C 83, 20.8.1971
- Avis relatif à une adjudication permanente pour la cession de pommes retirées du marché aux industries de distillation (Call for permanent tender for sale to the distillation industry of apples withdrawn from the market) C 83, 20.8.1971
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente (6/1971) du FIRS pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks (Amendment to call for permanent tender (6/1971) by FIRS for sale of white sugar from stocks) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente (7/1971) du FIRS pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et provenant de ses stocks (Amendment to call for permanent tender (7/1971) by FIRS to sell white sugar from stocks for export to non-member countries) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Avis d'adjudication de l'EVSt-F pour la fourniture de 875 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à l'Inde, à titre d'aide communautaire au PAM (Call for tender by EVSt-F for the supply of 875 tons of butteroil to India as Community aid to the WFP) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Avis de concours COM/LA/53 (traducteurs adjoints) (Notice of competitive examination for assistant translators COM/LA/53) C 85, 26.8.1971
- Réouverture au 8 septembre 1971 de l'adjudication permanente 6/1970 (Reopening on 8 September 1971 of permanent call for tender 6/1970) C 86, 28.8.1971

# COURT OF JUSTICE

## New cases

Affaire 24-71 : recours introduit le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1971 par Mme Elfriede Meinhardt, née Forderugn, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 24-71: Suit filed on 1 June 1971 by Mrs Elfriede Meinhardt, née Forderung, against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 76, 27.7.1971

Affaire 25-71 : recours introduit le 3 juin 1971 par Mme Claude Grena, épouse Max Hardy, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 25-71: Suit filed on 3 June 1971 by Mrs Claude Grena, wife of Max Hardy, against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 76, 27.7.1971

Affaire 26-71 : demande de décision, à titre préjudiciel, présentée par la Commission de première instance du contentieux de la sécurité sociale et de la Mutualité sociale agricole du Bas-Rhin (France) formée par la décision du 28 avril 1971 dans l'affaire Heinrich Gross contre Caisse régionale d'assurance vieillesse de Strasbourg (Case 26-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Commission de première instance du contentieux de la sécurité sociale et de la Mutualité sociale agricole du Bas-Rhin (France) arising from the Decision of 28 April 1971 *in re* Heinrich Gross v. Caisse régionale d'assurance vieillesse de Strasbourg)

C 76, 27.7.1971

Affaire 27-71 : demande de décision, à titre préjudiciel, présentée par la Commission de première instance du contentieux de la sécurité sociale et de la Mutualité sociale agricole du Bas-Rhin (France) formée par la décision du 28 avril 1971 dans l'affaire Auguste Keller contre Caisse régionale d'assurance vieillesse de Strasbourg (Case 27-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Commission de première instance du contentieux de la sécurité sociale et de la Mutualité sociale agricole du Bas-Rhin (France) arising from the Decision of 28 April 1971 *in re* Auguste Keller v. Caisse régionale d'assurance vieillesse de Strasbourg)

C 76, 27.7.1971

Affaire 28-71 : demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par la Commission de première instance du contentieux de la sécurité sociale et de la Mutualité sociale agricole du Bas-Rhin (France) formée par la décision du 28 avril 1971 dans l'affaire Eugen Hohn contre Caisse régionale d'assurance vieillesse de Strasbourg (Case 28-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Commission de première instance du contentieux de la sécurité sociale et de la Mutualité sociale agricole du Bas-Rhin (France) arising from the Decision of 28 April 1971 *in re* Eugen Hohn v. Caisse régionale d'assurance vieillesse de Strasbourg)

C 76, 27.7.1971

Affaire 29-71 : recours introduit le 9 juin 1971 par M. Luigi Vellozzi contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 29-71: Suit filed on 16 June 1971 by Mr Luigi Vellozzi against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 76, 27.7.1971

Affaire 30-71 : demande de décision, à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du 27 mai 1971 du « Finanzgericht » de Munich dans l'affaire « Firma Kurt Siemens & Co » contre « Hauptzollamt » de Bad Reichenhall (Case 30-71: Request of 27 May 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Munich "Finanzgericht" *in re* "Firma Kurt Siemens & Co" v. Bad Reichenhall "Hauptzollamt")

C 76, 27.7.1971

- Affaire 31-71 : recours introduit le 16 juin 1971 par M. Antonio Gigante contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 31-71: Suit filed on 16 June 1971 by Mr Antonio Gigante against the Commission of the European Communities) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Affaire 32-71 : recours introduit le 18 juin 1971 par Mme Bauduin Monique, épouse Chollet José, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 32-71: Suit filed 1971 by Mrs Bauduin Monique, wife of Chollet José against the Commission of the European Communities) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Affaire 33-71 : recours introduit le 20 juin 1971 par M. Wiebe De Haan contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 33-71: Suit filed on 20 June 1971 by Mr Wiebe De Haan against the Commission of the European Communities) C 76, 27.7.1971
- Affaire 34-71 : demande de décision, à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du 28 mai 1971 du « Finanzgericht » de Hambourg dans l'affaire « Firma Getreidepflege H. Paulsen KG » contre « Hauptzollamt » de Hambourg-Ericus (Case 34-71: Request of 28 May 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Hamburg "Finanzgericht" *in re* "Firma Getreidepflege H. Paulsen KG" v. Hamburg-Ericus "Hauptzollamt") C 76, 27.7.1971
- Affaire 35-71 : demande de décision, à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du 28 mai 1971 du « Finanzgericht » de Hambourg dans l'affaire « Firma Schleswig-Holsteinische landwirtschaftliche Hauptgenossenschaft Gmb HKiel » contre « Hauptzollamt » de Itzehoe (Case 35-71: Request of 28 May 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Hamburg "Finanzgericht" *in re* "Firma Schleswig-Holsteinische landwirtschaftliche Hauptgenossenschaft GmbH Kiel" v. Itzehoe "Hauptzollamt") C 76, 27.7.1971
- Affaire 36-71 : demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par une ordonnance du « Finanzgericht de Hambourg », du 3 juin 1971, dans l'affaire entreprise Günter Henck contre « Hauptzollamt » Emden (Bureau principal des douanes d'Emden) (Case 36-71: Request of 3 June 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Hamburg "Finanzgericht" *in re* Günter Henck v. Emden "Hauptzollamt") C 76, 27.7.1971
- Affaire 37-71 : recours introduit le 2 juillet 1971 par M. Michel Jamet contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 37-71: Suit filed on 2 July 1971 by Mr Michel Jamet against the Commission of the European Communities) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Affaire 38-71 : demande de décision, à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven par jugement du 6 juillet 1971, prononcé dans l'affaire Westzucker GmbH contre Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten (Case 38-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven by judgment of 6 July 1971 *in re* Westzucker GmbH v. Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Affaire 39-71 : demande de décision, à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven par jugement du 6 juillet 1971, prononcé dans l'affaire Fritz Dietz, agissant sous le nom de l'entreprise Gebrüder Dietz contre Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten (Case 39-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven by judgment of 6 July 1971 *in re* Fritz Dietz under the name of Gebrüder Dietz v. Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten) C 80, 7.8.1971

- Affaire 40-71 : recours introduit le 8 juillet 1971 par Mme Richez-Parise Denise contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 40-71: Suit filed on 8 July 1971 by Mrs Richez-Parise Denise against the Commission of the European Communities) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Affaire 41-71 : recours introduit le 15 juillet 1971 par M. Mullers Helmut contre le Comité économique et social (Case 41-71: Suit filed on 15 July 1971 by Mr Mullers Helmut against the Economic and Social Committee) C 80, 7.8.1971
- Affaire 42-71 : recours introduit le 21 juillet 1971 par l'entreprise Nordgetreide GmbH et Co, contre la CEE (Case 42-71: Suit filed on 21 July 1971 by Nordgetreide GmbH and Co, against the EEC) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 43-71 : demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par le tribunal civil et pénal de Turin, le 17 juillet 1971, dans l'affaire Société Politi s.a.s. contre le ministère italien des finances (Case 43-71: Request of 17 July 1971 for a preliminary ruling by the Turin Civil and Penal Court *in re* Société Politi s.a.s. v. the Italian Ministry of Finance) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 44-71 : recours introduit le 23 juillet 1971 par M. Antonio Marcato contre la CEE (Case 44-71: Suit filed on 23 July 1971 by Mr Antonio Marcato against the EEC) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 45-71 : recours de la GEMA, société de gestion des droits relatifs à l'exécution et à la reproduction mécaniques des œuvres musicales, contre la CEE, introduit le 26 juillet 1971 (Case 45-71: Suit filed on 26 July 1971 by GEMA against the EEC) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 46-71 : recours introduit le 26 juillet 1971 par M. Georg Brandau contre le Conseil des Communautés européennes (Case 46-71: Suit filed on 26 July 1971 by Mr Georg Brandau against the Council of the European Communities) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 47-71 : recours introduit le 26 juillet 1971 par M. Jean-Pierre Fank contre la CEE (Case 47-71: Suit filed on 26 July 1971 by Mr Jean-Pierre Fank against the EEC) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 48-71 : recours introduit le 29 juillet 1971 par la CEE contre la République italienne (Case 48-71: Suit filed on 29 July 1971 by the EEC against Italy) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 49-71 : demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par une ordonnance de la cour administrative de Hesse, du 19 juillet 1971, dans l'affaire Entreprise Franz Hagen contre Office d'importation et de stockage des céréales et fourrages (Case 49-71: Request of 19 July 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Hesse Administrative Court *in re* Franz Hagen v. Office for the import and storing of cereals and fodder) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 50-71 : demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par une ordonnance de la cour administrative de Hesse, du 19 juillet 1971, dans l'affaire Entreprise Ludwig Wünsche et Co, KG, contre Office d'importation et de stockage des céréales et fourrages (Case 50-71: Request of 19 July 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Hesse Administrative Court *in re* Ludwig Wünsche and Co., KG v. the Office for the import and storing of cereals and fodder) C 84, 23.8.1971
- Affaire 51-71 : demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven par ordonnance du 30 juillet 1971 rendue dans l'affaire N.V. International Fruit Company contre Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit (Case 51-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven by order of 30 July 1971 *in re* N.V. International Fruit Company v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit) C 84, 23.8.1971

Affaire 52-71 : demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven par ordonnance du 30 juillet 1971, rendue dans l'affaire N.V. Kooy Rotterdam contre Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit (Case 52-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven by order of 30 July 1971 *in re* N.V. Kooy Rotterdam v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit)

C 84, 23.8.1971

Affaire 53-71 : demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven par ordonnance du 30 juillet 1971 rendue dans l'affaire Velleman en Tas N.V. contre Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit (Case 53-71: Request for preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven by order of 30 July 1971 *in re* Velleman en Tas N.V. v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit)

C 84, 23.8.1971

Affaire 54-71 : demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par le College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven par ordonnance du 30 juillet 1971 rendue dans l'affaire Jan van den Brink's Im- en Exporthandel N.V. contre Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit (Case 54-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven by order of 30 July 1971 *in re* Jan van der Brink's Im- en Exporthandel N.V. v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit)

C 84, 23.8.1971

### Judgements

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 52-70 (Judgement of the Court in Case 52-70)

C 76, 27.7.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 1-71 (Judgement of the Court in Case 1-71)

C 76, 27.7.1971

Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) dans les affaires jointes 63 à 75-70 (Judgement of the Court (First Chamber) in linked cases 63-75-70)

C 80, 7.8.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 80-70 (Judgement of the Court in Case 80-70)

C 80, 7.8.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 3-71 (Judgement of the Court in Case 3-71)

C 80, 7.8.1971

### Cases struck off

Radiation de l'affaire 60-70 (Case 60-70)

C 80, 7.8.1971

### III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

#### COMMISSION

5266

Traités instituant les Communautés européennes  
Traités portant révision de ces traités  
Documents annexes  
(Treaties establishing the European Communities  
Treaties amending these treaties  
Annexed documents)  
1971. 833 pp. (d,f,i,n)

Bfrs 500

1045

Fourth General Report on the Activities of the Communities - 1970  
1971. 444 pp. (d,f,i,n,e) Bfrs 200; £sd 1.13.6  
£p 1.67½; \$4.00

Bulletin of the European Communities  
Index 1969  
1971. 124 pp. (d,f,i,n,e)

Bfrs 15; £sd 0.2.6  
\$0.30

#### Statistics

##### *Periodicals and Yearbooks*

General statistics  
Monthly (d/f/i/n/e)  
(5453) 1971. No. 6  
Price per issue  
Annual subscription

Bfrs 50  
Bfrs 550

Statistiques fiscales. 1965-1969  
(Tax statistics. 1965-1969)  
(5326) 1971. 111 pp. (d/f)

Bfrs 100

Commerce extérieur: statistique mensuelle  
(Foreign trade: monthly statistic)  
Monthly (d/f)  
(5454) 1971. No. 6  
Price per issue  
Annual subscription

Bfrs 50  
Bfrs 500

Commerce extérieur: Tableaux analytiques CST  
(Foreign trade: Analytical tables CST)  
Import: 482 pp. + XVIII pp.  
Export: 846 pp. + XVIII pp.

Bfrs 150  
Bfrs 250

*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 the departments of the Communities and the national administrations.

These publications as well as those mentioned "free" can be obtained at:

*Commission of the European Communities*  
*Service de renseignement et de diffusion des documents*  
*Rue de la Loi, 200*  
*1040 BRUXELLES*

Publications not issued free can be obtained from the sales offices listed on p. 3 of the cover of this Bulletin.

Statistiques tarifaires (Code numérique statistique de la nomenclature du Tarif douanier commun des Communautés européennes) [Tariff statistics (Statistical numeral code of the nomenclature of the Customs Tariff of the European Communities)] 1970. 124 pp. (f; d,i,n : refer to CCT updated to 1.1.1970)	Limited distribution
Statistiques industrielles (Industrial statistics) Quarterly. (d/f/i/n) (5408) 1971. No. 1 Price per issue Annual subscription	Bfrs 75 Bfrs 300
Energy statistics Quarterly. (d/f/i/n/e) (5369) 1971. No 1-2 Price per issue Annual subscription	Bfrs 100 Bfrs 500
Prix agricoles (Agricultural prices) (Monthly (d/f) (17.277) 1971. No. 6	Very limited distribution
Statistiques mensuelles du sucre (Monthly sugar statistics) (Monthly (d/f) (17.283) 1971. No. 5	Very limited distribution
Statistique mensuelle de la viande (Monthly meat statistics) (Monthly (d/f) (5360) 1971. No. 4-5	Very limited distribution
Notes rapides — Statistiques du charbon (Brief Notes — Coal statistics) 1971. May and June (d/f/i/n)	Very limited distribution
Note rapide — Sidérurgie Brief Notes — Iron and steel 1971. No. VII (d/f/i/n)	Very limited distribution

## Serials

Statistiques générales Série spéciale : Les tableaux entrées-sorties 1965 (General statistics Special series: The 1965 input-output tables) 1970. 6 issues (f + language of the country concerned) Price of the 6 issues Price per issue	Bfrs 700 Bfrs 150
Issued and to be published issues:	
1 — Méthodologie communautaire des tableaux entrées-sorties 1965 (d/f)	
2 — Tableau entrées-sorties Italie (f/i)	
3 — Tableau entrées sorties France (d/f)	



- 4 — Tableau entrées-sorties Belgique  
(f/n)
- 5 — Tableau entrées-sorties Pays-Bas  
(f/n)
- 6 — Tableau entrées-sorties Allemagne
- [1 — Community methodology of the 1965 input-output tables  
(d/f)
- 2 — Input-output tables: Italy  
(f/i)
- 3 — Input-output tables: France  
(d/f)
- 4 — Input-output tables: Belgium  
(f/n)
- 5 — Input-output tables: Netherlands  
(f/n) In preparation
- 6 — Input-output tables: Germany  
(d/f)] In preparation

Statistiques sociales

(Social statistics)

1971. 6 issues + supplement

Price per issue

Bfrs 100

Annual subscription

Bfrs 400

Issued:

No. 1 — Statistiques harmonisées des gains horaires bruts, de la durée hebdomadaire du travail offerte et de l'emploi salarié dans l'industrie (octobre 1970)

(d/f/i/n)

Supplément: Le coût de la main-d'œuvre dans les industries de la Communauté — Rérustats préliminaires — 1969

(d/f/i/n)

[No. 1 — Harmonized statistics of gross earnings per hour, number of hours worked per week and wage earners in industry — October 1970

(d/f/i/n)

Supplement: Labour costs in Community industry — Preliminary results — 1969

(d/f/i/n)]

Statistique agricole

Série spéciale: Enquête sur la structure des exploitations agricoles.

Résultats récapitulatifs par circonscription d'enquête — 1966/67

(Agricultural statistic

Special series: Survey on the structure of farm units. Recapitulatory results by area surveyed — 1966/67)

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1 — Communauté, États membres  
(d/f/i/n/e)

2 — Allemagne (RF) — Régions  
(d)

3 — France — Régions  
(f)

## External relations

### *Enlargement.*

Opinion submitted by the Commission to the Council on relations between the enlarged Community and those EFTA member States (including the associated Finland) which have not applied for membership of the Community (16 June 1971)  
(Supplement 3/71 — Annex to Bulletin 6-1971)  
1971. 16 pp. (d,f,i,n,e)

£sd 0.0.6; £p 0,07  
\$0.20; Bfrs 10

## Developing countries

VIII/642

Informations statistiques sur l'évolution des échanges commerciaux des EAMA, des États associés de l'Afrique de l'Est et des pays du Commonwealth de structure comparable  
(Statistical information on trade developments in the AASM, the Associated east African States and Commonwealth countries of comparable structure)  
1971. 102 pp. (f; d: *in preparation*)

Limited  
distribution

Courrier de l'association  
(Courier of the Association)  
Bi-monthly. 1971. No. 8 July/August (f)

Limited  
distribution

## Economics, monetary matters, finances

### *Economic trends*

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community  
Monthly. 1971. No. 6 (f/i, d/n, e/n)  
Price per issue

£sd 0.5.0; £p 0,25  
\$0.60; Bfrs 30

8068

Report of the results of the business surveys carried out among heads of enterprises in the Community  
Published three times a year. 1970. No. 3 (d,f,i,n,e)  
Price per issue

£sd 0.8.0; \$1.00  
Bfrs 50  
£sd 1.1.0; \$2.50  
Bfrs 125

Annual subscription

### *Economic policy*

20791/II/1970

Perspectives pour 1975  
Évolution globale et problèmes de politique économique dans la Communauté  
1<sup>re</sup> partie: Perspectives et problèmes au niveau communautaire  
2<sup>e</sup> partie: Projection des pays membres  
1971. 1<sup>re</sup> partie: 1971 pp., 2<sup>e</sup> partie: 108 pp (d,f)  
(Future outlook 1975)  
General developments and economic policy problems in the Community  
Part I: Outlook and problems at the Community level  
Part II: Projection for Member Countries  
1971. Part I: 191 pp.; Part II: 108 pp. (d,f)

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(Documentation for teachers — Vocational training)  
Quarterly. 1971 No. 1 (d/f/i/n) Limited  
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450/V/71

La reconversion des travailleurs qui quittent l'agriculture  
La situation et les problèmes dans les six pays de la CEE  
Rapport de synthèse  
(The resettlement of workers leaving agriculture  
The situation and the problems in the six countries of the EEC  
Consolidated report)  
1971. 84 pp. (f,i; d,n: in preparation) Limited  
distribution

### *File on hygiene and industrial medicine* *Collection d'hygiène et de médecine du travail*

16742

No. 11 — Aide-mémoire pour la pratique de l'examen de la  
fonction ventilatoire par la spiropgraphie  
2<sup>e</sup> édition revue et complétée  
(No. 11 — Manual on the practical study of spiropgraphic ventila-  
tion processes  
2nd edition revised and enlarged  
1971. 127 pp. (f; d,i,n: in preparation) Limited  
distribution

## Agriculture

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles  
Échanges commerciaux  
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets trade)  
Irregular. 1971 No. 1 — January/April (VI/1470/71)  
No. 2 — December/April (VI/3013/71) Limited  
(d/f/i/n) distribution

### *Internal information on agriculture*

No. 57 — Agriculture et politique agricole de quelques pays de  
l'Europe occidentale  
II. Danemark  
(No. 57 — Agriculture and agricultural policy of some west Euro-  
pean countries  
II. Denmark)  
1970. pag. diff. (d,f) Limited  
distribution

No. 62 — Enseignements à tirer en agriculture d'expérience des  
« Revolving Funds »  
(No. 62 — Information obtained in agriculture from experience  
with Revolving Funds)  
1970. 97 pp. (d,f) Limited  
distribution

No. 66 — Agriculture et politique agricole de quelques pays de  
l'Europe occidentale  
V. Royaume-Uni  
(No. 66 — Agriculture and agricultural policy of some west Euro-  
pean countries  
V. United Kingdom)  
1970. 294 pp. + Statistical annexe + XVI pp. (d,f) Limited  
distribution

No. 72 — Possibilités et conditions de développement des systèmes de production agricole extensifs dans la CEE  
(No 72 — Development potential and conditions of non-intensive agricultural production in the EEC)  
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## Industry — Science — Technics

### *Studies — Industry Series*

8284

No. 4 — Les industries aéronautiques et spatiales de la Communauté, comparées à celles de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis  
Rapport général. Tome 1 à Tome 5  
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£sd 4.08,0; \$10.00  
£p 4,15; Bfrs 500

CAMAC Bulletin

A publication of the ESONE Committee  
Irregular. 1971. No. 1. June (e)

Free

(Technical Bulletin which is designed to interest manufacturers and users of Camac equipment, principally in Europe but also in other countries. It contains information on the regulations drawn up by the ESONE Committee (an association of representatives of European research institutes) on electronic equipment used for measurement and control purposes)

“Euro-abstracts” Scientific and technical publications and patents  
Monthly. 1971, Vol. 9. No. 6 (Multilingual)  
Annual subscription

£sd 8.10.9  
\$20.50; Bfrs 1.025  
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for the subscribers

1970. Vol. 8. Annual index (Multilingual)

(Periodical abstracts Journal covering scientific and technical publications of the European Communities)

## Transport

### *Studies — Transport Series*

8255

No. 2 — Problèmes posés par l'application pratique d'une tarification pour l'utilisation des infrastructures routières  
(No. 2 — Problems posed by the practical application of a tariff on the use of road infrastructures)  
1970. 168 pp. (d,f,i,n)

£sd 2.1.6; \$5.00  
Bfrs 250

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### *Investments and financial aid ECSC*

8353

Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté  
Rapport sur l'enquête 1971  
Situation au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1971

(Investments in Community coal and steel industries  
Report on the survey 1971  
Situation at 1 January 1971  
1971. 92 pp. (d,f,i,n)

£sd 1.13.6; £p 1,67½  
\$4.000; Bfrs 200

*Administration and finances — Financial control*

CEE

CC/17/71

La Commission de contrôle

Rapport relatif aux comptes de l'exercice 1970

1<sup>er</sup> volume : Introduction générale

Première partie : les gestions budgétaires

2<sup>e</sup> volume : Deuxième partie : les Fonds de développement

(Audit Committee)

Report on the accounts of financial year 1970

Volume 1: General introduction

Part 1: budgetary management

Volume 2: Part. 2: Development Funds

1971. Vol. 1: 168 pp.; Vol. 2: 56 pp. (f, d,i,n: in preparation)

Limited  
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CECA

17290

Rapport du Commissaire aux comptes, Jacques de Staercke, pour  
l'exercice 1970

(Report of the Auditor, Jacques de Staercke, for financial  
year 1970)

1971. 150 pp. (f; d,i,n: in preparation)

Limited  
distribution

*Consultative Committee — ECSC*

16853

Manuel (16<sup>e</sup> édition)

[Manual (16th edition)]

1971. 99 pp. (d,f)

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*Catalogues*

Selected articles

Brussels: EC. Commission. Central documentation services

Bi-monthly (multilingual)

1971. Vol. VIII. No. 11

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distribution

List of additions

Brussels: EC. Commission. Central library

Monthly (multilingual)

1971. Nos. 4 and 5

Limited  
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Selected articles

Luxembourg: EC. Commission. Library

1971. No. 174 (multilingual)

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C.C.P. La Source 31058-88

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FF 14,—; Bfrs 130,—

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Europe université  
2, rue Mérimée, 75 — Paris 16<sup>e</sup>

Newsletter on the common agricultural  
policy  
(Information Bulletin)  
Irregular. 1971 No. 7  
(475/X/71) (d,f,i,n,e)  
Limited distribution

*Publishing office*  
Press and information service of the  
European Communities  
Rue de la Loi 200 — 1040 Bruxelles

Industry — research — technology  
(Information Bulletin)  
Weekly. 1971. Nos. 103 to 106  
(d,f,i,n,e) Free

European Studies  
Teacher's series  
1971. No. 71 (e)  
Annual subscription: 10s.  
(— The textile industry in Britain and the  
EEC  
— Europe's currencies 1914 to 1932  
— The European Community, the United  
Kingdom and world population trends  
— Economic problems in Belgium's Wal-  
lonia)

## IV. JUST PUBLISHED

### 5307-71 — Transport Statistics — 1969 Yearbook

1971 — pp. 347 + 3 maps (german/french/italian/dutch)  
BF 50,—; FF 5,50; DM 4,—; Lit 650,—; Fl 4,—

This publication is divided up into three parts. Part I contains data on the transport statistics programme, viz. the results relating to railways, inland navigation and road haulage. This part is further subdivided into infrastructure, rolling stock, professional structure, technical operation and commercial operation. Part II covers ocean and air transport and oil pipelines. As there is no fixed programme of definitions or methods for Part II of this brochure, most of the figures being taken from national publications, the results do not provide the same degree of comparability as makes Part I particularly valuable. Since the adoption of the uniform Nomenclature of merchandise for transport statistics (NST) there has been a marked improvement in the comparability of ocean transport statistics.

This year part III, "Results of special studies and surveys" contains :

- a) the results of sample surveys relating to the road haulage of merchandise in the Member States (not including international road haulage);
- b) the annual mileages of the various categories of vehicles;
- c) road accidents;
- d) the results of surveys on the cost of infrastructures in 1966 :
  - (i) expenditure on road infrastructures;
  - (ii) the use of transport infrastructures; roads and navigable shipping lanes;
  - (iii) charges, duties and taxes levied on road transport;
- e) the cost of labour in the road haulage sector in 1967.

### 6831-70 — European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (SEC)

1971 — pp. 251 (german, french, italian; dutch, english in preparation)  
BF 250,—; FF 27,80; DM 18,35; Lit 3 120,—; Fl 18,—

After several years of work undertaken by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in collaboration with the national Statistical Offices of the Member Countries, it has been found possible to devise a common system of national accounting answering to the requirements of the economic and social policy of the European Communities.

The uniform definitions and nomenclature of the new "European system of integrated economic accounts" (SEC) representing the Community version of the United Nations revised accounting system, should provide a coherent quantitative description of the economies of the Member Countries and the common economic language essential for the various analyses and forecasts involved in the examination and orientation of economic policies.

Unlike the former United Nations' and OECD system hitherto used by the Community, the SEC not only provides more information in the field of production operations (entry-exit tables) and financial operations (financial accounts) but also a more detailed description of distribution operations, and, in general, greater accuracy and consistency of terms and definitions.



These features should result in a more complete and detailed understanding of Community economic and financial structures and developments and a better comparability of the data between Member States.

## 7251-71 — Energy Statistics — Yearbook 1970

1971 — pp. 378 + 7 maps (german/french/italian/dutch/english)  
BF 175,—; FF 20,—; DM 13,—; Lit 2 200; Fl 13,—

The yearbook "Energy Statistics" is divided into three parts :

- the first points out by short comments the principal events in the energy field during 1969;
- the second one gives basic data of the Energy sector and the "Overall energy balance-sheet" of the Community and of each member country;
- the third one is listing the balance-sheets and the additional statistics available for each source of energy.

## 8255-70 — Transport Series No. 2 — Problems arising from the practical application of a system of charges for the use of road transport infrastructures

1971 — pp. 168 (german, french, dutch; italian in preparation)  
BF 250,—; FF 28,—; DM 18,30; Lit 3 120,—; Fl 18,—; £sd 2.1.6; £p 2,7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; \$ 5,—

The Commission published in 1965 its first volume in the transport series of its collection of studies, this being a report drawn up by a group of economists on the subject of "Options of the tariff policy in transport". This report examined the general problems arising from the application of a system of charges for the use of transport infrastructures and a broad analysis of the main solutions possible. As the authors themselves have emphasized, the report was not intended as a detailed statement on how to apply these solutions.

Having regard to the need to work out proposals for the application of a system of charges for the use of infrastructures, the Commission took the obvious course of examining the relevant problems in further detail.

It authorized M. René Malcor, Director General of the Public Works Department, Paris, to elucidate the problems arising from the application of such a system of charges in the road transport sector, the system itself being based on the application of economic tolls and the necessity of balancing the budget.

M. Malcor made a detailed study of the various possible solutions, bearing in mind work already done in this field in Europe and the USA.

His study contains (1) a detailed account of the theory of charging for the use of infrastructures, and (2) some succinct proposals on the planning of a system of taxes on vehicles and fuels, and the dues and tolls at present in force.

**8267-70 — Competition — Approximation of Legislation Series No 9 — The effects of national price controls in the European Economic Community**

1971 — pp. 168 (german, french, italian, dutch, english)  
BF 200,—; FF 22,50; DM 14,50; Lit 2 500; Fl 14,50; £sd 1.13.6; £p 1,67<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; \$ 4,—

Mr. Westphal, under the direction of Professor Jürgensen, for many years head of the Institut für europäische Wirtschaftspolitik of Hamburg University, deserves praise for the attempt he has made to study exhaustively the impact of national price provisions in the European Economic Community. His study is based on a list of current price provisions (situation 1968) drawn up in co-operation with Member State experts. It works out the effects of the national price provisions, first in a closed economy and secondly in an open economy; a distinction being made between provisions to influence and control price formation and provisions to regulate price levels directly.

**8305-70 — Competition — Approximation of Legislation Series No 15 — Corporation Tax and Individual Income Tax in the European Communities**

1971 — pp. 44 (german, french, italian, dutch, english)  
BF 100,—; FF 11,—; DM 7,30; Lit 1 250,—; Fl 7,30; £sd 0.16.6; £p 0,82<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; \$ 2,—

Tax harmonization involves the important and urgent task of aligning the structures of corporation tax in the Community, and consequently the question of the taxation of undistributed versus that of distributed corporate profits. The present study looks into the main aspects of this exceedingly difficult subject. It has been carried out by Professor A.J. van den Tempel at the request of the Commission of the European Communities.

The terms of reference for the study were :

- (i) to examine the case for mitigation of economic double taxation of dividends;
- (ii) to give a comparative account of the economic, financial and social implications, as regards relations between member countries and relations between the Community and non-member countries, of different methods of doing so;
- (iii) to examine the disadvantages for the Community having a variety of corporation tax structures in the various member countries, and to suggest ways and means of mitigating these disadvantages until such time as a harmonized system of corporation tax enters into force.

**8353-70 — Investments in the Community coalmining and iron and steel industries — Report on the 1971 Survey**

1971 — pp. 92 (german, french, italian, dutch, english)  
BF 200,—; FF 22,50; DM 14,50; Lit 2 500; Fl 14,50; £sd 1.13.6; £p 1,67<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; \$ 4,—

The European Coal and Steel Community has, at the beginning of each year since 1953, conducted a Survey of investment in capital projects either made or planned by Community companies. This Survey makes it possible to determine probable trends in production potential by sectors of activity and by large economic regions of the Community.

The results of the Survey covering the period up to 1st January 1971 have been published under the title "Capital Expenditure in the Community Coal and Steel Industries - Report on the 1971 Survey". The data assembled have been analysed according to sectors of activity and economic regions. They are illustrated by several graphs and figures.

## Eur 4720 — Occupational rehabilitation and resettlement of the disabled

1971 — pp. 555 (german, french, italian, dutch, english)  
BF 250,— (only obtainable from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, POB 1003, Luxembourg 1)

Should the reintegration of the disabled be pursued solely for social and human reasons, or should economic considerations play a part? Can the same chances of success be given to all disabled persons, without jeopardising technical aspects and without exceeding budgetary limits? Among the methods currently being tried, particularly with a view to assisting the transition from medical rehabilitation to occupational rehabilitation, which are the most appropriate? What part can cooperation between the Member Countries and the Institutions of the Community play in this field? The Symposium has attempted to answer these questions and has at least provided a review of the present situation with regard to this problem.

### *Contents*

1. The preparation of the disabled person for employment
  - From the concept of invalidity to that of a handicap
  - The present role of rehabilitation medicine
  - Occupational rehabilitation
  - Vocational training
2. Resettlement of the disabled person
  - Legislation of Member Countries of the Community
  - Resettlement in a normal working environment
  - Resettlement in sheltered employment
3. Points of view
  - The point of view of the disabled person
  - The point of view of the employers
  - The point of view of the workers
  - The point of view of the industrial medicine experts
4. Synopsis and conclusions

## Euro-Spectra

Quarterly review (german, french, italian, dutch, english)

Annual Subscription : Europe : BF 125,—; Other countries : BF 175,—

Single copy : Europe BF 40,—; Other countries : BF 50,—

No. 3 of this periodical has just been published. It particularly contains the following articles :

*Hartwig Benzler : Uranium enrichment* (page 66)

For a number of reasons the different methods of enriching uranium have lately become a focal point of interest again. This paper reviews the basic features and the foreseeable development potential of those among them which are most used.

*Pierre Lemoine and Gerhard Will : The "Brown fumes"* (page 73)

An atmospheric pollution problem : the control of "brown fumes" in oxygen-blown steelworks.

*Christian Garric : Remote sensing* (page 81)

A field that Europe has neglected : the observation of the earth's resources from aircraft and spacecraft.

*Gaston Grison : The creation of a community system of radioactive waste dumps* (page 91)

*Technical notes* (page 95)

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## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR RESEARCH INTO EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The Commission of the European Communities awards ten scholarships for research into the various aspects of European integration.

The scholarships are available to young postgraduate research students and assistant and junior lecturers at institutes for European studies, research institutes or universities, who are studying European integration either individually or as a team.

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The Commission of the European Communities may contribute a sum not exceeding Bfrs. 25.000 to the cost of publishing the study.

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