

Management Committee

CD (78) 4 final

Report on the creation of a catalogue of Community legal instruments

(Report submitted to the Institutions
by the Management Committee of
the Office for Official Publications
of the European Communities

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PREFACE

This report drawn up by an ad hoc Working Party set up by the Management Committee of the Publications Office at the request of the Institutions.

The Working Party was made up of representatives of the Institutions and experts from the nine Member States and worked under the direction of the Commission.

The Management Committee of the Office adopted the report and is submitting its conclusions for approval by the Institutions.

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The document consists of a concise report on the principal matters discussed by the Working Party and the conclusions reached, the more technical developments being discussed in Annexes 1 to 6.

An example of the typography used in the catalogue and an extract from the index are given in Annexes B and C. Annex A contains a list of the members of the Working Party.

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I. BACKGROUND

1. The idea of entrusting the Institutions¹ with the task of publishing a catalogue of Community legal instruments is set out formally and explicitly in a memo from the Danish delegation sent to the Council on 23 September 1974².

The Danish document recommends that a study be carried out of "the possibility of compiling registers on a regular basis at a Community level of all instruments in force which are valid for a longer period" than day to day management instruments. "These registers would replace national registers which are kept, for example, in the Federal Republic of Germany, in the United Kingdom and in Denmark"³. The text draws on past experience to emphasize that it is "important, when applying Community secondary legislation, to have such a register available as rapidly as possible after all the Official Journals⁴ for a given year have been published".

¹This term covers the Institutions of the European Communities including the Economic and Social Committee.

²The memo of 30 August 1974 from the Danish delegation (Doc. R/2444/74 (JUR 148) was forwarded to the Council under cover of a letter dated 23 September 1974. However, this idea was behind several of the Institutions' earlier publications such as the "Collected Acts of the Secretariat-General of the Council", the "Catalogue of current legal instruments enacting secondary Community legislation and of associated Community conventions" drawn up by the Legal Service of the Commission or the compendium published by the European Parliament under the title "Europe Today".

³These registers include, in particular, the "Fundstellennachweis für das Recht der Europäischen Gemeinschaften", "Secondary Legislation of the European Communities" and the "E.F. Lovregister". Some of these publications have in the meantime ceased to appear. For reasons connected with their subject-matter and their basic structure, none of these catalogues was really complete. These publications did, however, set a precedent, and can now be used as a point of reference.

⁴Official Journal of the European Communities, referred to in this Report as the "Official Journal" or "OJ".

2. The compiling of a catalogue of Community law formed the subject-matter of two Council (Ministers of Justice) instruments of 26 November 1974, the first a declaration relating to the subdivision of the Official Journal and the possibility of publishing a catalogue of Community instruments in force ¹ and the second a resolution on the computerization of Community legal documents ².

3. The Council resolution on the computerization of Community law provided for an ad hoc Working Party to be set up to examine to what extent the computerization of legal documentation could facilitate "the drawing up of catalogues of Community law".

In its declaration on the Official Journal, the Council requested the Management Committee of the Office for Official Publications ³ to "examine, together with other measures aimed at improving the presentation of Community instruments in Community publications, the possibility of publishing a catalogue of Community instruments".

4. Since 1952, the body of Community law has continued to grow steadily, a process which gained momentum in the 1960's with the implementation of the common agricultural policy. This flurry of legislative activity induced the institutions in 1968 to split up the Official Journal and to publish legislation in a separate volume ("L" editions - Legislatio).

¹ see Document R/311/75 (JUR 14)

² see OJ No C 20. 28 January 1975, p.2.

³ The Management Committee of the Office for Official Publications consists inter alia of the Secretaries-General of the Institutions.

In order to facilitate consultation of the "L" edition, which had been hindered by the considerable amount of agricultural legislation, a new measure, which appears to be of minor importance, was adopted at the beginning of 1974. This consisted in using different type in the index to the Official Journal to distinguish agricultural measures of day to day management from other instruments with a longer period of validity¹.

5. On the strength of a report submitted in 1976 by the Management Committee of the Publications Office, in accordance with the terms of reference received from the Council², the Institutions felt that they could go no further in restructuring the Official Journal, the fundamental role of which was to report all the legislative activities of the Communities, a task which was already complicated by the multilingual nature of the Community.

The Institutions, however, supported the proposal by the Management Committee formally recommending the creation of a Community catalogue whose compilation would be entrusted to the Commission in its capacity as management body.

By employing modern techniques, a catalogue of this kind can, in view of the enormous volume of Community legislation, constitute an effective documentary instrument for the dissemination of Community law.

¹The titles of agricultural measures of day to day management are printed in the index in light type; the titles of other instruments are marked with an asterix and printed in bold type.

²See Document CD/76/12 final of 24 February 1976.

6. When agreeing to the creation of the catalogue¹, the Council requested the Commission to draw up in advance, in conjunction with national experts, a report on the possibility of using for this purpose the Celex computerized documentation system. This report, to be distributed to all the Institutions, was also to contain a breakdown of expenditure to enable the cost of the project to be estimated as accurately as possible¹.

Since this approach was shared by all the Institutions, a Working Party was set up in 1977 under the auspices of the Management Committee of the Office for Official Publications. This Working Party, composed of national experts and representatives of the Institutions and whose members are listed in Annex A, held four meetings with Mme Bauer-Bernet of the Legal Service of the Commission in the chair. The results of its deliberations are set out in this report.

¹The Council delivered its opinion at its 426th meeting, held on 13 December 1976 (See Doc. R/2707/76 (JUR 111) of 15 November 1976).

²In its opinion (SEC(76) 5157 final), the Commission adopted a similar attitude. The Commission specified, in addition, that it would find it impossible to assume responsibility for a task of such magnitude as producing the catalogue, unless the necessary staff were provided.

II. TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE WORKING PARTY

7. The Working Party's terms of reference were defined in document R/2707/76 (JUR 111) of 15 November 1976 containing the Council opinion referred to above.

This document points out that the report to be drawn up concerning the possibility of using the Celex system for the creation of a catalogue of Community legal instruments must take account particularly of the observations of the German delegation.

8. Referring to the existence of the "Fundstellennachweis für das Recht der Europäischen Gemeinschaften", the German delegation laid particular emphasis on the links to be established between the proposed catalogue and the Celex computerized documentation system set up by the Commission, and stated that the facilities already at the Commission's disposal should be employed for work on the catalogue.

In support of its views, the German delegation pointed out in particular that:

- (a) the first step should be a systematic examination to see whether the information stored in Celex was complete and fully up to date, and to make use of national indexes and other documentation obtainable from the Community institutions;
- (b) it must then be decided what information relating to each legal instrument should be collected in the catalogue, and in what form;
- (c) as soon as it had been ascertained that all the material required for producing the catalogue had been stored under the Celex system, that system should be used to point out the catalogue using a suitable printing programme;
- (d) after the first edition of the catalogue had been produced, subsequent updating work should be regularly carried out using the system, and information about new legal instruments and amendments to instruments in force should be stored directly under the Celex system.

III. APPROACH OF THE WORKING PARTY

9. Although the task of drawing up the Community catalogue is admittedly simplified by using the inter-institutional Celex system, the catalogue cannot at present be conceived of as a direct by-product of that system.

Optimum coordination between Celex and the catalogue can be achieved only by ensuring appropriate design and operating arrangements particularly during the initial period, the ultimate objective being automatic compilation of the catalogue with the assistance of suitable programmes that will have to be developed.

Having assessed the existing coverage of the Celex system¹ it is seen to be necessary, in the light of the definition of the catalogue and the said assessment, to complete the multilingual Celex input in the case of certain fields and headings covered by the catalogue². Publication of the catalogue will thus provide an opportunity to achieve further progress in rendering Celex system operational.

10. In view of the presumed needs of users as well as of the existing and potential applications of Celex, the proposed catalogue can be defined as follows:

The Community catalogue should be an analytical and cumulative index of Community secondary legislation³ arranged according to subject, produced annually and contained in a single volume.

The catalogue should contain not only binding provisions of Community law but should reflect essential Community activities. It will, therefore, refer to instruments which are more in the nature of policy instruments, such as Council resolutions, some of which have, moreover, paved the way for the legislative action.

¹Annex 1

²Annexes 2 and 5

³The Community Treaties, on which such legislation is based, have already formed the subject matter of studies and specialized indexes. The catalogue, which will refer to them in a legal bases index (see point 13 and Annex A), will also have to make appropriate references to any evolutionary process they might undergo.

11. It is in the interests of users that every chapter in the catalogue should be largely self-contained, that is to say it should contain the bulk of the relevant information. This can be achieved by leaving out instruments each covering a wide range of subjects, although only certain instruments would be excluded (references to amending instruments would be included) and, in addition, this would be off-set as regards quantity by cutting down to a single line information pertaining to related instruments (amending instruments lacking any separate purpose).

12. The information on each instrument collected in the catalogue (except for instruments each covering a wide range of subjects and the related instruments referred to above) should be the following¹:

- (i) document number
- (ii) title
- (iii) reference to the Official Journal
- (iv) reference to amending instruments (specifying OJ)

13. With regard to indexes which could enhance the value of the catalogue, the Working Party agreed to the optional inclusion of a subject index and a chronological index of amendments. The Working Party was, however, firmly in favour of a legal bases index which it regarded as being of considerable significance².

However, compiling such indexes would require a considerable amount of manual work irrespective of the amount of work already done in this field. It would therefore be possible to incorporate them into the catalogue only gradually.

14. A detailed draft has been drawn up, on the basis of studies, relating to the structure of the catalogue³.

¹Annex 3

²Annex 4

³Annexes 4 and C

The usefulness of the catalogue is to a great extent linked to the way in which it is arranged. In view of the extremely rapid development of the subjects, experience has shown that this arrangement could not be modelled solely on the structure of the Treaties.

The Working Party, therefore, preferred the creation of a catalogue based on subject headings as stated in point 10.

To ensure that the catalogue retains its effectiveness, the Working Party agreed not to subdivide it into too many separate compartments. The outline structure it has drawn up contains 17 chapters, 65 headings and 71 subheadings, 19 of which represent different sectors of agricultural activity.

However, in order to instigate the possible disadvantages of this restriction on the structure of the catalogue, the Working Party thought the catalogue should contain an index or list of key words, set out in alphabetical order, to enable the user to find, on the basis of the reference given, the classification heading or sub-heading of a particular subject.

15. The basic features of the catalogue as outlined above are illustrated by a model which is given purely as an example¹.

16. The Working Party expressed the wish that all the necessary preparations should be made for the speedy publication of the catalogue in its final form (analytical and in all the languages).

Progress could, however, be achieved gradually with regard to the information to be covered. In order to expedite publication of the catalogue, coverage could extend over two editions, that is to say over approximately two years. Users would obviously be informed of this in the most appropriate manner.

The first edition of the catalogue could be designed to include only binding instruments of secondary legislation³ which would represent the bulk of its content.

The second edition, which would be published a year later, would also cover non-binding legislation, agreements and conventions concluded by the Communities, supplementary law, and instruments more in the nature of policy instruments relating to Community activities.

¹Annex C

²Regulations, decisions, EEC/EAEC directives, ECSC recommendations

³EEC/Euratom recommendations and opinions

The catalogue can thus be regarded as being capable of change and development. It should be possible in the light of experience gained and as a result of constant checks on the degree to which public authorities and other users remain satisfied, for the competent institutions to make such improvements to the catalogue as may prove necessary in the course of time.

IV. STAFF AND FINANCE

17. The Working Party found that the computerized legal documentation system required the application of additional resources in order to realize the full value of the catalogue.

Since the catalogue has become a Community initiative, the problems raised by its production will have to be the subject of specific budgetary decisions.

The creation of the catalogue coincides with a stage in the development of Celex. This development is outlined in a plan which is being studied and whose purpose is to render Celex files accessible to the public. It is based on an inter-institutional five-year input plan¹.

The action to be taken in connection with the catalogue will, to some extent, overlap with this plan. Nonetheless, it is designed to satisfy a more immediate goal and must thus be implemented more speedily. Compilation of the catalogue represents a fresh task for Celex. The success of the venture involves a number of specific operations, some of which will benefit the system as a whole.

A distinction must be drawn between the initial stage of producing the catalogue when very considerable resources will have to be mobilized over a period of approximately two years, and the day-to-day management stage which will be partially incorporated in the computerized system.

¹Annex 5

The initial stage involves, in substance, two kinds of work:

- (a) input work relating to instruments which have already been stored (to be verified or completed) or instruments to be stored in order to cover the backlog (sectors and languages not covered) or for the purpose of regular updating.

There are, in all, in the case of binding rules of secondary legislation alone, approximately 30 000 titles or references to be verified, analysed or encoded;

- (b) programming and technical management involving operational analysis, programming proper and programme and computer data management.

In view of the permanently insufficient number of staff allocated to Celex¹, it will be possible to carry out the work on the first edition of the catalogue only by bringing the staff complement up to the required strength; the additional requirement being assessed in Annex 5 at:

Staff	A	B	C
year	1 1/4	3	2

In view of its cyclical nature, part of this work could be assigned to temporary staff or contracted out to specialist firms, particularly as regards encoding the backlog². The national authorities concerned could also be asked to cooperate as was done in the past with regard to certain languages. The additional work required (not including management) for the second edition of the catalogue, which should complete the initial stage, may be estimated at 35% of the work envisaged for the first edition.

¹The Commission staff assigned to Celex consists of : 1A, 2LA, 1B 1C and 3 staff under contract (present figure). It should be noted that the three A and LA lawyers are responsible for administrative, conceptual, and related tasks (requests for information, training, external relations) which correspondingly reduces their availability for producing and verifying files. It is useful to compare with these figures the respective staff complements of certain national centres (monolingual): JURIS system (Federal Republic of Germany): 77 persons - Centro elettronico di documentazione: over 36 persons.

²At the present rate of BFR 10 per entry of 80 characters, the estimated expenditure for all languages should be in the order of BFR1 100 000 (= EUA 27 225) for approximately 22 000 titles (each averaging five lines) or 110 000 entries (records).

Only at this price will it be possible, during the initial stage, to carry out within the stipulated periods the very considerable amount of work which is clearly necessary for the catalogue to be published¹.

Publication of the Community catalogue must be regarded as a public service and therefore requires the assignment of permanent staff capable of providing the necessary continuity and guaranteeing the degree of quality and regularity of production on which the success of the undertaking depends.

During the day-to-day management stage, which will benefit from the staff provided initially, it will be possible to reduce the necessary established staff somewhat to:

Posts	1 A	2 B	1 C
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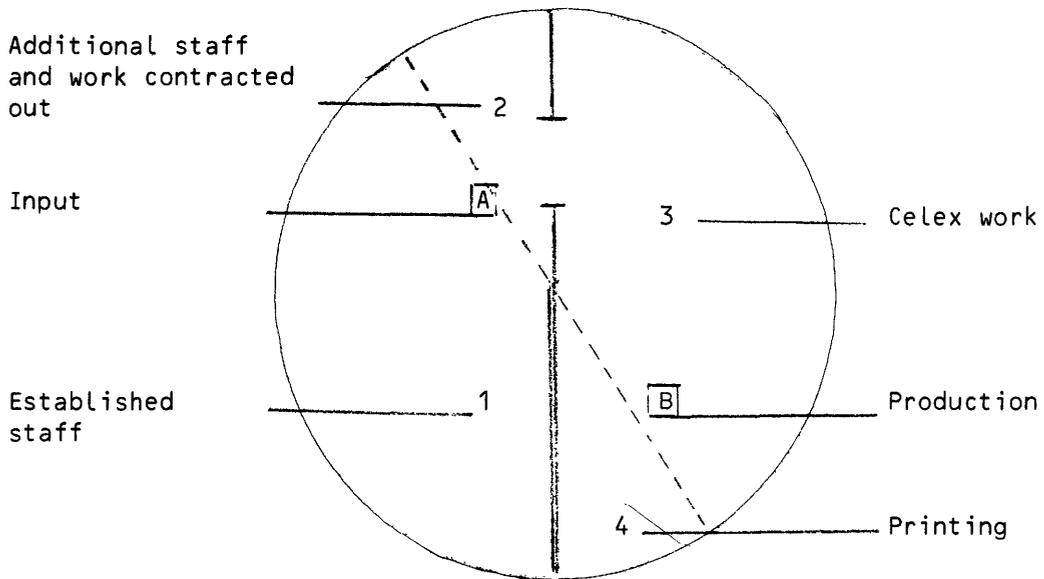
18. The cost of producing the catalogue must be appraised on the basis of the quality of the magnetic tape submitted to the printers. If the content of the magnetic tape is up to standard in each language, the cost of producing one copy of the catalogue should be about BFR175, which figure represents the cost of actual printing and type-setting and the cost of the initial data processing investment .

Where the content of the magnetic tape is not up to standard, the cost of producing each catalogue could vary between about BFR175 and BFR300 (EUC 4.35 and 7.50)

As stated in Annex 6, these figures, which are given merely as a guide, are provided on the basis of approaches made, with the agreement of the Publications Office, to one of the printers at present responsible for printing the Official Journal.

¹ The initial phase is scheduled to extend over a period of two years, as stated in Annexes 2 and 5.

It should be noted, however, that the total cost of the project will in the final analysis remain the same irrespective of the way in which expenditure is allocated between the various fields, as the following diagram shows:



A: any variation in 1 will affect 2
Any variation in A will affect B, 3
B: any variation in 3 will affect 4

19. On the basis of the least favourable arrangement in relation to costs, Annex 6 fixes the maximum selling price of the catalogue at BFR900¹.

This price could be increased slightly to cover a higher proportion of the costs incurred in publishing the catalogue.

In view of the close link between the catalogue and the Official Journal, the Working Party considers that it should be possible to arrange a joint subscription for the two publications.

V. SUMMARY

20. To sum up, this report, the technical aspects of which are contained in the attached annexes, is an attempt to outline the type of catalogue which should be produced at Community level, and to specify how this is to be done using the Celex system as a basis.

The attempts which have been made in some Member States to compile a catalogue of Community law show the need for such documentary aid in view of the ever increasing volume of legislative activity on the part of the Communities. The differing degrees of success which these attempts have met indicate the difficulty of the undertaking. The difficulties of producing a catalogue at Community level are even greater, since it will have to be produced in several languages. One only has to consider the possible enlargement of the Communities for this complication to become even more apparent.

Data processing systems must therefore be used in order to resolve the problems arising from the creation of a Community catalogue. The principal advantages of using such systems are the speed with which information is processed, the capacity of the memory banks, and the rational treatment of information.

¹ FBR900 = EUC 22.28

The Institutions, which will be responsible for the catalogue, already have a computerized documentation system for Community law (Celex) at their disposal. A review of the system carried out by the Party has led, however, to the conclusion that a certain amount of additional work is necessary before computerized production of the catalogue is gradually introduced.

Considerable resources, particularly in terms of staff, will therefore have to be allocated in order to redress the situation and enable full use to be made of Celex in producing the catalogue. A proportion of the work to be carried out is cyclical in nature and could, if absolutely necessary, be contracted out, particularly as regards encoding the backlog. However, the more permanent tasks should be carried out by assigning established staff to the catalogue. The catalogue must be able to guarantee the standards of precision, exactitude and regularity of production required of a public service. The task of recruiting the staff in question should be made easier by the fact that the compilation of the catalogue will coincide to some extent with a development stage in the Celex programme.

This permanent staff will also be responsible for the quality of the data delivered on magnetic tape to the printers, which will be a decisive factor in determining production costs.

The object of the production of the catalogue by the Institutions is to meet a real need which has been widely demonstrated. The catalogue is therefore aimed at a market which is potentially fairly large.

The catalogue has to be capable of evolving in the same way as the area of documentation it is intended to cover. The Institutions should, in order for the catalogue to best fulfil the purpose for which it is designed, take note of the requirements expressed by users, particularly public authorities, while retaining ultimate responsibility for the end product and its management.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

21. To conclude, the Management Committee recommends that the Institutions :
1. Approve the creation of a catalogue (in the six languages) of Community legal instruments based on the analytical model defined in this report;
 2. Provide the staff and the financial resources referred to in the report to enable full use to be made of the interinstitutional computerized documentation system for Community law (Celex) in the production and regular updating of the catalogue; resources in respect of staff have already been estimated at :
 - a) permanent staff
1A, 2B, 1C
 - b) temporary staff appointed for the initial period
 - first year (full time)
 - second year (part time : 35%)
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ A, 1B, 1C (staff/year)or
 - equivalent resources for work to be carried out externally
approximately BFR3 500 000 (= approximately EUA 100 000)
 3. Note that the cost of printing the catalogue (estimated at a maximum of BFR7 000 000 for all languages inclusive) will be allocated to the Official Journal appropriations in accordance with the scale in use between the Institutions
 4. Take the necessary decisions in good time, in order that the first edition of the catalogue covering binding secondary legislation, may appear in 1979
 5. Investigate possible ways of improving the catalogue through regular consultation of users.

ANNEX 1

Review of the Celex System

1. REVIEW OF THE CELEX SYSTEM

1.1. Documents covered

As its name indicates, the interinstitutional computerized documentation system for Community law (Celex) is used and supported by all the Institutions including the Economic and Social Committee.

The documents which Celex is to cover progressively are divided into ten headings which, under the system, are numbered as follows:

1. Treaties ¹
2. Law arising from external relations ¹
3. Binding and other secondary legislation ¹
4. Supplementary law (1)
5. Preparatory work
6. Decisions of the Court of Justice
7. National implementing measures
8. Decisions of national courts
9. Parliamentary questions
10. Legal literature

(1) The first four sections, with which the catalogue is most closely concerned, can be described in more detail as follows:

1. Treaties establishing the European Communities and treaties amending or supplementing them;
2. Law arising from the external relations maintained by the European Communities (or by Member States where their external relations are connected with those of the Communities);
3. Secondary Community legislation (whether or not binding);
4. Supplementary Community law (decisions by the representatives of the Governments of Member States meeting in the Council, international conventions concluded between Member States in accordance with Treaty provisions, etc.).

Like all the preceding catalogues published, the documents covered by a Community catalogue :

- a) must include
 - binding secondary Community legislation
- b) and possibly
 - non-binding secondary Community rules
 - law arising from external relations
 - supplementary law
 - other important instruments not falling within the above categories (1).

The lists to be drawn up for the purposes of the catalogue will thus be drawn from sections 2, 3 and 4.

1.2. Celex files

a) Binding and other legislation

All binding instruments adopted since 1952(2) are stored in the Celex system in at least one of the Community languages.

These instruments consist of :

- regulations
- decisions
- EEC/EAEC directives
- ECSC recommendations

(1) The Working Party's ideas on the substantive content of the catalogue are given in Annex 3.

(2) Day-to-day management instruments valid for a limited period, such as instruments relating to agriculture whose titles are currently printed in light type in the OJ indexes, have been excluded from the Celex system.

Decisions adopted in the form of "Beschlüsse", which are "sui generis" decisions, are also stored in the Celex system.

However, Celex does not yet cover all opinions and recommendations (EEC), which are non-binding instruments.

b) Law arising from external relations

Only the titles of agreements and conventions are stored in the Celex system (with references to the OJ). However, the Council has undertaken the necessary studies in this field, which are currently being completed.

c) Supplementary Law

This covers decisions by representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council.

d) Languages available

The languages used for the instruments stored are as follows:

1. Celex contains all of the titles in French (1).
2. Titles are currently being stored in Italian and English.
3. Titles have been partially stored in German.
4. No titles have been stored in Dutch or Danish.

It should be possible, with regard to storing the missing languages (German, Dutch, Danish), to enlist the assistance of the Member States concerned, as has successfully been done in the case of Italian and English.

(1) In capital letters only

2. IMMEDIATE PROSPECTS OF USING CELEX

2.1. Supplementary data

The information given could be usefully supplemented by a brief survey of the immediate prospects which using the Celex system offers in producing the catalogue.

The problems thrown up by this exercise served as an introduction to the Working Party in its work on devising the catalogue.

2.2. Progressive assembly of the catalogue (working plan)

The first plan submitted to the Working Party envisaged the compilation of a catalogue of Community law in the various languages in three stages:

- preliminary
- transitional
- final

2.3. Concept of progressive assembly

This programme introduced the concept of progressively assembling the catalogue. Its principal objective was to make immediate use of the information already stored in Celex, to test it and supplement it, and to create the conditions necessary for attaining the objective in view, i.e. the automatic production of the analytical catalogue.

2.4. Preliminary phase : publication of a chronological list

At present, the interinstitutional Celex system could be used to draw up a chronological list, in one language, and an analytical index of the binding instruments in force, and only relatively modest additional resources would have to be implemented in order to have data presented in a more easily digestible form than mere listing by the computer.

Completion of this preliminary stage would also provide an opportunity for covering a number of past instruments, for example instruments in force on 1 January 1973. This was the date on which the Community was enlarged, and which enabled stock to be taken of secondary Community legislation. It does not appear to be in the too far distant past, and marks approximately the time when national catalogues relating to Community law ceased to appear. Instruments which have in the meantime expired would naturally be indicated in some way (1).

2.5. Transitional stage : supplementary input and programming

This stage consists of devising and implementing ways of supplementing the Celex system with regard to the catalogue to be compiled, in particular in order to cover certain sectors, production of the catalogue in the various languages, the completion of production programmes and printing.

These operations must be completed irrespective of the programme of work adopted.

2.6. Final stage : automatic production of the catalogue

Once all the necessary data has been stored and brought regularly up-to-date using the Celex system, and the programme devised, it will be possible to gradually computerize the annual production of the analytical catalogue.

(1) The number of instruments selected was 7 570 on 1 January 1973.

ANNEX 2

Input to the catalogue

3. INITIAL APPROACH OF THE WORKING PARTY

3.1. Approach to the problem

In view of the preceding considerations, the Working Party agreed that the catalogue could not be regarded as a natural and spontaneous by-product of the Celex system. Thus in order to produce the catalogue, certain conceptual and physical alterations will have to be made, at least during the initial stage. The final objective is still to produce automatically an annual catalogue using an appropriate programming system.

The Working Party did not contest the theoretical validity of the outline given in Point 2. However, in view of the lack of resources, it wondered whether the minimalist approach should not be adopted.

3.2. Point of view of the user

The Working Party agreed that there were two approaches to the problem, depending on whether one took the point of view of the technician or the user.

The Working Party considered that it should seek the least onerous solution from the point of view of the user.

Its basic task is to define the type of catalogue which is capable of meeting the requirements of lawyers who do not have daily dealings with Community legislation, by exploring and making use of the possibilities offered by the Celex system.

3.3. Non-retrospective analytical catalogue

Lawyers wish to be able to refer to a convenient catalogue which would enable them to look up instruments in force on a particular reference date (hic et nunc).

Experience at national level would appear to show that the publication of chronological lists is of relatively little benefit.

An alphabetical catalogue would have the clear advantage of simplicity. However, prior agreement would have to be reached on the words to be used to describe classification categories. It would appear difficult to reach such agreement in view of the fact that the titles of instruments are often vague and incomplete and could not provide such classification categories. Moreover, a catalogue compiled on this basis could not ensure agreement between the languages used of the kind which one might expect from a Community catalogue (1).

The various stages should therefore be passed over and an analytical catalogue brought out immediately, using Celex, which could be improved over a period of time. It would therefore appear superfluous to make the catalogue retrospective. It will be sufficient for it to refer to instruments in force on a particular reference date 01/01/...(D-Day), according to the year of the particular edition of the catalogue (2).

(1) The problem of agreement between the languages used arose recently in connection with the Compendium of Agreements and Conventions published jointly by the Council and the Commission. In order to resolve this problem, the two institutions have adopted a classification based on a numerical code in use in the Communities.

(2) As regards instruments to be recorded, a distinction should be drawn between the first edition and subsequent editions. From the second edition onwards, the catalogue should include :

- instruments in force on reference date 01/01/... of the year in question
- instruments which came into effect or expired during the previous year.

In order to make these two categories of instrument visually distinct, they could be printed in different type. However, in order to enable the catalogue to be more easily brought up to date manually, it would be preferable to use appropriate signs.

The special problem obviously arises in connection with the first edition of the initial date to be chosen, i.e. the date on which the catalogue should begin.

4. CONTENT OF THE CATALOGUE

4.1. Basic problem

The Working Party was divided as to which of two mutually exclusive objectives, speed or perfection, should be aimed at.

Should publication of the catalogue be speeded up to the detriment of quality, or should the time factor be disregarded in order to achieve greater perfection?

In view of the limited resources and the need to fulfil an increasingly obvious need, these two objectives (speed and quality) can be reconciled only gradually in accordance with methods to be worked out.

4.2. Single volume

The Working Party was in favour of producing the catalogue in a single volume.

Under an initial compromise formula, the catalogue would consist of :

- i. an initial volume to be published quickly and containing instruments relating only to binding secondary legislation : regulations, decisions, directives, ECSC recommendations;
- ii. a second volume to be published later and containing "other" instruments, i.e. EEC/ EAEC recommendations, opinions, resolutions that are important with regard to policy, agreements and conventions concluded by the Community and possibly associated bilateral agreements.

4.3. Gradual approach

The Working Party recognized that the initial form of the catalogue might not be its definitive form.

The question was also raised whether the catalogue should not in the first instance be published quickly in an incomplete form, the missing instruments being inserted gradually.

A number of points of view were expressed in this connection.

4.4. Minimalist approach

If what may be termed the "minimalist" approach were adopted, the catalogue would list only regulations.

The Working Party rejected this solution, which, although it would have drastically reduced the difficulties of producing the catalogue, would in particular have excluded decisions.

It noted that decisions were an integral part of the rule-making process of the Communities. Some decisions could have general scope equal to that of a regulation¹.

Moreover, individual decisions having the force of precedents, as was often the case in the field of competition, could not be excluded from the catalogue.

Finally, in view of the structure of the Celex system, failure to include decisions would introduce complications in the performance of the work.

4.5. Inclusion of non-binding legal instruments

The only problem arising in connection with the inclusion in the catalogue of non-binding legal instruments (EEC/EAEC recommendations and opinions) is that of their permanence from one edition to the next.

¹ Although they are different in nature, the same considerations apply to directives (and ECSC recommendations). It would be difficult to conceive of a catalogue which did not, for example, incorporate directives harmonizing laws, which are of great importance to the development of the Community.

Even though they are clearly less important in comparison with legislative instruments in the true sense, they often constitute means of action of no little importance to the Institutions.

The fact that the Institutions attach importance to publishing them in the "L" edition of the Official Journal indicates the emphasis which they intend to place on them. These instruments must therefore be incorporated in the catalogue.

4.6. Agreements and conventions

Community law may be created as the result of agreements and conventions concluded by the Community with non-member States or international organizations. Since agreements and conventions are incorporated into Community secondary legislation by means of an internal Community instrument, generally a Council regulation, it might be possible to introduce them into the catalogue by this means.

4.7. Policy instruments

Strong emphasis was placed on the need to include in the catalogue certain policy instruments of great importance.

Community policy is often formulated by means of resolutions.

Some of these resolutions pave the way for legislative action, as in the case of economic and monetary union, education and the environment.

The exclusion of resolutions or other instruments such as the Council declaration on industrial policy might cause important information to be excluded from the catalogue.

4.8. Conclusions (summary)

(i) It would not appear desirable to produce a catalogue in several volumes.

(ii) The catalogue should contain :

- binding legal instruments
- non-binding legal instruments published in the "L" edition of the Official Journal¹
- agreements and conventions
- instruments published in the "C" edition of the Official Journal and regarded as being important by the Institutions.

(iii) Since it is urgently needed, the first edition need not be complete, provided that it is produced quickly and that the scope of the contents is made clear.

5. INSTRUMENTS IN FORCE AND THOSE HAVING LIMITED PERIODS OF VALIDITY - CUMULATIVE CATALOGUE

5.1. Instruments in force

The purpose of the catalogue is to show the instruments in force at a given moment (e.g. 01.01....).

An instrument may, however, be in force for a fixed or indeterminate period.

With the first type, the author of the legislation clearly defines its period of validity and decides on what date it should expire. It will thus be simple to establish whether the instrument is still in force.

¹The supplementary law already referred to in point 1.1 should be added.

With the second type, the problem would appear to be more difficult. An instrument having an indeterminate period of validity might lapse if its subject-matter no longer exists or as a result of being implicitly repealed by the adoption of a subsequent instrument.

5.2. Reliability of the catalogue

The catalogue will offer the desired guarantees as to reliability only after a certain period has elapsed. It will during the initial phase be impossible to give users the assurances which they are entitled to expect. Only gradually and with the practical assistance of the various operational departments will it be possible to achieve the desired standard.

With this end in view, more extensive progress should be made with the work already undertaken of coordinating texts, particularly those which have undergone numerous amendments or which are much consulted.

The catalogue could serve as an early warning system in this field by indicating all amendments made to an instrument.

5.3. Instruments of short-term validity and those of longer validity

It has already been pointed out in point 1.2 that day-to-day management instruments having a limited period of validity have been excluded from the Celex file.

However, the definition of longer-term instruments (to be included in the catalogue) and instruments of short-term validity (to be excluded) is not a matter for the computer, but a matter of judgment and point of view. The computer can provide all possible solutions except those involving quality or value judgments, which require a decision on the part of the analyst.

The question that arises is whether the catalogue should cover :

- (a) instruments in force on reference date 01/01/.... (D-day);
- (b) instruments in force on reference date 01/01/.... + x months;
- (c) instruments falling within (a) or (b) and those which have expired during the reference year, including those enacted within that period.

The answer is not as simple as it might appear at first sight.

Certain instruments of short-term validity, particularly in the fields of agriculture and commercial policy, are successively extended, and can thus even come to be regarded as long-term instruments.

Moreover, an instrument having a limited period of validity may be important and take on the value of a precedent. It could not therefore be disregarded.

However, as far as the computer is concerned, the concept of short-term validity can be defined only in terms of given periods of time, e.g. validity for two or three months. It is not capable of taking account of the import of the instrument. This is the task of the analyst, a point which leads back to the disadvantages already referred to of any further processing of the texts, from which the subjective element cannot be totally excluded.

However, it is clear that an instrument which is valid for more than three months takes on some significance and is likely to be eligible for inclusion in the catalogue.

One solution to the problem might have been to append to the catalogue a brief index of all instruments in force on D-day or which have come into force in the meantime, but such an index was considered unnecessary.

5.4. Amending instruments

The effect of excluding amending instruments would undoubtedly reduce the volume of the catalogue. However, this step would deprive the catalogue of its substance if this information were discarded. An amendment to an instrument can affect it radically.

Would it then be possible to choose between important amending instruments and amending instruments of lesser value ?

The answer must be no. This operation could not be carried out by merely writing a programme. It would require lengthy research by the analyst, which would involve subjective judgments by that person. The resulting disadvantages would far outweigh the advantages gained.

It would therefore be preferable to seek a solution on a technical basis, as stated in point 6.8.

5.5. Cumulative catalogue

The task of keeping the catalogue up to date could be carried out in various ways :

- (a) use of a loose-leaf system ;
- (b) annual supplements, with a cumulative catalogue produced after a certain period (every five years ?), as is the case with the Court of Justice indexes ;
- (c) annual publication of a cumulative catalogue.

The Working Party favoured the last option, which has the advantage, among others, of providing the user each time with a single reference work.

The choice of this method will affect the cost of the catalogue. Account is taken of this fact in the proposal on financing.

5.6. Research plan

The object of the research plan based on the above considerations is to obtain a fair balance between the optimal use of the technical resources (Celex) and the need for the work to be carried out according to independent criteria based on the needs of the user.

In order to avoid producing the catalogue by non-computerized means, or remodelling the Celex system, both of these two elements (technical resources and approach) must be taken into account.

Since they interact with one another, the Working Party has tried to adopt a balanced plan of action.

ANNEX 3

Information on the instruments contained in the catalogue

6. CATALOGUE PRINT SPECIMEN

6.1. Description

Annex B shows a print specimen produced using Celex, and which corresponds to the approach adopted by the Working Party.

On a single page of the specimen, between 15 and 18 instruments are set out, in respect of which the following information is provided :

- number of the document (numdoc);
- title;
- O.J. reference;
- amendments.

The following extract shows how these particulars could have been retrieved from Celex in the case of a wine regulation :

3 74 R 1143

Règlement (CEE) n° 1143/74 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1974, fixant les modalités d'application et le montant des aides pour des produits vinicoles similaires au produit vinicole exporté sous la mention "Cyprus Sherry" produits dans la Communauté dans sa composition originaire et expédiés vers l'Irlande et le Royaume-Uni (1)
Réf. J.O. L 126 p. 12 du 08.05.74

Modif. par 3 74 R 2178 = R Art. 4 P1 DP 24/8/74
Modif.pror. par 3 75 R 0566 = R art. 2 DP 7/4/75
Modif. par 3 75 R 0566 = R art. 5 P2 DP 7/3/75
Modif. par 3 75 R 0566 = A Art. 3 P2 DP 7/3/75
Modif. par 3 76 R 0378 = R Art. 5 P2 DP 22/2/76
Modif. par 3 76 R 0378 = R art. 2 DP 22/2/76
Pror. par 3 76 R 0378 = P JQ 30/6/76 (1)

(1) Key to relationships between instruments

A = abroge	(repeals)
DP= depuis	(as from)
JQ= jusque	(until)
P = proroge	(extends)
R = remplace	(replaces)
M = modifie	(amends)

(1) Regulation (EEC) N° 1143/74 of the Commission of 7 May 1974 laying down implementing provisions and fixing the amount of subsidies for wine products similar to the wine product exported under the label of "Cyprus Sherry" produced in the Community as originally constituted and consigned to Ireland or to the United Kingdom.

6.2. Subject headings

This will be considered in Annex 4, devoted to a study of the analytical structure of the catalogue.

The wine sector (03617) will be one of the subheadings contained in the chapter on agriculture (03) under "Market organization" (0360).

Should it be further sub-divided? This will have to be decided in practice taking into account the need, if such exists, for greater clarity.

6.3. Numdoc

The number heading 3 74 R 1143 can be broken down as follows :

- 3 means secondary legislation (1)
- 74 indicates the year in which the instrument was adopted
- R stands for regulation (2)
- 1143 is the instrument's number

The fact that these numbers stand out should facilitate the reader's task, providing him with an easy identification system. Its purpose is to direct his path through the catalogue.

(1) "3", as already pointed out under item 1.1. (page 2), means Community secondary legislation (whether binding or not). The other figures used in the Celex system are :

1. The Treaties establishing the European Communities and the amending or supplementing Treaties;
2. The law arising from the external relations of the European Communities (or the external relations of the Member States where they overlap with the Communities' external relations);
3.
4. Supplementary Community law (decisions of the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council, international conventions concluded between the Member States pursuant to Treaty provisions etc.).

(2) The other key letters include in particular :
D for decision; L for directive; X for other secondary legislation; A for agreement.

6.4. Purpose of numdoc

The numbers explained above have, however, a further meaning. They represent the unambiguous identification code whereby each document is numbered under the Celex system. The numbers enable various checks to be carried out to obviate duplication and constitute the backbone of the system of references (enabling, for example, the amended instrument to be traced from the amending instrument or vice versa). Provision has been made in the catalogue to supply, in respect of each instrument, references to subsequent instruments amending it, extending its term of validity, repealing it etc. Such a tightly organized and well-structured system is therefore necessary.

In accordance with this approach, there is no duplication between the Celex identification numbers and the numbers relating to instruments or information contained in the Official Journal, since the latter numbers, where they exist, must be more precisely specified if all ambiguity is to be dispelled.

Admittedly, regulations are numbered as instruments. Their number appears in the title. It would, therefore, be possible in theory to use exclusively this one unambiguous number if this system of numbering were applied to all the instruments published in the Official Journal.

Decisions and directives contain no numbers in their titles. The numbers given for information purposes since 1963 are not part of the title and they are listed in the same order as the numbers of regulations.

In the case of agreements and conventions, it has been suggested that the corresponding instruments of secondary legislation could be used to bring them into the catalogue, which would entail an adjustment to the number of the relevant instrument of secondary legislation, taking into account, moreover, that the instrument concerned may be a regulation or a decision.

The need for precise numbering becomes more obvious if instruments published in part C of the Official Journal, which does not contain numbers for information purposes, are to be included in the catalogue.

It would therefore be difficult and undesirable to do without the Celex identification number, which can also be used to set up a simplified system of reference.

6.5. Readability of numdoc

A number of suggestions have been put forward:

1. spacing out the digits and letters in the number, for example

3 74 R 1143

2. replacing the digit indicator (for example "3") by a mnemonic letter indicator (for example "5" for "secondary legislation")
3. adapting the letter which stands for the word (for example "R" for "regulation") to the language (for example "V" in German for "Verordnung")
4. avoiding the repetition of the indicator and of the date on the rest of the page (for example "3 74")
5. adding a subject indicator (for example "WINE" for the wine sector).

The first suggestion can be applied in practice without difficulty. That is not so as regards the last suggestion insofar as an instrument may be classifiable under several headings, and the amount of information thus made available would be scanty since the analytical catalogue contains in a single chapter all the instruments covered by that chapter.

It is possible technically to adopt the second and third suggestions, but this would entail the disappearance in the translation process of the unambiguous character of the document's number and of the order in which the instruments are presented.

The fourth suggestion could easily be adopted, but would deprive the document number of its character as a visible indicator of the instrument and create confusion between references to amending and amended instruments.

On the whole, it seems advisable to retain numdoc in its present form (but spacing out the letters and digits) so that it may continue to serve as an external indicator facilitating access to and ensuring clarity in the references.

6.6. Amendments

To facilitate consideration of this matter, the extract relating to regulation 3 74 R 1143 reproduced in item 6.1. is set out again below :

3 74 R 1143

Règlement (CEE) n° 1143/74 de la Commission, du 7 mai 1974, fixant les modalités d'application et le montant des aides pour des produits vinicoles similaires au produit vinicole exporté sous la mention "Cyprus Sherry" produits dans la Communauté dans sa composition originaire et expédiés vers l'Irlande et Le Royaume-Uni (1)
Réf. J.O. L 126 p. 12 du 08.05.74

Modif. par 3 74 R 2178 = R Art. 4 P1 DP 24/8/74
Modif. pror. par 3 75 R 0566 = R art. 2DP 7/4/75
Modif. par 3 75 R 0566 = R art. 5 P2 DP 7/3/75
Modif. par 3 75 R 0566 = A Art. 3 P2 DP 7/3/75
Modif. par 3 76 R 0378 = R Art. 5 P2 DP 22/2/76
Modif. par 3 76 R 0378 = R art. 2 DP 22/2/76
Pror. par 3 76 R 0378 = P JQ 30/6/76

As has already been stated, no selection can be made among amending instruments without lengthy manual work and the risk of subjective judgments which this entails.

In order to preserve all the information (7 lines) without rendering the catalogue more cumbersome, it might have been possible to reduce the number of references contained in the analytical part to the last three and to refer the reader to a detailed chronological list (index) set out at the end of the catalogue.

The Working Party felt that this solution was far too complicated and that it might increase the size of the catalogue unduly. The Working Party observed that the seven lines of information relating to amendments referred, in the final analysis, to only three amending instruments, namely Regulations No 2178 of 1974, 0566 of 1975 and 0378 of 1976.

(1) Regulation (EEC) N° 1143/74 of the Commission of 7 May 1974 laying down implementing provisions and fixing the amount of subsidies for wine products similar to the wine product exported under the label of "Cyprus Sherry" produced in the Community as originally constituted and consigned to Ireland or to the United Kingdom.

In view of the fact that users of the catalogue will, in any event, have to consult the Official Journal, the Working Party decided in favour of a straightforward reference to the three instruments to be inserted below the main instrument concerned as follows :

M by 3 74 R 2178
MP by 3 75 R 0566
MP by 3 76 R 0378 (1).

6.7. Presentation of amending instruments in the analytical part

Another problem is how to deal with the titles of amending instruments. Should they be included in the catalogue, thereby increasing its size?

The example below will illustrate the problem more clearly. It concerns two instruments relating to the wine sector :

3 74 R 1876

Règlement (CEE) n° 1876/74 du Conseil, du 15 juillet 1974, concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur viti-vinicole (2)

Réf. J.O. L 198 p. 1 du 20.07.74

Modif. par 3 75 R 0680 = R art. IPT3 DP 23.3.75
Modif. par 3 75 R 0680 = M art. 4 DP 23.3.75
Compl. par 3 75 R 0680 = C art. 3 DP 23.3.75
Modif. par 3 75 R 3221 = M art. 4 DP 14.12.75

3 75 R 3321

Règlement (CEE) n° 3221/75 du Conseil, du 9 décembre 1975, portant deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) n° 1876/74 concernant l'adjonction d'alcool aux produits relevant du secteur viti-vinicole (3)

Réf. J/O/ L 320 p. 4 du 21.12.75

(1) Key to relationships between instruments

MP = modifie et proroge (amends and extends)
C = complète (supplements)
DP = depuis (as from)
P = proroge (extends)
M = modifie (amends)
R = remplace (replaces)

(2) Regulation (EEC) N° 1876/74 of the Council of 15 July 1974 concerning the addition of alcohol to products in the wine sector.

(3) Regulation (EEC) N° 3221/75 of the Council of 9 December 1975 amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) N° 1876/74 concerning the addition of alcohol to products in the wine sector.

It would obviously not be enough just to retain the reference to Regulation R 3221 which is set out below Regulation R 1876.

It should, moreover, be noted that Regulation R 3221 may be treated differently from the main instrument, Regulation R 1876. It exists solely by reference to the main instrument, incorporating its title.

It is therefore possible to cite this regulation in the briefest form possible, namely a single line of reference in accordance with the example below :

3 75 R 3221 of 3 74 4 1876 d⁰

ANNEX 4

Analytical structure of the Community catalogue

7. ANALYTICAL STRUCTURE OF THE CATALOGUE

7.1. General considerations

The catalogue must be a working tool suitable for resolving problems relating to access to Community legislation. To enable the catalogue to do this effectively, the Working Party decided in favour of an analytical catalogue arranged by subjects and possibly including an index.

A rigorous approach must be adopted if such a catalogue is to be created. Its overall structure must be defined, particularly in relation to the principal options:

- (a) definition of headings: choice of subjects, size of chapters, criteria for further subdivision etc.;
- (b) classification of instruments covering a wide range of subjects: frequent recurrence of subjects, reference, etc.;
- (c) index to be specified (1);
- (d) list of headings and sub-headings in alphabetical order to enable chapters to be identified.

¹The problem of choosing the relevant data for each instrument has already been dealt with in the preceding chapter. This is part of a wider problem.

7.2. Catalogue headings

The success and usefulness of the catalogue will to a great extent depend on a methodical arrangement of the headings. The Working Party was therefore especially interested in perfecting the outline structure the purpose of which is to enable a particular instrument to be identified with ease, irrespective of whether it relates to a single or to several fields. For the sake of efficiency, the Working Party agreed that the catalogue should not be unduly complex, and that the headings covering a large number of instruments could be further pruned.

7.3. Instruments covering a wide range of subjects

The problem of classifying instruments covering a wide range of subjects will have to be solved after agreement is reached on the outline structure. In order to keep the catalogue manageable, should the instruments be classified separately and their affinity with other subjects be disregarded thereby reducing the amount of information supplied? Or should entries, in principle, be repeated and, in what form? Would a reference suffice or should the titles be reproduced, thereby increasing the size of the catalogue?

As far as the information provided is concerned, the value of the catalogue would be enhanced if it were made up of complete chapters. This would greatly facilitate the task of someone carrying out research in a specific field.

Instruments often relate to a specific subject and seldom to more than three subjects. If a system of simplified references were adopted, the rate of increase in the number of references could be contained within acceptable limits. In any event, in order to provide as much information as possible, the technical possibility of making each chapter complete must be investigated.

In this connection, the Working Party decided to set up a very straightforward system of references on the basis that the instrument would be reproduced in its entirety only where it might most logically be expected that such a description should be set out in full.

7.4. Planned index

Taking an overall view of the decisions so far adopted, it is clear that each chapter of the catalogue will be self-contained and will, in one form or another, comprise all the instruments which it is intended to cover.

The Working Party also wondered whether the catalogue should have an index.

In the opinion of the Working Party, the catalogue could contain at most three indexes:

- a subject index;
- a chronological index of amendments;
- a bases index.

The Working Party agreed to the inclusion of the first two indexes on an optional basis:

- (a) a subject index is not absolutely indispensable. Such an index may in fact involve the risk of duplication with the catalogue itself if the chapters which it comprises are properly selected and the structure of each is sufficiently clear and complete. If that is the case, the catalogue itself already constitutes a kind of subject index.

The Working Party did not, however, wish to rule out in advance the desirability of creating a subject index if the situation actually justifies it. The tables in the Official Journal could be used for this purpose.

- (b) The chronological index of amendments is of no great importance provided all the amendments to a particular instrument are incorporated in the analytical section of the catalogue immediately following that instrument.

As has already been stated, increased use of the procedure for coordinating the texts should prevent the accumulation of copious lists of references to amendments.

If it should, however, prove necessary either to reduce the size of the analytical part of the register or to supply more detailed information, the Working Party considers that the particulars relating to amendments¹ could be set out in an index compiled for the purpose¹.

- (c) The bases index (or index of Treaty articles) is, however, of immediate importance and therefore received the Working Party's full support. The Community catalogue will be based on subjects. Those in favour of a catalogue consisting of "legal entries" or based on a subdivision in parts corresponding to the Treaties could, by availing themselves of a bases index, trace the particulars which the projected arrangement fails to take into account.

At regular intervals the Court of Justice publishes a case law index subdivided in parts corresponding to the articles of the Treaties. It might be useful to obtain the same kind of information in respect of the instruments contained in the catalogue.

8. OUTLINE STRUCTURE OF THE CATALOGUE

8.1. Table of subjects

The table of subjects attached to Annex C is neither complete nor final. It is, however, the result of a good deal of thought and has already been discussed on several occasions as a result of which some measure of agreement has been reached.

In view of the wide variety of ideas in this field and the widely differing requirements which have to be met, the Working Party acknowledged that ultimate responsibility in this field lay with the Institutions. The latter will, however, have to initiate or continue discussions with national authorities and other users and take into account, where possible, the opinions expressed.

¹The chronological index of amendments would meet a requirement common amongst legal practitioners. They may wish to trace the development of an instrument whose number they know in advance. The chronological index would immediately provide them with the desired information without compelling them to retrieve it from the analytical part of the catalogue.

The Working Party does not therefore seek to insist dogmatically on the model.

Leaving aside the subject by subject arrangement, the catalogue is the result of a realistic approach. When compiling it, the Working Party sought to avoid undue complexity, which would, in the final analysis, have detracted from its clarity.

The table comprises, under 17 main chapters (families), 65 headings and 71 subheadings providing a usable set of classification categories.

8.2. Criteria for further pruning

As many subheadings as possible have been eliminated from the table. To see whether further pruning is required, two criteria may be applied, possibly in combination:

- A quantitative criterion: sections in which the number of instruments, leaving aside amending instruments, is large should be subdivided;
- A more qualitative criterion: subdivision should be resorted to when a new subheading appears. The application of this criterion could, however, lead to the creation of a group of headings comprising very few instruments.

The problem is to strike an even balance between an excessive concern for detail which, in the end, would detract from the clarity of the catalogue, as has proved to be the case with certain national catalogues, and a structure so pruned down as to hamper consultation.

Consequently, the Working Party is of the opinion that there should be recourse to subdivision only where the clarity of a section is seriously jeopardized.

It should, however, be noted that further subdivision necessarily entails further analysis.

8.3. Catalogue and structure of the Treaties

In the search for the best system, the structure of the Treaties provides an excellent basis for reference. The problem of access to the catalogue by using legal bases would be solved by arranging it in accordance with that structure.

Past studies on this manner of presentation have, however, revealed the impossibility of keeping strictly to the articles of the Treaties, since subjects evolve so rapidly. A given subject may, moreover, relate to more than one Treaty article or to different Treaties¹, thus combining the articles even though they may be spaced widely apart.

The Working Party was therefore more in favour of the creation of a subject-based catalogue.

In view of the prospect of a possible further merger of the Treaties, and in order to keep the catalogue unified, the Working Party rejected the suggestion that the catalogue should be subdivided in parts corresponding to the Treaties. As has already been stated, however, the Working Party was in favour of the creation of a bases index.

¹Community industrial policy could, for example, consist of a series of measures adopted pursuant to the ECSC Treaty as well as the EEC Treaty.

8.4. Multilingual catalogue

The publication of a multilingual catalogue poses, in urgent terms, the problem of ensuring uniformity in the terminology used in all six languages. In order to have certainty in the law, there must be uniformity throughout the catalogue.

8.5. Constant improvement of the catalogue

It will be necessary to keep in constant touch with the users of the catalogue in order to make good any omissions which may come to light and to improve the catalogue where necessary with a view to improving the dissemination of Community law.

ANNEX 5

Additional work required for the computerized publication
of the catalogue and staffing requirements

9. CELEX WORK AND REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Attainment study

Taking account of the model, what additional facilities should be provided and what tasks are to be carried out to prepare for the computerized publication of the catalogue?

The work to be carried out (point 9.5) concerns particularly:

- a) input
- b) programming
- c) data and programme management.

Point a) requires a preliminary description of the documents covered by the catalogue and of the documents which are presently covered or will be covered in the future by Celex (points 9.2. to 9.4.).

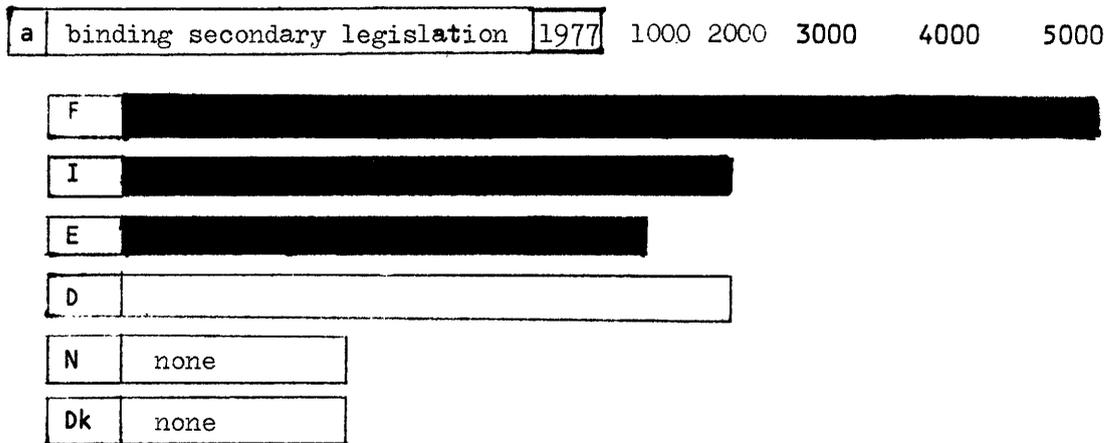
9.2. Documents covered by the catalogue

Both documents and languages will be covered since the catalogue must be published in the six official languages of the Communities.

The catalogue will cover, possibly in two stages, the following categories of instruments:

Documents partially covered		Documents covered in full	
a	binding instruments of secondary legislation	a	binding instruments of secondary legislation (following updating)
		b	non-binding instruments of secondary legislation
		c	agreements and conventions
		d	supplementary law
		e	other instruments
<u>1st edition</u> 1979		<u>2nd edition</u> 1980	

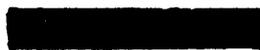
9.3. Documents at present covered by Celex



The above diagram should be interpreted as follows:

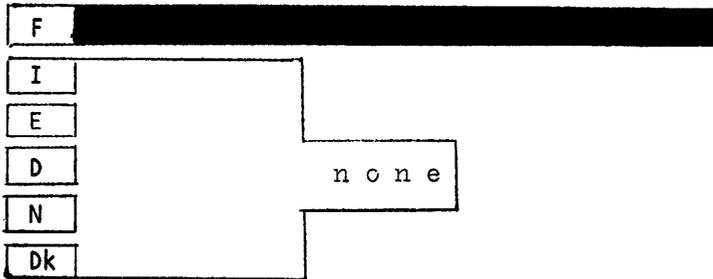
- F = French : all instruments (+ 5.000) recorded (titles + complete analysis)
- I = Italian : approximately 2 000 instruments recorded (titles + complete analysis)
- E = English : approximately 1500 instruments recorded (titles + complete analysis)
- D = German : approximately 2 000 instruments selected (titles prepared for encoding)
- N = Dutch + Dk = Danish: No instruments selected or recorded.

Key

-  = recorded in full (titles + complete analysis)
-  = partially recorded (titles + superficial analysis)
-  = titles prepared for encoding

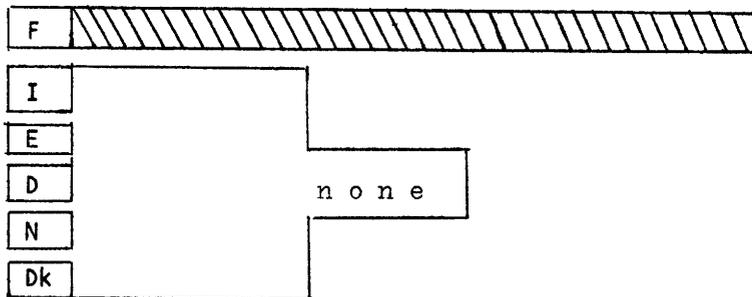
b Non-binding secondary legislation 1977

100 150 200 250 300

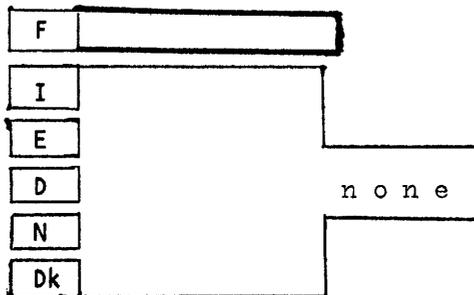


c Agreements and Conventions

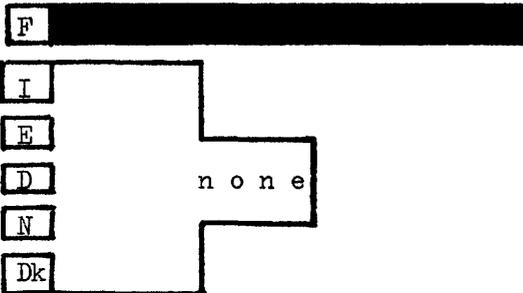
A) 1958/1972 200 400 600 800 1000



B) 1973/1975 200 400 600 800 1000

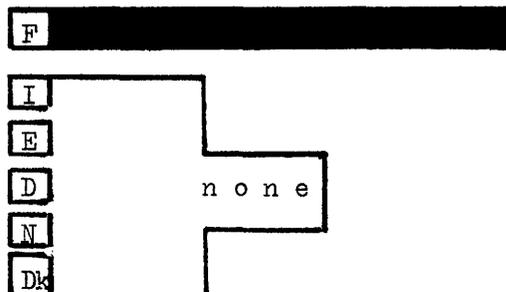


d	Supplementary law	1977	150	200	250	300
---	-------------------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----



e	Other instruments	1977
---	-------------------	------

- Resolutions	150	200	250	300
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9.4. Development of Celex

The Celex system, which covers not only Community law in the strict sense but also its ramifications and related aspects (1), has grown since 1969 following successive plans for its development. The next medium-term development plan is currently being studied. Its purpose is to enable outside users to gain access in all the Community languages to the files of the system. For Community law in the strict sense, this means that all language versions must be accorded equal treatment (2).

¹In all, the following 10 sectors are covered:

- 1) Treaties
- 2) Law arising from external relations
- 3) Binding and non-binding secondary legislation
- 4) Supplementary law
- 5) Preparatory acts
- 6) Case law of the Court of Justice
- 7) National implementing measures
- 8) National case law
- 9) Parliamentary questions
- 10) Legal literature

²See Document R/1982/77 (JUR 102) of 11 August 1977.

This plan is based on the inter-institutional Celex input plan which, in order to cover all the sectors except legal literature (No 10), is scheduled to last until 1982.

The growth rate contemplated in this inter-institutional input plan for the sectors covered by the catalogue is set out, as a general guideline, in the table below (1):

Year	Sectors	Input stages
1977	2 3 4 4 3°	D B and C
1978	2 3 4 4 3°	D B and C
1979	2 3 4	D

With regard to multilingualism, the inter institutional input plan provides only that the titles of instruments regarded as valid on 1 January 1973 or adopted subsequently will be recorded gradually in several Community languages.

This input plan shows that specific resources will have to be made available, in order for the catalogue to be published, particularly in the initial period which is scheduled to last two years. The additional input required for the creation of the catalogue overlaps with the supplement provided for in the plan for developing Celex, thus it would anticipate some of the stages involved in making Celex operational. The facilities used for compiling the catalogue will, in that respect, therefore be turned to account for the benefit of Celex.

1. Key Sectors

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 2 External relations | B Insertion of new documents |
| 3 4 Binding rules | C Processing the backlog and miscellaneous checks |
| 3° Non-binding rules | D Final system (including B) |
| 3 Binding or non-binding rules | |
| 4 Supplementary law | |

9.5. Work to be done relating to binding secondary legislation

By deferring the publication of all the classes of instruments covered by the catalogue until the second edition, it is possible to establish, in conjunction with the other work to be done, an order of priorities for the first edition. With regard to input (verification, analysis and encoding), priority should be given to binding Community secondary legislation (point 9.5.1). Programming must be completed to coincide with the publication of the first edition (in connection with point 9.5.2).

9.5.1. Input

The table set out in 9.3. shows that the instruments comprised in this sector have already been fully recorded in at least one language. The table below sums up the situation with regard to outstanding work:

Binding secondary legislation - Number of instruments						
Language	for verification		for analysis (and verification)		for encoding	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
F	5000	5000	400 ⁽³⁾	400 ⁽³⁾ (4)	600 ⁽³⁾ (4)	600 ⁽³⁾ (4)
I	-	2000	-	3000	-	3000
E	-	1500	-	3500	-	3500
D	-	1500	-	3500	-	5000
N	-	-	-	5000	-	5000
Dk	-	-	-	5000	-	5000
Totals:	5000	10000	400	20000	600	22100

¹Headings: "Numdoc", reference and date of publication, legal basis, subject, expiry of validity, references to (and connection with) previews and subsequent instruments.

²Titles

³Additional work required for complete and rapid updating: arbitrarily estimated at one quarter of the analytical effort required for current updating.

⁴Including encoding entailed by verification, arbitrarily assessed at 200 instruments.

The table below (which incorporates, according to the type of work, the totals in the preceding table for all languages) shows the annual staffing requirements by reference to the type of work and the appropriate grade.

	verification		analysis (and verification)		encoding	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Number of instruments	5000	10000	400	20000	600	22100
staff per annum	1 A	1/2 B	1/6 A	1 B	2 C	

9.5.2. Programming

It is necessary to define, write and test programmes for:

- a) the production, on the basis of a Celex data entry stored according to 9.5.1., of a magnetic tape containing sufficient information in each language.
- b) printing a catalogue of satisfactory readability (by offset or by photosetting) on the basis of the magnetic tape produced in accordance with a) above.

In terms of staff, the work referred to in a) requires:

operational analysis : 1/12 A

programming : 1/4 B

The work referred to in b) will be contracted to a printer (see Annex 6)

(1) Headings: "Numdoc", reference and date of publication, legal basis, subject, expiry of validity, reference to (and connection with) previous and subsequent instruments.

(2) Titles

9.5.3. Programme and data management

The multilingual data on computer tape and the programmes must be handled by a data manager.

In terms of staff, this work requires: 1/4 B

9.5.4. Summary

In terms of staff, the work referred to in points 9.5.1., 9.5.2. and 9.5.3. therefore, requires, for the first edition (1):

Staff	A	B	C
year	1 1/4	3	2

With regard to the second edition (1980) which will have to cover all the documents coming within the scope of the catalogue, the additional work yet to be done can be reckoned at approximately 35% of the work, not including management, expected to be involved in preparing the first edition.

A smaller staff complement will subsequently suffice for day-to-day management, assuming that it is permanently allocated to this work to ensure that the published catalogue meets a high standard of quality and regularity as is appropriate to any public service.

(1) Fewer staff would be required if the encoding of the backlog were contracted to specialized outside firms. In that case, at the current rate of BFR 10 per entry of 80 characters, the estimated expenditure for all languages should be in the order of BFR 1.100.000 (= EUC 27 225) for approximately 22 000 titles (each averaging 5 lines) or 110 000 entries (records).

ANNEX 6

Publication of the catalogue

Printing costs

10. Indicative assessment

10.1. Background

With the consent of the Publications Office, the Working Party contracted one of the printers currently producing the Official Journal as a starting point for assessing the cost of printing the catalogue in accordance with the decisions set out in the report. This has enabled account of certain aspects to be taken in the assessment, as a result of which, in a field where no specimen exists in all six languages, the assessment is more reliable than a purely theoretical estimate would be:

- the printers producing the Official Journal have already made preparations for supplying Celex with magnetic tapes to be used as input as a by-product of their electronic type setting;
- the printers in question are currently producing the tables of the Official Journal and are therefore experienced in the setting and processing of data drawn from texts bearing some resemblance to the future compendium.

10.2. Aspects taken into consideration for the purpose of assessment

Printing costs have been worked out for a catalogue consisting of 370 pages, bound, in the same format as the Official Journal, in monochrome, for an edition of 20 000 copies covering all six languages.

These do not cover the following :

- typesetting based on magnetic tapes supplied by Celex, the cost of which depends largely on their contents (coding, accents etc.) and on the number of manual corrections which the use of these tapes may entail;
- amortization of the cost of the data processing which is to be specially written on the basis of the total input, which has to be calculated, and the desired typographical layout;
- supplying Celex with the magnetic tapes from the final typesetting, to be used as a basis for annual updating.

10.3 Cost of additional factors

a) Only the cost of printing the catalogue can currently be assessed with any degree of accuracy: 20 000 copies (namely the total edition of the Official Journal) would cost approximately DM 150 000 or DM 7.50 or BFR 116 per copy. The cost will be higher or lower depending on the size of the edition finally agreed upon and the size of the catalogue (EUC 57 840, ie 2.90 per copy.

b) The cost of the second factor, the typesetting coupled with the preliminary investment in data processing would, however, oscillate between very wide limits depending on the starting-point and the desired typographical layout (between DM 75 000 and DM 240 000 or between DM 3.75 and DM 12 or BFR 58 and BFR186 - or EUC 1.45 and EUC 4.63 per copy). To a large extent, these costs would not vary with the size of the edition.

Under the circumstances, it could cost between DM 11 and DM 20 or BFR 175 and BFR300 or EUC 4.35 and EUC 7.50 to produce a standard copy of the compendium. Consequently the sale price would not exceed BFR 900.

10.4 Remarks

Obviously, this is not a price quotation, but a technical calculation to determine an order of magnitude. It will be possible to calculate the real cost only by inviting a representative selection of printers to submit tenders and it will have to be based on a far more accurate description of the work involved than is possible at present.

Furthermore, the above assessment includes the cost of developing the data processing programme required for the typesetting. This cost will in fact have to be charged separately to ensure that the ownership of the programme is vested in the Community. This will prevent a given printer from acquiring a de facto monopoly in respect of the work done and from including every year in the price the cost of a programme which has already been paid for.

Thus, in the above assessment, the variable cost of the operation should be at the lower end of the cost scale.

ANNEX A

List of members of the Working Party

The Working Party on a Catalogue of Instruments of Community Law was composed of the following members¹ :

A. Experts from the Member States

Mr Parry	United Kingdom
Mr Burrows	"
Mr Kellerman	Netherlands
Mr Veenman	"
Mr Weydert	Luxembourg
Mr J.L. Wolzfeld	"
Mr Librando	Italy
Mr Lysaght	Ireland
Mr Lidon	France
Mr Teske	Federal Republic of Germany
Mr Heber	"
Mr Berger	"
Mr Waage	Denmark
Mrs Laursen	"
Mrs Delvaux	Belgium
Mr Baret	"
Mr Houtart	"
Mr Schmitz	"

B. Representatives of the Institutions

Commission

Mrs Bauer-Bernet	(Chairman)
Mr Facco	(Secretary)
Mr Frøstrup	
Mrs Delaval	

European Parliament

Mr van de Velde
Mr Carmody

Council

Mr Roth
Mr Forrest
Mr Knoblock

Court of Justice

Miss Louterman

Economic and Social Committee

Mr Brunagel

Publications Office

Mr Goossens
Mr Rasmussen

¹ Including members involved in only a part of the work of the Working Party

ANNEX B

Typographical specimen of the catalogue

001
002
003

004 018
005 019
006 060
007 061
008 062
009 063
010 064
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012 066
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015 067
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016 070
017 071
018 072
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021 073
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1B069
Acte relatif aux conditions d'adhésion et aux adaptations des traités. Quatrième partie: les mesures transitoires. Titre II: agriculture. Chapitre 2: dispositions relatives à certaines organisations communes des marchés. Section 2: vin (art.69).
J.O. L073 du 27.03.72 p. 30

1B138
Acte relatif aux conditions d'adhésion et aux adaptations des traités. Quatrième partie: les mesures transitoires. Titre VI: dispositions financières (art.138)
J.O. L073 du 27.03.72 p. 43

263D0483
Décision du 30 juillet 1963 des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté Économique Européenne réunis au sein du Conseil, portant adoption de certaines mesures relatives à l'importation de vins helléniques dans la Communauté
J.O. L29 du 23.08.63 p. 2289

362D0072
Décision de la commission relative à la création d'un comité consultatif viti-vinicole
J.O. 072 du 08.08.62 p. 2034

362D0403P1002
Décision du Conseil portant fixation des contingents à ouvrir par la République Fédérale d'Allemagne, par la République Française et par la République Italienne pour l'importation de vins
J.O. 030 du 20.04.62 p. 1002

362R0024
Règlement n° 24 portant l'établissement graduel d'une organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole
J.O. 030 du 20.04.62 p. 989
ML par 363R0092 J.O. 125 du 17.08.63 p. 2239
ML par 371R2504 J.O. L261 du 26.11.71 p. 1

362R0134
Règlement n° 134 de la Commission relatif aux déclarations de récoltes et de stocks de vin
J.O. 111 du 06.11.62 p. 2604
ML par 370R1136 J.O. L 134 du 19.06.70 p. 4

362R0143
Règlement n° 143 de la Commission portant premières dispositions concernant l'établissement du cadastre viti-vinicole
J.O. 127 du 01.12.62 p. 2789
M par 364R0026

363R0092 cf. 362R0024

364R0076
Règlement n° 26/64/CEE de la Commission, du 28 février 1964, portant dispositions complémentaires sur l'établissement du cadastre viti-vinicole, son exploitation et sa tenue à jour
J.O. L48 du 19.03.64 p. 753
ML par 368R0039 J.O.L009 du 12.01.68. p. 17

368L0193
Directive du Conseil, du 9 avril 1968, concernant la commercialisation des matériels de multiplication végétative de la vigne
J.O. L093 du 18.04.68 p. 15
ML par 371L0140 J.O. L71 du 25.03.71 p. 16
M par 374L0648
D par 375D0287

368R0039 cf. 364R0026

368R1894
Règlement (CEE) N° 1894/68 de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1968, relatif aux déclarations des superficies utilisées pour la production de matériels de multiplication végétative de la vigne
J.O. L280 du 28.11.68 p. 10

369X0014
Recommandation de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1968, en ce qui concerne le projet de loi viticole allemand
J.O. L018 du 24.01.69 p. 3

370R0816
Règlement (CEE) n° 816/70 du Conseil, du 28 avril 1970, portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole
J.O. L099 du 05.05.70 p. 1
M par 370R1253 cf. chap.0301
ML par 370R2612 J.O. L281 du 27.12.70 p. 6
D par 371R0965
M par 371R1627
ML par 371R2312 J.O. L244 du 30.10.71 p. 9
ML par 371R2504 J.O. L261 du 26.11.71 p. 1
ML par 371R2722 J.O. L282 du 23.12.71 p. 1
M par 372R1651
M par 372R2680
C par 373R2592
D par 373R2805
M par 374R1532
D par 374R1876
M par 374R2893
M par 374R3166
CL par 375R0678 J.O. L072 du 20.03.75 p. 43
ML par 375R1932 J.O. L198 du 29.07.75 p. 19

370R0817
Règlement (CEE) n° 817/70 du Conseil, du 28 avril 1970, établissant des dispositions particulières relatives aux vins de qualité produits dans des régions déterminées
J.O. 099 du 05.05.70 p. 20
C par 371R1627
M par 372R2680
M par 374R2894

370R0945
Règlement (CEE) n° 945/70 du Conseil, du 26 mai 1970, déterminant les types de vins de table
J.O. L114 du 27.05.70 p. 1

370R0947
Règlement (CEE) n° 947/70 du Conseil, du 26 mai 1970, établissant les règles générales pour la fixation du prix de référence et la perception de la taxe compensatoire dans le secteur du vin
J.O. L114 du 27.05.70 p. 4
M par 376R2918 J.O. L333 du 02.12.76 p. 6

- 004 063
005 066
006 067
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058 119
059 120
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061 122
062 123
063 124
064 125
- 370R0948**
Règlement (CEE) n° 948/70 du Conseil, du 26 mai 1970, établissant la définition de certains produits des positions 20.07, 22.04 et 22.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays tiers
J.O. L114 du 27.05.70 p. 6
M par 374R1533
C par 375R0681
- 370R0957**
Règlement (CEE) n° 957/70 du Conseil, du 26 mai 1970, établissant dans le secteur viti-vinicole, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les entières de fixation de leur montant
J.O. L115 du 28.05.70 p. 1
- 370R0958**
Règlement (CEE) n° 958/70 du Conseil, du 26 mai 1970, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur viti-vinicole
J.O. L115 du 28.05.70 p. 4
- 370R0959**
Règlement (CEE) n° 959/70 du Conseil, du 26 mai 1970, autorisant le coupage des vins rouges allemands avec des vins rouges importés
J.O. L115 du 28.05.70 p. 6
- 370R1019**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1019/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, relatif aux modalités d'application de l'établissement des prix d'offre franco frontière et de la fixation de la taxe compensatoire dans le secteur du vin
J.O. L118 du 01.06.70 p. 13
M par 374R0639 J.O. L077 du 22.03.74 p. 32
M par 376R3059 J.O. L345 du 15.12.76 p. 11
- 370R1020**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1020/70 de la Commission, du 29 mai 1970, concernant la constatation des cours et la fixation des prix moyens pour les vins de table
J.O. L118 du 01.06.70 p. 16
M par 372R0765
M par 374R0528
- 370R1135**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1135/70 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1970, relatif à la notification des plantations et des replantations de vigne en vue du contrôle du développement des plantations
J.O. L134 du 19.06.70 p. 3
- 370R1136** cf. 362R0134
- 370R1388**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1388/70 du Conseil, du 13 juillet 1970, concernant les règles générales relatives au classement des variétés de vigne
J.O. L155 du 16.07.70 p. 5
ML par 371R0608 J.O. L071 du 25.03.71 p. 1
M par 373R0985
M par 374R0418
- 370R1437**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1437/70 de la Commission, du 20 juillet 1970, relatif aux contrats de stockage pour le vin de table
J.O. L160 du 22.07.70 p. 16
E par 370R2232
ML par 371R0476 J.O. L048 du 27.02.71 p. 73
- M par 371R0617
D par 371R0965
ML par 371R1784 J.O. L184 du 14.08.71 p. 54
ML par 372R0091 J.O. L011 du 14.01.72 p. 29
CL par 372R0176 J.O. L023 du 27.01.72 p. 20
M par 373R0735
M par 373R3411
M par 375R0546
- 370R1580**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1580/70 de la Commission, du 4 août 1970, relatif aux aides au stockage privé pour le vin de table des types R1, A1 et A11
J.O. L172 du 05.08.70 p. 38
- 370R1594**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1594/70 de la Commission, du 5 août 1970, relatif aux déclarations, à l'exécution et au contrôle des opérations d'enrichissement, d'acidification et de désacidification dans le secteur du vin
J.O. L173 du 06.08.70 p. 23
- 370R1618**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1618/70 de la Commission, du 7 août 1970, relatif aux conditions de contrôle de l'édulcoration des vins de table et des V.Q.P.R.D.
J.O. L175 du 08.08.70 p. 17
- 370R1697**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1697/70 de la Commission, du 25 août 1970, relatif au déclassement des vins de qualité produits dans des régions déterminées
J.O. L190 du 26.08.70 p. 2
- 370R1698**
Règlement (CEE) n° 1698/70 de la Commission, du 25 août 1970, relatif à certaines dérogations concernant l'élaboration des vins de qualité produits dans des régions déterminées
J.O. L190 du 26.08.70 p. 4
M par 373R0807
- 370R2005**
Règlement (CEE) n° 2005/70 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1970, relatif au classement des variétés de vigne
J.O. L224 du 10.10.70 p. 1
- 370R2215**
Règlement (CEE) n° 2215/70 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1970, relatif aux aides au stockage privé pour le vin de table du type R III
J.O. L240 du 31.10.70 p. 68
- 370R2223**
Règlement (CEE) n° 2223/70 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1970, relatif à la non-perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations de certains vins originaires et en provenance de certains pays tiers
J.O. L241 du 04.11.70 p. 3
ML par 371R0392 J.O. L046 du 25.02.71 p. 13
C par 371R2436 J.O. L251 du 12.11.71 p. 26
C par 372R0245 J.O. L030 du 03.02.72 p. 11
M par 373R0643
C par 373R2470
ML par 375R1924 J.O. L195 du 26.07.75 p. 33
- 370R2232**
Règlement (CEE) n° 2232/70 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1970, relatif aux aides au stockage privé pour les vins de table se trouvant dans une relation économique étroite avec les vins de table des types R I et A I
J.O. L241 du 04.11.70 p. 17
M par 370R2699 J.O. L215 du 01.12.70 p. 01

ANNEX C

Analytical outline structure of the catalogue

structure of the catalogue of instruments of Community law in force
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- 01 : General and institutional questions
- 02 : Customs union
- 03 : Agriculture
- 04 : Fishing
- 05 : Social policy and free movements of workers
- 06 : Right of establishment and freedom to provide services
- 07 : Transport policy
- 08 : Competition policy and aids
- 09 : Taxes
- 10 : Economic and monetary policy
- 11 : External relations
- 12 : Energy
- 13 : Industrial policy
- 14 : Regional policy
- 15 : Protection of the environment and of the consumers
- 16 : Research and education
- 17 : Miscellaneous

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
01 : General and institutional questions	0110 Principles, objectives and task of the Treaties 0120 General provisions 0130 Accession 0140 Provisions governing the institutions 01401 General 01402 Assembly 01403 Council 01404 Commission 01405 Court of Justice 01406 Court of Audit 01407 Economic and Social Committee 01408 European Investment Bank 0150 Staff and administration 01501 Administration 01502 Staff regulations 0160 Financial provisions 01601 Unit of account 01602 Budget 01603 Own resources 01604 ECSC 01605 Other revenues 01606 Budget control

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
02 : Customs union	0210 Common customs tariff 02101 Determination of customs duties 02102 Free of duty 02103 Community tariff quotas 02104 Suspension 02105 Miscellaneous 0220 ECSC Common unified tariff 0230 /Common/ custom legislation 02301 Customs territory 02302 Suspension measures 02303 Origin of goods 02304 Community transit 02305 Dutiable value 02306 Miscellaneous 0240 Free movement of goods /02401 Charges having an effect equivalent to customs duties 02402 Quotas, quantitative restrictions and measures having an equivalent effect_/.

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
03 : Agriculture	0310 General 0320 EAGGF 0330 Agricultural structures 0340 Monetary measures 0350 Legislation on plant health, veterinary matters and concerning foodstuffs and animal feedingstuffs 0360 Organization of the market 03601 Vegetable products 036011 Cereals 036012 Rice 036013 Sugar 036014 Wine 036015 Fresh fruits and vegetables 036016 Raw tobacco 036017 Ethyl alcohol 036018 Potatoes 036019 Oils and fats 03602 Animal products 036021 Beef and veal 036022 Mutton 036023 Pigeat 036024 Eggs and poultry 036025 Venison 036026 Milk products 0370 Organization of the market for certain products 03701 Hops 03702 Flax and hemp 03703 Seeds and propagating materials 03704 Live plants 03705 Dehydrated feedingstuff 03706 Silk worms 03707 Processed products based on fruits and vegetables 03708 Processed products based on other agricultural products 03709 Forest products

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
04 : Fishing	0410 General 0420 Intracommunity legislation 0430 Extracommunity relations

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
05 : Social policy and free movements of workers	0510 Social provisions 0520 European Social Funds 0530 Improvement of living and working conditions 0540 Free movement of workers 0550 Safety of workers and the general public 0560 Right of work and relations in the work 0570 Market of work and of employment 0580 Professional education and permanent education 0590 Social security

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
06 : Right of establishment and freedom to provide services	0610 Right of establishment 0620 Freedom to provide services

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
07 : Transport policy	0710 General 0720 Transport by road 0730 Transport by rail 0740 Sea transport and transport by inland waterway 0750 Air transport

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
08 : Competition policy and aids	0810 General provisions 0820 Rules applying to undertakings 0830 Dumping 0840 Aids granted by the State and other subsidies 0850 State monopolies of a commercial character

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
09 : Taxes	0910 In general - Action programmes on tax burdens 0911 Added value taxes 0912 Toll 0913 Taxes on financial transactions 0914 Travellers traffic and small postpackets 0915 Taxes on revenues - direct taxes 0916 Control and action against fraud 0917 Other taxes

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
10 : Economic and monetary policy	1010 Conjunctural policy 1020 Monetary and financial policy 1021 European Investment Bank 1022 European Monetary Cooperation Fund 1023 Common borrowing 1030 Free movements of capital 1040 Economic policy on medium terms 1050 Economic and monetary Union

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
11 : External relations	1110 General 1120 Multilateral relations 11201 GATT 11202 Commodities and world agreements 1130 Development policy 11301 Food aid 11302 Generalized preferences 11303 Other measures 1140 Commercial policy 11401 General provisions 11402 Import arrangements 11403 Export arrangements 11404 Community quotas 11405 Commercial expenditures 11406 System of measures not yet uniformed (art. 115 etc.) 1150 Relations with certain countries and territories 11501 European countries 11502 Mediterranean countries 11503 State trading countries 11504 African, Carribean and Pacific States 11505 American countries 11506 Other 1160 International organizations

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
12 : Energy	1210 Energy : general 1220 Coal and coke 1230 Nuclear energy 12301 Nuclear fuel 12302 Supply agency 12303 Security arrangements 1240 Hydrocarbons 1250 Electrical energy 1260 Energy : Others

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
13 : Industrial policy	1310 Industry 1320 Technology 1330 Sectoral actions 13301 Steel production 13302 Iron and steel

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
14 : Regional policy	1410 General 1420 Regional funds

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
15 : Protection of the environment and of the consumers	1510 Protection of the environment 1520 Protection of the consumers interests 1521 Health and security 1522 Economic interest 1523 Consultation, assistance and damages 1524 Information and education

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
16 : Research and education	1610 Information management 16101 Dissemination of information 16102 Euronet 1620 Research and education

Principal subjects	Subsidiary subjects
17 : Miscellaneous	1710 Insurances 1720 Stock exchange

POSSIBLE PRESENTATION OF THE INDEX OF KEY WORDS

11. : External Relations

	aids 11402, 11403
	credits 11402, 11403
policy	commercial 1140
defences	commercial 11405
system	common of imports 11402
	commercial defences 11405
measures anti	dumping 11405
promotion of	exports 11403
system of	exports 11405
liberalization of	imports 11402
promotion of	imports 11402
common system of	imports 11405
system of	imports 11402
duties	import 11402
	liberalization of imports 11402
	anti-dumping measures 11405
system of	measures not yet harmonized 11406
	commercial policy 1140
	promotion of exports 11403
	promotion of imports 11402
	common system of imports 11402
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harmonized	system of measures not yet 11406
	refunds 11402, 11403
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	import duties 11402
system of measure not yet	harmonized 11406