

BULLETIN
OF THE

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VOLUME 5

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**Secretariat
of the
Commission**

BULLETIN
OF THE
EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES

European Coal and Steel Community
European Economic Community
European Atomic Energy Community

2 - 1972

VOLUME 5

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Secretariat of the Commission
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Supplement 1/72: The enlarged Community. Outcome of the negotiations with the applicant States.

Supplement 2/72: Memorandum from the Commission on a Community policy on development cooperation — Programme for initial actions.

THE PROSPECTS FOR THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY

*by Mr Jean-François Deniau,
Member of the Commission*

After the signing on 22 January 1972 of the Treaty uniting the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway to the European Community of the Six, the Community will never be quite the same again nor fundamentally different. It will not be the same, since the admission of four new members, among which is Great Britain, give it a size and weight in the world which is very considerable. It will not be different since the negotiations now ending have resulted in a balanced Treaty in which account has been taken of the worries and problems of the candidate countries but which had found solutions which fully respect what the Community has achieved. It has to be stressed again that the negotiations were carried out amongst the participants in a really cooperative spirit and this is a favourable factor which could be very important in the future.

As long as the United Kingdom and other European countries were not part of it, the Community was incomplete and the uncertainty in this respect affected all projects for deepening it both from a technical and political point of view. The entry of Great Britain establishes a clear situation from now on and offers a new chance to an enlarged Europe which is now in a position to look for new openings again, and to take advantage of "a second wind", but there will be no lack of difficulties, some aggravated by the enlargement itself.

From an internal point of view, it will sometimes be harder to ensure the cohesion of the Community as a result of the increase in numbers of its members and the necessity of having to take into consideration often very special situations. From the outside, the size of the new Community extended by numerous association agreements has already provoked apprehension or attacks.

Therefore, one of the first tasks of the enlarged Community will be to define in regard to the Third World a role which is in keeping

with its responsibilities. It must not create the image of a club of rich countries engaged amongst themselves with their particular problems, and, in the debate opened by the United States on the "sharing of burdens", I think that the best reply Europe can give in the face of the temporary American difficulties is to take up the torch in the matter of aid. This must be done in line with and even as a reinforcement of what the Community has already achieved with regard to the present associates and must be supplemented by an appropriate policy in regard to the other regions of the world.

It is certain that, with the United States as with the other large industrial countries, the enlarged Community will have to negotiate an adaptation of its relations. Such negotiations will not yield serious and lasting results unless they are founded on the notion of reciprocity and impose on each certain disciplines. Just as it would be a good thing to lay down, on an international plane, rules and terms of reference valid for everyone, which would make it possible to follow and, where necessary, to correct the movement of trade, so it would be intolerable to place the Community under a sort of permanent control because of the argument of possible harmful consequences for international trade. In other terms, the problem of the relations of the Community with Eastern Europe is still one of the dangers of commitments which would limit, a priori, its chances of internal development.

To recognize that the enlarged European Community creates a new situation for us and the other countries of the world is to acknowledge an obvious fact. To accept the idea of discussing the general body of our relations with a view to finding a better balance, on the basis of reciprocity is an obligation of good sense which is also in the general interest. To preserve the chances for the Community to develop and to maintain its autonomy is a vital necessity which is inseparable from the idea of Europe itself, and its most profound justifications. The greatest danger for the European idea in the years to come is "freezing", the "status-quo", i.e. whatever be the name chosen, the inability to translate desires into action, be it as a result of internal difficulties in making the necessary decisions or as a result of pressure or limitations from outside.

Europe has no meaning unless it can progressively spread into new fields and mark up constant progress, day after day, or at least if

no field, no progress is, a priori, forbidden to it. It has always needed, at one and the same time, pragmatism in achieving its objectives and imagination in choosing the objectives themselves. What was true yesterday will be yet more true tomorrow.

Jean P. Lurie

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. CEREMONIAL CONCLUSION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS ON ENLARGEMENT

On 22 January 1972 the Final Act of the Conference on negotiations with the applicant States, the Treaty and the other documents drawn up by the Conference were signed during a ceremony at the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels.

By signing the Final Act, the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, of Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, of the President of the French Republic, of the President of Ireland, of the President of the Italian Republic, of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, of His Majesty the King of Norway, of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of the Council of the European Communities, adopted the documents drawn up by the Conference between the European Communities and the States applying for membership of the said Communities.

The following documents were then signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Member States and the four applicant States:

- (i) The Treaty concerning the accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community;
- (ii) The Act concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the Treaties;
- (iii) Annexes, protocols, an exchange of letters on monetary questions, and the texts of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and the texts of the Treaties by which these documents have been amended or supplemented in the English, Danish, Irish and Norwegian languages.

The Plenipotentiaries further took formal note of the Council decision on the four countries' accession to the ECSC and adopted and took formal note of a certain number of declarations.

On the occasion of the signing ceremony, which marked the conclusion of the Communities' most important negotiations since their establishment, several speeches were made. Mr Gaston Thorn, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg, President-in-office of the Council and President of the "Conference between the European Communities and the applicant States" opened the meeting by delivering the following speech.

*Opening speech made by Mr Gaston Thorn,
President of the Conference*

“The honour devolving upon me by the chance of the calendar and the rotation of the Office of President of our Communities gives me the extreme privilege this day of welcoming here the Plenipotentiaries of the Heads of State of the member countries of our Community, to whose ranks are added, to our greatest satisfaction,

- the Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, in the person of Her Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, Her Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Alec Douglas Home, and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr Geoffrey Rippon;
- the Plenipotentiaries of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ireland, in the person of the Prime Minister, Mr John Lynch and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Patrick Hillery;
- the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, in the person of the Prime Minister, Mr Jans Otto Krag, the Minister of External Economic Affairs, Mr Ivar Nørgaard and the Secretary-General for External Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jens Christensen;
- the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of Norway, in the person of the Prime Minister, Mr Trygve Bratteli and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Andreas Cappelen.

At this solemn moment, it is our pious and respectful duty to honour the memory of His Majesty Frederick IX, King of Denmark, whose death was so deeply mourned by his people only a few days ago. The memory of this great Monarch, so devotedly attached to the well-being of his people, will remain for us an example of courage, lucidity and humanity.

On 10 May 1967 the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of Ireland expressed their intention to accede to the European Communities. The same intention was expressed on 15 May 1967 by the Government of Denmark and on 21 July by the Government of Norway. Negotiations proper were initiated at a solemn meeting of our Conference, held at Luxembourg on 30 June 1970. Since then, scarcely a week has passed without the Ministers or, in turn, their Deputies, working to prepare this Treaty and to spell out its details. This considerable task has been well done, at the price of tremendous mental and physical effort,

- for the United Kingdom, by successive Chancellors of the Duchy of Lancaster, first Mr Anthony Barber and then, for the greater part of the negotiations, by Mr Geoffrey Rippon;

- for the Republic of Ireland, by Mr Patrick Hillery, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- for the Kingdom of Denmark, by Mr Nyboe Andersen, former Minister for European Integration and Economic Affairs, and by Mr Ivar Nørgaard, Minister of External Economic Affairs;
- for the Kingdom of Norway, by Mr Svenn Stray, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Mr Andreas Cappelen, Minister of Foreign Affairs and by Mr Kleppe, Minister for Trade and Navigation;

and by their Deputies, namely, Sir Con O'Neill, Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Ambassadors Morrissey, Christensen and Sommerfeld.

On the Communities' side, my predecessors in the President's Office had the task, first, of laying down a common position for the Six, and later, of chairing the negotiations with the representatives of each of the applicant States. After Mr Pierre Harmel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium had had the satisfaction of opening the Conference for the negotiations—not without having spent several months preparing for it—Vice-Chancellor Walter Scheel, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and President Aldo Moro brought to this important task, not only their great qualities as negotiators and conciliators, but the ardent conviction that they were working towards the achievement of a European event of exceptional significance. While Mr Walter Scheel had the merit of getting these negotiations under way, it was Mr Maurice Schumann who last spring brought the Conference to a decisive turning point, after which the prospects of a happy ending were to grow clearer day by day. It was President Moro who handled the final mission—one that was all the more arduous—involving the settlement of a number of exceptionally complex problems. It is thanks to his perseverance and his extraordinary conciliatory and diplomatic qualities that we have been able to overcome the many difficulties which arose, with the result that it was possible to conclude the negotiations at Ministerial level with the United Kingdom and Denmark on 20 December 1971, while he was President. I therefore have great pleasure in paying this public homage to him and his predecessors.

Throughout the negotiations, the Commission of the European Communities, under its President Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, has played a most important rôle. As the guardian of the existing Treaties, which confer upon it complete power of initiative, it has provided not only the present Community, but also what will be the enlarged Community, with its power of imagination and its sense of the European commonweal. Particular attention should be drawn to the part played throughout the negotiations by Mr Jean-François Deniau, and his contribution deserves to be recognized as one of the most important ever

made to European unity. Mr Deniau has been assisted in his delicate assignment by a team of senior officials of the Commission, led by Director-General Edmund Wellenstein. Without the devoted efforts of a large number of our colleagues, employed both by the Community institutions and by the Member States, the Treaty and Act of Accession as well as the many texts annexed to them, all of which now lie before us, could never have been finished in what after all has been a relatively short space of time.

From this brief recollection of the work of our Conference, there is, I think, a conclusion to be drawn which illuminates the full significance of this day: the historic work we have embarked upon must, of course, be founded upon political will and be inspired in the first place by the desire to create a living and dynamic Community among our peoples. But it also depends on the conviction of the men who are called upon to build it and breathe life into it, on their awareness of realities and, above all, on their enthusiasm and devotion. This Community is a living force and therefore the expression not of abstract concepts but of realities in the image of the people who go to make it up. These people have anxieties, moments of strength and moments of weakness, but they also have hopes. And it is precisely these hopes that we shall strive to fulfil.”

*Speech of welcome made by Mr Gaston Eyskens,
Prime Minister of Belgium*

After Mr Thorn, Mr Gaston Eyskens, Prime Minister of Belgium, made a speech of welcome, on behalf of the host country, partly in Dutch, partly in French, and partly in English.

“Once again, Belgium today has the honour of lending its capital to the European Community: this is a source of joy and pride for all my compatriots.

We thank you for the opportunity you have given us to extend to you our hospitality; here you are on European territory; you are therefore at home.

The Presidents of the Council and of the Commission will shortly be speaking of the significance of this ceremony and the impact of the enlargement of the Community. May I be allowed to say how much this milestone strengthens the desire of the Belgian Government and people to see the unification and integration of Europe finally realized in the near future.

We shall achieve this goal only if we are inspired by that political will and that European spirit without which the European Community would never have come into being. We owe this peaceful and beneficial revolution in relations

among European States to the actions of inspired statesmen, and we shall never forget Europe's debt to Mr Robert Schuman, Mr de Gasperi, Mr Adenauer, Mr Beyen and those who have agreed to be our guests of honour today.

I know that I reflect the sentiments of you all when I pay respectful and grateful homage to these founders of Europe, Mr Monnet, Mr Spaak, Mr Bech, Mr Pineau, Mr Hallstein and Mr Hirsch.

We are honoured to have with us today other eminent Europeans who have accepted the Conference's invitation.

In conclusion, I should like to extend a welcome to the new members of the Community.

We are aware, Mr Heath, how much today's decision owes to your determination and your faith in Europe.

We have long been aware of the European conviction of Mr Lynch, Mr Krag and Mr Bratteli; they are the pledge of the strengthening of our European Community.

Historic negotiations are coming to an end today. They could not have succeeded were it not for the talent and goodwill of everyone.

It is therefore in an atmosphere of mutual confidence that the ten Member States and the Commission, together with the European Parliament, will seek the realization of their common ideal.

Today's ceremony bears witness to this. My thanks to all those concerned."

*Address by Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Council,
President of the Conference*

Mr Thorn took the floor again to deliver a speech in his capacity as President-in-office of the Council and as President of the Conference.

"In these surroundings which have seen so great a past, in the heart of the City of Brussels which, together with Strasbourg and Luxembourg, has become one of the symbols of European unification, we shall in a few moments be carrying out an act which will form a milestone in the history of our countries and of Europe.

Already twenty years have elapsed since Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg brought about the first European Community by signing in Paris the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel

Community. Six years later this growth saw new developments in the form of the Treaties of Rome establishing the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. Meanwhile, other European States, also desiring to further European unity but choosing a different road, signed in Stockholm the Treaty establishing the European Free Trade Association.

Thus began the realization of a deep-seated aspiration on the part of the peoples of Europe for an ever closer unity, one that would gradually overcome the barriers and frontiers which, during our long history, had been maintained by traditions, cultures, divergent interests and, all too often, by hostilities.

To those far-sighted and courageous statesmen, who endeavour to persuade our old nations to turn over a page of their history, our peoples reply, I am convinced, by accepting, nay by calling for, a new road towards a European reality which is ever more real, more solid and even demanding. This is without doubt one of the salient facts in recent European history.

The act which we are together finalizing today should confer political and legal sanction on this development.

The States acceding to the Communities solemnly commit themselves to accepting the Treaties, the decisions taken for their implementation, the political purpose which is the basis of this entire development, and the options taken for future Community development. The Communities, for their part, are aware that such a change calls for great political will, but at the same time justifies adjustments and delays capable of obviating, or at least mitigating, such difficulties as may be occasioned by accession to these Communities which have a life of their own and whose continuous development it would have been unreasonable to halt, even temporarily.

The formulation of this Treaty and of the Acts of this Conference has, to be sure, given rise to bargaining, which was hard at times, but always inspired by a real will to arrive at results which would take into account the importance of what was at stake and the multiple problems which, perforce, arise in the process of arriving at a lasting and solid achievement.

The accession to our Communities of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway will add a new dimension and more weight to our enterprise. By taking this important step, the States which now join our ranks renounce neither their history, nor the virtues and traditions peculiar to each of these nations, any more than the States of the Community, as hitherto existing, have lost their own identity by progressively pooling their economies and by embarking upon the course of political unification.

To be sure, the peoples represented here do not by themselves constitute the whole of Europe, but—as the Heads of State or of Government of the old Community already said at the Hague in 1969—they do constitute the nucleus of European unification. Conscious of this fact, the enlarged Community will establish particularly close links with those European States which, while they are not joining us, ask to maintain or establish special relations with us. In this part of the world, which for centuries has been ravaged by discord and rivalries between the old nations forming it, the Community intends to be a factor of peace and easing of tension.

Outside Europe, the enlarged Community will also be at pains to maintain the intense and varied relations based on friendship, community of purpose and cooperation which each one of us wishes to continue and develop with our partners across the Atlantic.

Enlargement will also give us the opportunity to confirm the links already established with the countries which, of their own free will, have concluded association agreements with us. These agreements can be widened to include, among others, those States of the Commonwealth whose economic situation is comparable with that of the Associated African States and Madagascar.

On a wider plane, enlargement of our Community demands of us greater solidarity with all peoples less fortunate than ourselves; to these Europe must show itself to be a partner which can contribute to their economic development and growth.

Seen in this light, our Community, far from forming a partition shutting us off from the outside world, will incite us to improve and intensify our cooperation by contributing to trade, economic development and, in short, a fairer distribution of all that the achievements of our civilisations, the efforts made in the economic and social fields, and developments in industry and technology, can give to the world, which expects of Europe an effort commensurate with its enormous potential and its will to promote peace and prosperity. With our Community spirit strengthened and without shirking our responsibilities to our own countries, we can take our seats around the table of that other Conference, still at the preparatory stage, which will deal with the basic problems of security and cooperation throughout the whole continent of Europe.

A rôle of this nature is however only conceivable if our Community can continue to develop within itself and stand up to new and increasingly arduous problems which arise as we gradually achieve the primary objectives subscribed to by the Treaties of Paris and Rome. Our Community had already launched into the process of development and strengthening before its enlargement. A particularly ambitious, but realistic project—Economic and Monetary

Union—was adopted. The achievement of this project, in a wider framework should emphasise its significance and—possibly—hasten its implementation.

Considerable though perhaps too modest progress, has been achieved in the field of cooperation on foreign policy, and the principle of strengthening this cooperation and improving the methods adopted, together with research into new fields of cooperation, has been formally endorsed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

New impetus to our joint action must involve quite naturally from the step which we are taking today and which should be solemnly confirmed by another meeting of Heads of State and Government before the end of this year, one which will be of course attended by the States today signing this Treaty with us.

In addition, we shall continue to benefit from the advantages of efficient and proven working methods, namely the allocation of important responsibilities to the institutions of our Communities. These responsibilities, which will naturally be increased by the effect alone of the development of the Communities' activities, will not only be confirmed, but will certainly be expanded in due course. In this connection, the participation of our peoples' elected representatives is indeed a great gain.

Thus conceived, this enlarged Community, European but outwardlooking, integrated on an economic level but anxious to respect the individuality of all, organized but guaranteeing freedom of expression both to the body politic and to economic and social forces is aimed at one great final objective: the enhancement of all that is best in us.

It responds above all to the aspirations of a new generation, for whom our quarrels of yester year pale into insignificance before the prospects of a future Europe no longer controlled by sectarian interests, but conscious of the potential of this great enterprise and demanding their immediate realization”.

*Address by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti,
President of the Commission*

Next, it was Mr Malfatti's turn to address the Conference on behalf of the Commission.

“More than forty years ago Winston Churchill compared the idea of European unity to a spark rising and flying upward. Among innumerable sparks, he said, that flash and fade away, there now and again gleams one that lights up not only the immediate scene but the whole world.

We representatives of the Community of Six are proud to have made today's historic meeting possible, having fanned the spark into a flame. It is now for the Community of Ten to transform it into the great flame of united Europe.

The signatures placed today under the acts of accession are the culmination of a political act pregnant with extraordinary and positive implications. The beginning was made more than ten years ago, and today we are creating the dimensions and the conditions that are required if our Community is to develop and complete the political design which inspired the Treaties of Rome and of Paris. We are consequently aware that the responsibilities resting on the Community's institutions, on the Governments and the peoples of the ten countries of the new Community must be measured by the immense hopes that are raised by the idea of European unity.

Like all great ideas in history, the idea of Europe has in the course of time been supported on different grounds and for different reasons. In the immediate postwar period it stemmed mainly from the agonizing contemplation of two civil wars in Europe which have so cruelly scarred our recent history. Today, the idea of European unity draws its strength from the feeling that it is the answer to the worries of the present, the only effective way to banish the uncertainties of the future and to make realities of our hopes, that it offers a chance of playing a part in the building of a better world.

It is not only the headlong pace of scientific and technical progress, the evident need of wider continental dimensions for rapid and harmonious development in the economic and social fields, and the aim of a better quality of life that are thrusting us along the road to the unification of Europe. We are also being driven on by the need to rebuild from the bottom up, and on more solid and broader foundations, the splintered sovereignty of the peoples of Europe, preventing the decay of this noble continent, which has been the cradle of modern civilization.

Our edifice is not, and cannot be, built for trade alone. For the system we have so laboriously built up in our Community of Six and which we will continue to build up in the Community of Ten will be unable to provide satisfactory answers to the complex problems of our era or to guarantee fully the existence of the Community unless we operate with all our strength and with an unflinching will to achieve the economic integration and political unification of our countries.

The difficulties we will encounter are of course many and serious, but the difficulties we will encounter if we do not advance would be greater and more serious. United, we will be able to write a new chapter of history, to be a powerful factor working in the cause of liberty, of security, of progress and of

peace in the world. Divided, we will be no more than spectators on the fringe of history.

We must of course, be realistic, but not in order to restrain our imagination. We must, of course, be pragmatic, but not in order to curb our ardour; we must, of course, be prudent, but not in order to undermine our courage.

Our edifice is revolutionary and original. It is revolutionary when compared with earlier historic experiments, for the unifying process we have set in motion is a joint venture undertaken by all the Member States, linked within the Community by complete equality of rights and duties. It is original because it is characterized by an institutional structure for which no equivalent can be found in earlier models. This structure rests on a European Parliament consisting of representatives of the peoples of the Community—and the strengthening of the democratic features and powers of this Parliament call for action by all the member countries of the new Community; it rests further on a Council consisting of the representatives of the Member States and endowed with a power of decision; on a Commission with real powers of its own, whose duty it is to propose and watch over Community rules and to share in shaping the acts of the Council; and, finally, a Court of Justice which ensures that Community law is observed. These, then, are the essential features of the edifice which we must defend and strengthen in a democratic framework, since it is they which confer on the budding Community its particular character.

The new Community is not, and does not seek to be, a new bloc, but a wide community of free and peaceful States and peoples each of which is bringing to the common edifice its own genius, its own glorious heritage. It is a Community of ten democratic countries that are amongst the most highly developed in the world, and it is determined to make the process of unification irreversible in order to consolidate our friendships, in order to contribute decisively, on a footing of equality, to the development of the less favoured nations, and in order to develop, as a new element of equilibrium in a better international order, new cooperative relationships with all the peoples of the earth.

Never before has one generation had so many opportunities to contribute in concrete manner to the unity of Europe, the task to which so many eminent statesmen have in the past devoted their efforts and their thought.

This is the stirring challenge of our day, a challenge that we can, we must take up”.

After Mr Malfatti's speech the Conference proceeded to sign the accession documents. The order chosen for the signing was as follows: the Member States in alphabetical order, beginning with the State providing the President-

in-office; the acceding States, in the order of submission of their requests for accession: United Kingdom (2 May 1967), Ireland (10 May 1967), Denmark (11 May 1967), Norway (21 July 1967).

The following signed

— for *the Member States*, on behalf of:

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxembourg:

His Excellency Mr Gaston Thorn
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr Jean Dondelinger
Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

His Excellency Mr W.K.N. Schmelzer
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr T.E. Westerterp
State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr E.M.J.A. Sassen
Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

His Excellency Mr Gaston Eyskens
Prime Minister

His Excellency Mr Pierre Harmel
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr Joseph van der Meulen
Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany:

His Excellency Mr Walter Scheel
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr Hans-Georg Sachs
Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities

The President of the French Republic:

His Excellency Mr Maurice Schumann
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr Jean-Marc Boegner
Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities

The President of the Italian Republic :

His Excellency Mr Emilio Colombo
Prime Minister

His Excellency Mr Aldo Moro
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr Giorgio Bombassei Frascani de Vettor
Ambassador, Permanent Representative to the European Communities

— for *the acceding States*, on behalf of:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland: |

The Right Honourable Edward Heath
Prime Minister

The Right Honourable Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

The Right Honourable Geoffrey Rippon
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Minister for European Affairs

The President of Ireland:

His Excellency Mr John A. Lynch
Prime Minister

His Excellency Mr Patrick J. Hillery
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark:

His Excellency Mr Jens Otto Krag
Prime Minister

His Excellency Mr Ivar Nørgaard
Minister for External Economic Affairs

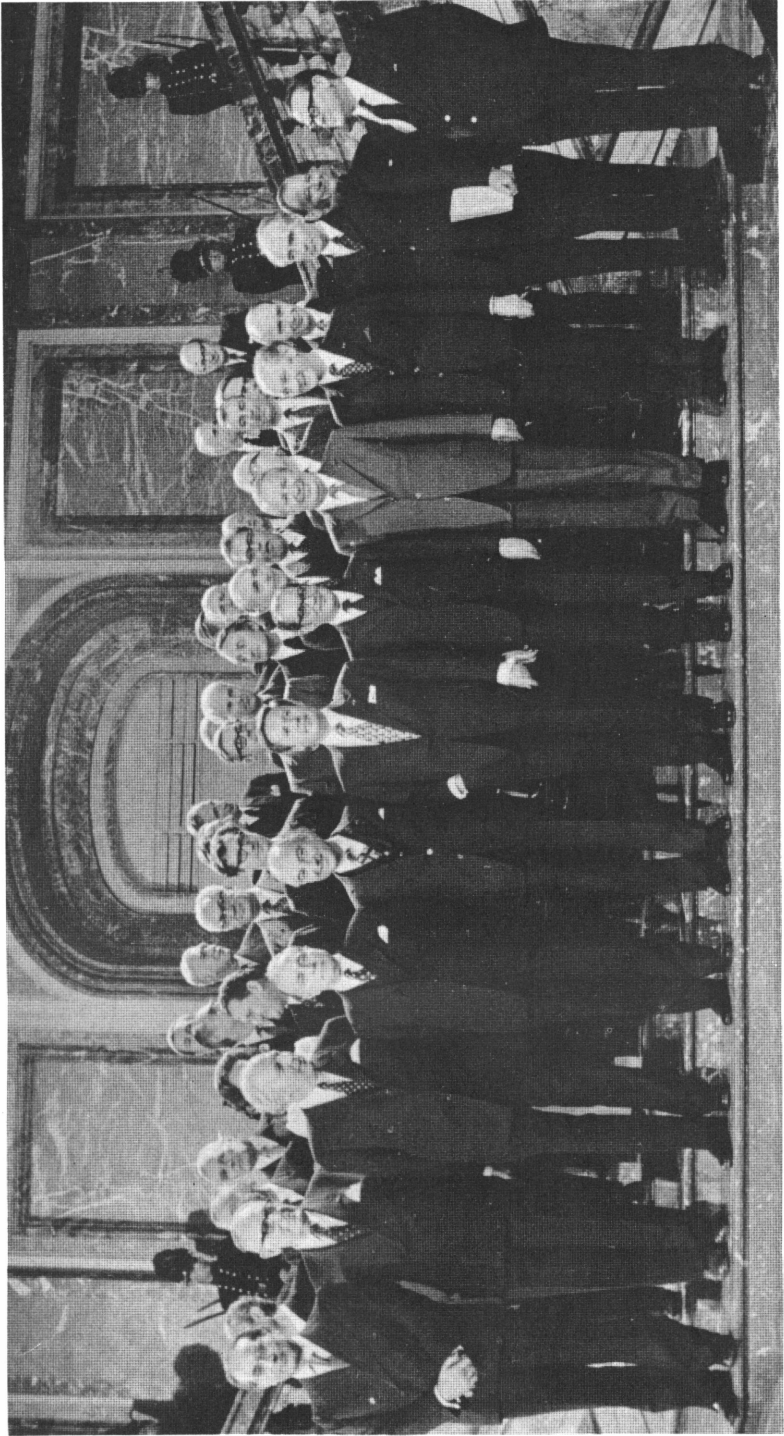
Mr Jens Christensen
Secretary-General for External Economic Affairs at the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs



President Malfatti making his speech.

The Signing of the Final Act by Mr Thorn, President in Office of the Council.

The Signatures appended to the Treaty.



The Delegations.

His Majesty the King of Norway:

His Excellency Mr Trygve Bratteli
Prime Minister

His Excellency Mr Andreas Zeier Cappelen
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mr Søren Christian Sommerfelt
Ambassador, Head of the Norwegian Delegation (Deputies) at the
accession negotiations

In addition, Minister Gaston Thorn will append his signature to the Final Act, in his capacity as President of the Council.

*Speech by Mr Edward Heath,
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom*

After the signature, Mr Heath delivered his speech.

“We mark today, with this ceremony, the conclusion of arduous negotiations over more than ten years which have resulted in another great step forward towards the removal of divisions in Western Europe.

This uniting of friendly States within the framework of a single community has been brought about by the sustained and dedicated work of many people. Their efforts were essential to the success which we are celebrating.

My tribute here is to all who have laboured in this great enterprise—not only to those who have negotiated, Ministers and officials, together with the members of the Commission who have contributed so much, but to all who, in their many different ways, have supported and advanced the idea of a united Europe.

Just as the achievement we celebrate today was not preordained, so there will be nothing inevitable about the next stages in the construction of Europe.

They will require clear thinking and a strong effort of the imagination.

Clear thinking will be needed to recognise that each of us within the Community will remain proudly attached to our national identity and to the achievements of our national history and tradition.

But, at the same time, as the enlargement of the Community makes clear beyond doubt, we have all come to recognize our common European heritage, our mutual interests and our European destiny.

Imagination will be required to develop institutions which respect the traditions and the individuality of the Member States, but at the same time have the strength to guide the future course of the enlarged Community.

The founders of the Community displayed great originality in devising the institutions of the Six. They have been proved in the remarkable achievements of the Community over the years.

It is too early to say how far they will meet the needs of the enlarged Community.

For we are faced with an essentially new situation, though one which was always inherent in the foundation of the Community of the Six, which was visualized in the preamble to the Treaty of Rome and which has been created by its success.

Let us not be afraid to contemplate new measures to deal with the new situation.

There is another cause for satisfaction.

“Europe” is more than Western Europe alone.

There lies also to the east another part of our continent: countries whose history has been closely linked with our own.

Beyond those countries is the Soviet Union, a European as well as an Asian power.

We in Britain have every reason to wish for better relations with the states of Eastern Europe. And we do sincerely want them.

Our new partners on the continent have shown that their feelings are the same. Henceforth our efforts can be united.

The European Communities, far from creating barriers, have served to extend east-west trade and other exchanges.

Britain has much to contribute to this process, and as Members of the Community we shall be better able to do so.

Britain, with her Commonwealth links, has also much to contribute to the universal nature of Europe's responsibilities.

The collective history of the countries represented here encompasses a large part of the history of the world itself over the centuries.

I am not thinking today of the Age of Imperialism, now past: but of the lasting and creative effects of the spread of language and of culture, of commerce and

of administration by people from Europe across land and sea to the other continents of the world.

These are the essential ties which today bind Europe in friendship with the rest of mankind.

What design should we seek for the New Europe?

It must be a Europe which is strong and confident within itself.

A Europe in which we shall be working for the progressive relaxation and elimination of east/west tensions.

A Europe conscious of the interests of its friends and partners.

A Europe alive to its great responsibilities in the common struggle of humanity for a better life.

Thus this ceremony marks an end and a beginning.

An end to divisions which have stricken Europe for centuries. A beginning of another stage in the construction of a new and greater Europe.

This is the task for our generation in Europe.”

Speech by Mr John Lynch, Prime Minister of Ireland

Next, Mr Lynch delivered the following speech in Gaelic and English.

“This is an historic occasion which suitably completes our negotiations, negotiations which were difficult and complicated and which demanded zeal, hope and understanding of all who participated in them. We may say that the cooperation and understanding which showed themselves during this period are a source of courage to us. They auger well for the future of the enlarged Community.

What we await is the enlargement of the European Communities. We look forward to the 1st of January, 1973. Now that the negotiations are completed and the Acts of Accession signed, it remains to fulfil our constitutional requirements. It is the opinion of my Government that the Parliament and people of Ireland are convinced that our best course is cooperation with the other Member States in the enlarged Communities. We believe that the people of Ireland will approve decisively and with confidence our entry to the Communities.

We mark by our gathering here today and by the signing of the Acts of Accession of the four applicant countries to the European Communities the culmination of many months of intensive and arduous negotiations. The successful outcome of the negotiations is a gratifying measure of the political will which has clearly existed on the part of the Community and each of the applicant countries to find mutually acceptable solutions to the problems which presented themselves. The manifestation of this political will and this mutual understanding points towards a future of beneficial and constructive cooperation by our ten countries in the enlarged Communities.

Today is also a beginning—the beginning of a new phase in the creation of a wider and stronger Europe. The heads of State or Government of the present Member States at their historic meeting in The Hague in December 1969 charted the future course of the movement towards the construction of Europe. They inspired the idea of the “tritych”—the three-fold movement for the completion of the Communities, for their internal development and strengthening and for their enlargement. Under this inspiration major progress has been made and the third element in this three-fold movement—the enlargement of the Communities—is now taking a decisive step forward.

We have set ourselves the entry date of the 1st of January, 1973. As far as we in Ireland are concerned we now have to fulfil the necessary constitutional requirements. My Government are convinced that the Irish Parliament and people share the Government’s conviction that the political and economic future of Ireland lies in cooperation with the other Member States in the enlarged Communities and that they will decisively approve the entry of Ireland to the Communities.

Ireland is the youngest of the States represented here today. However, we are one of the oldest nations of Europe. Geography has placed us on the periphery of the Continent. But we are an integral part of Europe, bound to it by many centuries of shared civilisation, traditions and ideals. Ireland, because of historical circumstances, did not participate in the past in all the great moments of European experience but the Irish people have in many periods of our history been deeply involved in the life and culture of the European mainland. Since statehood, my country, conscious of its European past, has sought to forge new and stronger links with the Continent. In this we were renewing and revitalizing historic bonds.

A distinguished Irishman has written:

“My only counsel to Ireland is that to become deeply Irish she must first become European.”

He also wrote over sixty years ago:

“If this generation has, for its first task, the recovery of the old Ireland, it has for its second, the discovery of the new Europe.”

Since these words were written, Europe has been devastated by two world wars and it has been the task of a later generation of Europeans to begin the construction of a new Europe based on unity and cooperation amongst its peoples. We in Ireland seek to share in this noble endeavour. We have responded to the call made by the founding fathers of the Communities to other countries of Europe who shared their ideals to join in their efforts to establish the foundations of an ever-closer union among the European peoples. My Government see in the European Communities the best hope and the true basis for the creation of that united and peaceful Europe.

We recognize that the enlargement of the Communities will pose its own problems. For the present Member States it will be a matter of adjusting to the workings of a Community of Ten. For the new Member States there will be the challenges of integrating into a Community already established and developed. These will be no easy tasks but, from the record of the Community of Six since its establishment and from our successful experience together in the negotiations, we draw confidence that the difficulties of accession and transition will be overcome and that the effective and constructive working of the enlarged Community will be assured. There is, however, much to be done: the coming year will be a vital period of preparation. The consultation procedure which was agreed in the negotiations will enable the process of integration for the applicant countries to commence and to proceed.

In this period before the Community is enlarged our ten countries will also look beyond the immediate problems of accession and transition. We should engage in examining together what the Community's future course should be after enlargement. For the Community of Ten cannot of its very nature, no more than the Community of Six, remain static: it will be a continuous creation: it must evolve and progress in the direction of the unity in Europe which the architects of the original Community envisaged.

Another of the tasks which, I suggest, our ten Governments must face in the context of the enlargement of the Communities, is to examine carefully how the institutions may best be equipped for their respective roles after enlargement. I have in mind here particularly the role of the European Parliament. All recognise a government's obligation to involve the people of the nation as closely as possible in the processes of government. There will equally be an obligation on us jointly to bring the peoples of the enlarged Communities into closer contact and involvement with the decisions, policies and workings of

the Communities. It is in this surely that there is a major role for the European Parliament. The Irish Government consider it of the highest importance that the part to be played by the Parliament in the enlarged Communities should be the subject of the closest study by our Governments acting together.

The enlarged Communities as they evolve towards that greater unification in Europe which their founders envisaged can be a vital force for peace in the world and can make an ever-increasing contribution to the economic and social progress of the developing nations. We attach the utmost importance to the emphasis placed by the Member States at the summit meeting in The Hague on the promotion of rapprochement among the peoples of the "entire European Continent".

Great thoughts, Mazzini said, make great peoples. Robert Schuman saw that a united Europe would be achieved not in one step but by many concrete measures. The creation of the European Communities was the first practical expression of the vision of Schuman and the other founding fathers. Their development and achievements have brought significantly nearer the realization of the goal of unity in Europe. The Communities' enlargement will bring this realization even closer. At our signing here today of the Acts of Accession which marks a decisive step towards the future cooperation of our ten countries, it is surely appropriate that we should draw hope and inspiration from the achievements of the past twenty years and the vision which made them possible."

Speech by Mr Jens Otto Krag, Prime Minister of Denmark

Next, Mr Krag took the floor. He spoke first in English, then in Danish.

"More than ten years have passed since I, in October 1961, as Foreign Minister on behalf of the Danish Government, presented Denmark's application for membership of the European Communities. We saw then the applications of Ireland, Norway, the United Kingdom and Denmark as a natural and logical consequence of the cooperation which the countries of Western Europe had established in so many fields after the war. We still hold that view. We had, admittedly, not expected that it would take so long to reach the end of the road. But, we have not been waiting in silence. Hardly any question has been discussed so much, not only in Denmark but also in the other countries of Western Europe. At every opening of the Danish Parliament, in all major parliamentary debates in Denmark, in all Ministerial meetings of EFTA since its start, in the Nordic Council, in the Council of Europe, at visits to the European capitals, one of the principal subjects has been how the economic split-up of Western Europe could be overcome.

I am referring to these past events because they explain the satisfaction we feel in the present situation where, at long last, we are about to sign the Treaty of Accession.

I find it appropriate, therefore, to take this opportunity to thank all those who have helped bring about this situation. I think, above all, of those who, by mutual concessions and flexibility, brought about the political conditions for the opening of negotiations and for their successful completion. But I think also of those who, especially in the last few months, have been working round the clock to bring before us the text of the agreements we are signing today.

Not so very many years ago it would have sounded like something out of a fairy-tale or wishful thinking if we had been told that European countries which had been warring each other for centuries, would be able to sign a treaty like the one before us.

Let me pronounce three wishes for the future of the European Communities.

My first wish is that the new Member countries will add a positive element to the development of the Communities and thereby strengthen their vitality, efficiency and dynamism. I am well aware that this implies that we too must learn to understand and respect the interests of other Member countries and in a proper democratic way solve the problems of the future in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned and so also to the Communities.

The second wish is that the Communities will pursue their internal policies in a progressive spirit of social consciousness. We have learned how to achieve economic growth. But we still have to learn how to administer it in a way that will not only bring more material wealth to us all but also correct social imbalances for the benefit of the least privileged. At the same time the problems of preservation and improvement of the human environment as a whole in the industrial society become ever more acute. We can solve these problems by common action. Each country itself will hardly be able to.

In conclusion, the third wish—which I may express in what we expect will become a new official language of the European Communities—is that the external policies of the Communities will be open and outward-looking. I am thinking first of the other EFTA countries, including, not least the other Nordic countries, Sweden, Iceland and Finland. These countries have taken part in European cooperation since the last war. Without arrangements with them our cooperation would not be complete.

I am thinking also of growing trade and understanding with the countries of Eastern Europe in the spirit of negotiations and détente.

Nor should we forget the importance of close cooperation with the United States and Canada. Both in the fields of trade, monetary affairs and security, is the destiny of Western Europe closely bound up with that of North America. It will not be our interest to loosen these ties.

Last but not least, I think of the developing countries, the poor world outside Europe and North America. An enlarged European Community will acquire an economic and commercial strength which imposes on the Communities a special responsibility for the solution of the problems of the third world. It will be one of the most urgent tasks of the Community to live up to this responsibility.

It is with the confidence that the European Communities will fulfil these wishes that I sign my name to the Treaty of Accession today and will recommend it for approval by the Danish Parliament and the Danish people. It is the hope of the Danish Government and of the majority of the Danish Parliament, that this historic decision will contribute to secure the peace of Europe, further our economic development and thereby create the foundation for new social progress also for the poorest countries of Europe. In this context and in full freedom European culture and scientific progress will have their best possibilities”.

Speech by Mr Trygve Bratteli, Prime Minister of Norway

Finally, Mr Bratteli made the following speech.

“It is an honour and a pleasure for me to represent the Norwegian Government at the signing of the Treaty of Accession to the European Communities.

Our application for membership does not date from yesterday. It has been actively upheld ever since 1962 by successive Governments and Stortings, as it is in accordance with our natural interest of participating in a closer and more committed cooperation, in the political, economic and cultural fields, with our traditional partners in Europe.

The recently concluded negotiations have defined for Norway, as they have for the three other applicant countries, the terms of this accession. The Norwegian Government considers that the outcome of these negotiations constitutes a satisfactory basis for Norway's accession to the European Communities. It is now for the Norwegian people and the Storting to take the final decision in this important matter, in keeping with our democratic and parliamentary traditions. We need the support of the people to reinforce our links with Europe and proceed further along the path outlined by the

European Communities in order to ensure for the peoples of Europe peace and security, wellbeing and happiness, and to assume the responsibility we have towards the underprivileged countries of the world. The enlargement of the Communities will provide greater scope and new opportunities to attain those common aims which are so important for our own peoples and for the rest of the world. These can be attained if our political action, our progressive and pragmatic cooperation, are founded on confidence and open-minded solidarity between partners. It is the Norwegian Government's firm resolve to give concrete expression to this confidence and solidarity.

In the Communities, the ideal must not be too far removed from reality, nor the periphery too far from the centre. It would be rather pointless to find, in Brussels, solutions to our common problems if we were unable to convince our peoples that the common objectives are also their own and that solutions which have been reached are reasonable and fair.

We are working, in our country, to still extend democracy to new parts of society. We see in the Community the possibility of also introducing democratic forms of decision-taking into international cooperation.

A Community which extends from Sicily to Finmark must find differentiated and flexible means of action to solve the various problems which are caused by the evolutionary trends of society in the different regions. In this context we attach importance to the objective of the Treaty of Rome concerning the harmonious and balanced development of all the regions in the Community.

We consider it as a very important task for the Communities to foster social policy and to raise it to ever higher levels. It is equally important to develop regional policy so as to strengthen, with the aid of common resources, the basis of economic activity in the peripheral regions. The economic integration of which the enlarged Community is the basis will increase our ability to solve the readjustment problems in economic life and to ensure employment. By means of a common industrial policy we will be better able to master the problems introduced by large multinational corporations into our economies and into the world economy. It is only by common action that we will be able effectively to protect the environment.

These then are the essential tasks for our societies. But the enlargement of the Communities must also be seen in a broader political context. Efforts to bring about greater unity in Europe have now reached a major crossroads. In this part of the world we have come a long way towards reconciliation, peace and stability. This is a further step towards a solution of the problems facing less favoured peoples in other parts of the world. Thanks to the

enlargement of the Communities, the peoples of Europe will be able to look to the future with greater confidence.”

The President-in-office of the Conference closed the ceremonial meeting by pointing out that the task of ratifying the different acts devolved upon the Parliaments of the ten signatory States so that the enlarged Community could become a reality on 1 January 1973.

II. TOWARDS A COMMUNITY DATA PROCESSING STRATEGY

*Statement by Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission,
to the European Parliament (18 January 1972)*

In an oral question raised by Mr Hougardy (Belgian, of the Liberal and associated Group, Belgium), member of the European Parliament, the Commission was asked whether it did not think that "the moment had come to work out a common strategy in order to promote the expansion of the Community's data processing companies, in particular through direct and fiscal aids and by facilitating their access to the public market in the face of the enterprises of non-member countries."

Mr Hougardy also raised the following question: "In view of the very high absorption potential of the European market and the predominant position of American computer manufacturers, does not the Commission think that it is the right time for proposing various studies on European company groupings and for setting up legal instruments that would be likely to promote interpenetration in this important field? Within the scope of the European Research and Development Agency, would it not be the right moment to envisage the creation of a special department whose task it would be to establish a common computer policy, in particular by promoting European contracts?"

Replying to this question, Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, made the following declaration: "The Commission of European Communities thanks you very much for your quite pertinent question on the creation of a common policy that would promote the development of the Community's companies in the data processing sector. The Commission is particularly pleased to be asked such a question because precisely this point is being studied in detail by its departments and the conclusions will form the basis for proposals which are expected to be made in the course of this year. It is however already possible, at the present moment, without any preconceived notions about these conclusions, to give a brief outline of the trends and objectives as well as of the means that will have to be used for achieving such a policy.

If one considers the data processing industry as a whole, in an endeavour to examine the advisability of a common policy, a distinction should be made between its two so-called "hardware"¹ and "software"² sectors. In fact, the

¹ Hardware: the *mechanical* part of data processing systems.

² Software: the *programmes* for the operation of a computer.

position of these two industrial sectors within the Community is quite different and can be schematically described as follows:

The hardware industry is characterized by the preponderance of American technology, in particular with regard to large-scale installations. On the other hand, owing to the difficult business situation at the moment, the world market is suffering from a certain slowdown which is creating some concern among users, who are gradually led to seek a better exploitation of the resources of the computers available to them. The difficulties created by this slowdown will probably affect the relative strength, measured against each other, of European manufacturers, who are now multiplying their contacts in order to seek new alliances for improving their position. I am particularly pleased to call your attention to the symptomatic character of this multiplication of contacts, which shows that in spite of substantial national aids not a single European hardware firm has been able to attain the threshold of profitability. The fact is that the support granted by certain governments to their national industries, with the segregation created by such an attitude in the face of foreign groups which are incomparably stronger and more efficient, in no way guarantees the survival of these industries.

On the other hand, without underrating the positive contribution of the major enterprises of non-member countries to the industrial development of the Community, owing to the important manufacturing activities and research work performed by their European subsidiaries in the Six, the Commission is bound to observe that in Europe as in the United States one firm occupies a particularly dominant position, and that, in addition, its centre of decision is located outside the Community.

In the face of such a situation, the Commission thinks that a European policy in this particular sector ought to consist:

- (i) of support to the regrouping of enterprises across national frontiers, so that they may become an appreciable element of competition at world level,
- (ii) of the creation of all necessary measures in favour of the subsidiaries of foreign enterprises, and more particularly of one of them, so that these subsidiaries may contribute to the implementation of the Community objectives and rules, especially with regard to technological or regional development, without however imposing on them any restrictions or discriminations which the Treaty does not authorize.

In addition to this restructuring, the Commission thinks that the opening of public contracts according to the rules of the Treaty, and the establishment of

common rules for the conclusion of these contracts, as well as the implementation of a common procurement policy, if required, ought to facilitate the efficient utilization of the public purchasing power of the Member States of the Community in order to develop this key industry.

Furthermore, the support of the public authorities ought to be defined in common accord in order to establish joint objectives and avoid national financial aids harming restructuration at European level. For this purpose, it would be appropriate to complement the Community's legal and financial means of action.

As regards the software industry, whose development in the member countries is recent and uneven, a large number of companies, in some cases with a very small staff, have made their appearance in the course of the last few years. In some cases, they have been able to meet various requirements of the market, in a rather dispersed manner, although quite often efficiently. The Commission thinks that with the high quality of European scientists, the Community should be able to compete efficiently with foreign enterprises, not only in Europe, but also in non-member countries. Subject to more detailed studies, it seems that the following approaches ought to be adopted:

- 1) A census of the software requirements of public administrations and to attempt, at Community level, an identification of specialized programmes for computers (packages) of a multinational nature and consequently utilizable in common. This kind of approach which, on the one hand, corresponds to a saving of important resources, would make it possible, on the other hand, to tackle on a Community basis such problems as data banks, whose impact on future companies will be considerable;
- 2) To ensure the promotion of software companies by creating a favourable legal, fiscal and economic background;
- 3) To promote the training of personnel highly qualified in computer techniques and sufficiently independent of certain aspects of the current training which is offered by industrial firms.

It should also be recalled here that the Commission has already made a number of proposals applicable *inter alia* to the data processing sector.

Now as regards the creation of legal instruments which would help to promote industrial restructuration, mention should be made of the proposal made by the Commission on 24 June 1970 concerning the statutes of European limited companies¹, and its proposal of 14 September 1971 on the creation of joint enterprises within the scope of the EEC Treaty, as well as the project for

¹ *Journal officiel* C 124, 10 October 1970.

economic interest groupings which is at present the subject of consultations by the Commission. These three proposals would help to solve the problem of the restructuring, in the light of the economic data of a broadened European market, of the activities of enterprises still governed by national laws.

The second proposal would make it possible, in addition, to secure the support of the public authorities for the implementation of such restructuring through a possible financial participation of the Community or the grant of all or part of the benefits described in the Commission's proposal.

The economic interest grouping could finally help to promote the cooperation of different Member States as a prelude to restructuring.

I hope I have explained with sufficient clarity the position of the data processing sector, the common guidelines that could be contemplated, and some of the methods advocated by the Commission for achieving these objectives.

I have still to explain the reasons that led the Commission to approve the initiative of the German Government granting subsidies to the users of computers.

I wish to point out:

- (i) That the German aids are not granted only to the users of computers manufactured in the Federal Republic. As this aid is given to promote the elaboration of utilization software, it will also contribute to a generalized use of computers, of whatever origin;
- (ii) That this approval was accompanied by a commentary recommending that "national aid would have to be adapted to a Community solution which, if necessary, will be worked out at a later date".

To conclude, I wish to call attention once more to the urgent necessity of implementing as soon as possible the arrangements mentioned above concerning the statutes of a European limited company, joint enterprises, economic interest groupings and subsidiaries of enterprises holding dominant market positions".

III. SYNOPSIS OF THE WORK OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN 1971

The year 1971 has seen a distinct increase in the volume of litigation. Since this tendency is apparent in all spheres of Community judicial activity, it undoubtedly suggests that Community law is coming to have a practical impact, the extent of which may be better gauged from a study of the cases decided in the past year, the evolution of litigation as compared with former years and the development of cooperation among the judiciary.

I. Cases decided by the court in 1971

During 1971 the Court of Justice of the European Communities has given a total of 60 judgments: 32 concerned direct actions and 28 related to cases referred to the Court for a preliminary ruling by the national courts of Member States.

Trends in case law

In 1971 the judgments of the Court of Justice have dealt with the following matters:

Direct actions

1. *In actions brought by the Commission*, the Court of Justice has given one judgment this year finding a Member State to have defaulted in its obligations under the Euratom Treaty (control over supply of fissile materials). It has also had to decide, for the first time, a case brought by the Commission against the Council. This concerned Community authority to negotiate and conclude the European agreement on social conditions of road transport workers (ERTA).

2. *In actions brought by Member States against the Commission*, the Court of Justice has given two judgments: In the first case, an action on the basis of

Source: Court of Justice.

failure to act had been brought by the Dutch Government against the Commission on the ground that the latter had refused to issue a recommendation to the French Government prohibiting certain assistance to the iron and steel industry. In the second case, an action had been brought by the Federal Republic of Germany against the Commission complaining that the latter, in settling the accounts of the European Social Fund for 1969, had adopted the new parity of the Deutsche Mark. Both actions were dismissed as inadmissible.

3. *In actions brought by private parties*, the Court has had to decide on various questions concerning the ECSC Treaty, the Community agricultural levies, protective measures and importation of agricultural products from non-member States.

4. *In actions brought by officials*, 17 judgments have been given.

Preliminary rulings

Dealing with preliminary questions, which are increasingly being referred to it by the courts of the Member States, the Court of Justice has in 1971 given its interpretation of many provisions of Community law, e.g. the respective authority of the Community and the Member States in connection with Regulations, customs duties and taxes having equivalent effect, competition, State monopolies and public services, tariff groupings in the Common Customs Tariff, Community levies, social security of self-employed persons, equal pay for both sexes, trade marks, copyrights, agricultural marketing, etc.; competition problems alone played a fairly important role.

Decisions by national courts on Community law

This summary of trends in Community case law would be incomplete without some mention of the more important decisions given by national courts applying Community law. It is true that a complete acquaintance with such decisions is impossible in the absence of an exhaustive central collection of the decisions given by the courts of Member States. However, the promising start made on such a collection by the library and documentation service of the Court of Justice with the cooperation of a very large number of national courts gives a good enough idea of such decisions to enable the following table be drawn up, indicating the comparative numbers of Community cases decided directly by national courts, supreme or otherwise, in 1971:

Member State	Supreme courts	Other courts	Total
Germany	10	16	26
Belgium	4	5	9
France	5	1	6
Italy	5	2	7
Luxembourg	0	1	1
Netherlands	9	0	9
Total	33	25	58

These decisions, dealing with a wide variety of subjects—competition, civil liability, repayment of moneys wrongly paid, social security of migrant workers, special taxes, agricultural levies—are sometimes of considerable interest, not only by reason of their subject-matter, but especially by reason of the principles they lay down on the relationship between Community law and national law.

II. Evolution of Community litigation in 1971

96 new cases were registered in 1971, of which 13 were direct actions by institutions, Member States or private parties, 46 actions by officials and 37 cases referred for a preliminary ruling.

The following table shows the steady growth which has been characteristic of the way in which Community litigation has evolved from 1953 to 1971.

Number of cases begun each year

1953 — 4	1960 — 23	1967 — 37
1954 — 10	1961 — 26	1968 — 32
1955 — 9	1962 — 35	1969 — 77
1956 — 11	1963 — 105	1970 — 80
1957 — 19	1964 — 55	1971 — 96
1958 — 43	1965 — 62	
1959 — 47	1966 — 31	

Direct actions

— actions brought by the Commission against Member States	2
— actions brought by Member States against the Commission	1
— actions brought by private parties against the Commission or against the Council	10

<i>Actions brought by officials</i>	46
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Total:	59
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<i>Cases referred for preliminary rulings</i>	37
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Total:	96
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Actions brought by the Commission against Member States

Just as in the preceding year, two actions were brought by the Commission against Member States for a declaration that they failed to fulfil their obligations, one in relation to the supply of nuclear materials (Euratom) and the other for failure to give effect to a judgment of the Court of Justice (7/68).

The evolution of actions brought on the ground of default by Member States during the last 5 years continues to be rather irregular: 1967: 0, 1968: 3, 1969: 11, 1970: 2, 1971: 2.

Actions brought by Member States

In 1971 Member States have not only continued to neglect the procedure which permits them to seek the Court of Justice declarations of default against other Member States, but have been equally reticent in bringing actions against the Commission and against the Council. Only one action of this type has been brought (against the Commission in relation to the accounts of the European Social Fund) and the evolution of this type of case may be shown as follows: one in 1971 as in 1970, 1968 and 1967, as against four in 1969, two in 1966 and three in 1965.

Actions by private parties

The number of actions brought by private parties against the institutions was four in 1967, three in 1968, 20 in 1969, nine in 1970 and ten in 1971.

Actions brought by officials

In 1971 46 actions have been brought by officials, as against 35 in 1970.

Preliminary rulings

The number of references for preliminary rulings, which doubled (from 17 to 32) between 1969 and 1970, continues to increase, albeit to a smaller extent: 37 such cases were registered in 1971.

The reference for a preliminary ruling, which is an index both of judicial cooperation between the Court of Justice and the national courts of the Member States and of the integration of Community law into national law, has undergone in the course of a decade the following evolution:

1961 — 1	1967 — 23
1962 — 5	1968 — 9
1963 — 6	1969 — 17
1964 — 6	1970 — 32
1965 — 7	1971 — 37
1966 — 1	

Of 37 cases referred for preliminary rulings in 1971, eleven came from supreme courts (five from Germany and six from the Netherlands) and 26 from courts of first instance or appeal courts.

It will thus be observed that in 1971, for the first time since the Treaties of Rome came into force, the courts of all Member States have referred cases to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling. Moreover, the number of references emanating from supreme courts in relation to the total number of cases referred (11 out of 37) is higher than in the preceding year (5 out of 32).

The subject-matter of the references for preliminary rulings in 1971 in comparison with 1970 has hardly varied. In fact, with two exceptions, the subject-matter of the requests was the same in 1971 as in 1970, as is shown by the following table, which also shows the quantitative differences between the same subject-matter between 1970 and 1971.¹

¹ However it would be possible to classify certain cases under several different heads.

Subject-matter	1970	1971
Customs duties	4	2
Quantitative restrictions	0	4
State monopolies	1	21
Agricultural markets	16	1
Social security of migrant workers	3	6
Transport	4	1
Cartels, dominant positions	3	2
Social policy	1	0
Total	32	37

Questions concerning the common agricultural market and social security of migrant workers continue to hold the first place among the questions referred for preliminary rulings.

PART TWO

Community activities in December 1971

I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

The CCT at 1 January 1972

1. For the Common Customs Tariff the date of 1 January 1972 was a landmark for various reasons. In the field of tariff policy it marked the effective entry into force of the *fifth and last instalment of the reductions of duties granted by the Community to the other GATT Contracting Parties* at the end of the Kennedy Round. In this way, the Community has successfully completed the undertakings it entered upon in GATT for nearly 98% of the headings covering industrial products and for about 55% of those concerned with agricultural products and processed agricultural products.

However, this new and final instalment, like the two preceding ones moreover, did not cover the bulk of chemical products¹, as the condition upon which it was made dependent—the abolition of the customs valuation system known as the “American selling price”—had not been implemented by the United States. As on 1 January 1970 and 1971, clock and watch products (chapter 91 of the CCT) were also excepted from the reduction in duties, since the validity of the concessions in this sector depends on the implementation by one GATT partner of certain conditions as regards trade in these articles. On the other hand, as the EEC-Iran agreement had again been extended, the reduced duties accorded thereunder (for raisins, dried apricots and caviar) were prolonged for a further year.

2. The final implementation of the tariff concessions granted by the Community had the effect, in a not negligible number of cases, of making the same conventional duties applicable. The Community was thus offered a chance of simplifying the nomenclature of its customs tariff by *regroupings of categories* of products which concerned about one hundred subheadings with identical duties. Furthermore, a close scrutiny of the import statistics for recent years having shown that there were headings under which imports had been very small or non-existent, it was possible—particularly in the industrial sector, but also in the agricultural sector—to eliminate or combine a further batch of tariff subheadings.²

¹ See sec 136.

² On 1 January 1972 the Common Customs Tariff contained about 3 580 tariff lines (as against 3 700 on 1 January 1971). Of these, 1 210 (1 120 on 1 January 1971) concerned agricultural products and processed agricultural products (chaps 1 to 24 of the nomenclature) and 2 370 industrial products (2 580 on 1 January 1971).

3. On 1 January 1972 the recommendation of the Customs Cooperation Council of 9 June 1970 *amending the Brussels Nomenclature* also came into force. The aim of this recommendation was to modernize the customs nomenclature in view of the constant evolution of technologies and international trade. The amendments it laid down (with the exception of three of them)¹ have been introduced into the Common Customs Tariff without, however, infringing the Community's commitments in the framework of GATT. Every transfer of products to new tariff headings or subheadings has been accompanied in principle by the duties which were previously applicable to them.

However, in a limited number of cases, the amendments in question inevitably involved the *regrouping of products* previously classed in various other positions at different duties. The only possible solution, if the aim pursued by the Customs Cooperation Council was not to be reduced to nothing, was therefore to attach average duties to the positions concerned.

4. On 1 January 1972 the Common Customs Tariff still includes certain *corrections*, which are more of a formal nature, and a *few amendments*, among which we need only mention those which result from certain agricultural regulations and one concerning work lead. For this latter product, the Community decided, in the framework of the enlargement negotiations, to create a special tariff subheading carrying an *ad valorem* duty of 4.5%.

The whole of the Common Customs Tariff thus amended was the subject of a Council Regulation of 20 December 1971.²

Suspensions

5. On 20 December 1971 the Council adopted, on a Commission proposal, a regulation *temporarily suspending the autonomous duties* of the Common Customs Tariff for certain products.³ This regulation covers about 113 products, mainly raw materials or semiproducts (chemicals in particular) intended for the Community's processing industries. Among these are six new products and two others (eucalyptus tanning extracts and certain flax yarn which were bound during the Kennedy round) for which the tariff quotas previously opened are now transformed into a suspension of duties at the level of the bound duties, the other products having already been the subject

¹ *Journal officiel* L 137, 23 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 1, 1 January 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 287, 30 December 1971.

of a suspension measure in 1971. These suspensions, which came into force on 1 January 1972, are valid for the bulk of the products for a period of 18 months up to 30 June 1973, for about 15, for one year and, as regards the aqueous suspension of micro-capsules, for six months.

As regards essence of turpentine (tariff subheading 38.07 A) and rosins (subheading 08 A), Greece has given its agreement for suspension at a 3% duty¹, that is to say for the first of these products only (see protocol No. 10 to the Athens Agreement). For rosins (including "resinous pitch") the Council, in implementation of the same protocol, has opened and allocated between the Member States a Community tariff quota at zero duty of a volume of 20 615 tons.²

Deferred alignment on the duties of the Common Customs Tariff

6. By virtue of Article 26 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission, on 15 December 1971,³ authorized the Federal Republic of Germany (for edible vinegar—subheading 22.10 B) and, on 22 December 1971,⁴ France (for seed potatoes—subheading 07.01 A I) to continue to apply the customs duties they were applying at 1 January 1957, approximated according to Article 23(1)(c) of the Treaty to the duties of the Common Customs Tariff. These authorizations are valid until the implementation of the common market organization measures for the products in question and at the latest until 31 December 1972.

Generalized tariff preferences

7. The Council has agreed to continue to apply in 1972, in favour of the developing countries and territories, the generalized tariff preferences which had been implemented with effect from 1 July 1971. At its session of 20 December 1971, the Council agreed several regulations⁵ to this end concerning the opening, with effect from 1 January 1972 of these tariff preferences¹, and in particular:

- (i) Three regulations opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering Community tariff quotas for about 80 products coming under headings in chapters 25 to 99 of the Common Customs Tariff;

¹ *Journal officiel* L 287, 30 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 285, 29 December 1971 and Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, sec 81.

³ *Ibid.* L 10, 13 January 1972.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 14, 18 January 1972.

⁵ See sec 139.

- (ii) Three regulations opening tariff preferences for a large number of products included in these same CCT chapters;
- (iii) A regulation totally or partially suspending the duties or the fixed component of the levy applicable to certain products coming under headings in chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT.

Community tariff quotas

8. In December 1971, following proposals from the Commission, the Council agreed several regulations concerning, on the one hand, an increase in the volume of certain Community tariff quotas granted for the year 1971, and on the other hand, the opening, apportioning and administration procedures of Community tariff quotas or suspension of Common Customs Tariff duties for 1972.

In the case of 1971, mainly *supplementary Community tariff quotas* are concerned:

- (i) Ferro-silicon-manganese: autonomous increase by 15 000 tons at 4%, in the existing 50 000 tons nil-duty quota¹
- (ii) Raw magnesium: increase by 2 500 tons at 0% of unwrought alloy magnesium, put to the reserves, which are thus increased from 4 800 to 7 300 tons.²

9. For the *year 1972* there is complete or partial suspension of Common Customs Tariff duties (limited to the first nine months of the year) for a number of agricultural products originating in Turkey,³ and the opening, apportionment and method of administration of *contractual or autonomous Community tariff quotas* for the products enumerated below:

¹ *Journal officiel* L 282, 23 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 287, 30 December 1971.

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Description of goods	Quota	Duty	Initial distribution	Reserves
	(tons) ¹	(%)	(tons) ¹	
Frozen beef and veal ²	22 000	20	22 000	—
Newsprint ³	1 141 000	0	1 141 000	—
Ferro-silicon ³	20 000	0	20 000	—
Fe-Si-manganese ³	50 000	0	47 000	3 000
Ferro-chromium with up to 10% carbon by weight ³	3 000	0	3 000	—
Unwrought magnesium ⁴	10 000	0	—	—
incl.:				
- unalloyed, with 99.8% pure Mg or more, by weight	600	0	525	75
- alloyed, with less than 99.8% pure Mg by weight	9 400	0	8 200	1 200
Hand-woven ⁴ silk or waste silk (shappe) fabrics	1 000 000 u.a.	0	800 000 u.a.	200 000 u.a.
Handwoven cotton fabrics ⁴	1 000 000 u.a.	0	714 000 u.a.	286 000 u.a.
Certain hand-made products ⁴	5 000 000 u.a.	0	4 000 000 u.a.	1 000 000 u.a.
Dried raisins in immediate packs of up to 15 kg incl. net weight (1.12.1971 to 30.11.1972) ⁵	2 806	1.2	2 806	—
Eels-fresh (dead or alive), chilled or frozen, for preserving or industrial manufacture of products from heading 16.04 ³	5 300	0	4 300	1 000
Rosins (incl. "resinous pitches") ⁴	20 615	0	20 615	—
Raw unspun silk not thrown ³	1 715	0	1 415	300
All-silk thread not put up for retail sale ³	50	3	40	10
All-silk waste thread (schappe) not put up for retail sale ³	170	1.5	140	30

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Description of goods	Quota	Duty	Initial distribution	Reserves
	(tons) ¹	(%)	(tons) ¹	
Unwrought lead ⁴ , incl. by weight - min. 0.02 silver, for refining (work lead)	168 000	0	153 050	14 950
- other than work lead	60 000	0	55 850	4 150
Unwrought zinc ⁴	24 000	0	21 500	2 500
<i>EEC-Turkey Agreement (1.1.1972 to 30.9.1972)</i>				
Fresh or dried hazelnuts even with their shells or shelled grown in Turkey ³	14 025	2.5	11 200	2 825
Certain petroleum products refined in Turkey (Chapter 27) ³	150 000	0	105 000	45 000
Cotton thread not put up for retail sale, of Turkish origin ³	375	0	300	75
Other cotton fabrics of Turkish origin ³	750	0	600	150
<i>EEC-Spain Agreement</i>				
Certain products of Spanish origin				
- dried figs in packages up to 15 kg incl. ³	200	3	160	40
- dried raisins in packages up to 15 kg incl. ³	1 700	0	1 360	340
- certain petroleum pro- ducts ³	1 200 000	duty equal to half CCT duty	960 000	240 000
- other cotton fabrics ³	1 800	duty equal to half CCT duty	1 350	450
<i>EEC-Malta Agreement</i>				
Certain products of Maltese origin				
- cotton thread not put up for retail sale ³	750	duty equal to 30% of CCT duty	600	150

Description of goods	Quota (tons) ¹	Duty (%)	Initial distribution	Reserves
			(tons) ¹	
- synthetic and artificial non-continuous textile fibres etc. ³	600	duty equal to 30% of CCT duty	400	200
- outer clothing, clothing accessories etc. ³	100	duty equal to 30% of CCT duty	80	20
- outer clothing for men and boys ³	300	5.1	210	90
<i>EEC-Israel Agreement</i>				
- other cotton textiles originating in Israel ³	300	duty equal to 60% of CCT duty	225	75

¹ Unless otherwise indicated.

² *Journal officiel* L 282, 23 December 1971.

³ *Journal officiel* L 287, 30 December 1971.

⁴ *Journal officiel* L 285, 29 December 1971.

⁵ *Journal officiel* L 262, 27 December 1971.

Rules of origin and methods of administrative cooperation

10. On 22 December 1971 the Commission agreed a regulation specifying the concept of "products originating in" for the purposes of application in 1972 of tariff preferences granted by the Community to certain developing countries. This implementing text for the various Council regulations, opening generalised tariff preferences for 1972, quotes the terms of the regulation agreed on 30 June 1971 for the same purpose, for the application of a preferential system valid for the second quarter of 1971.

Nevertheless, the transitional provisions of the latter regulations, whereby goods from countries granted preference were admissible in the Community under preferential terms on condition of later presentation of a certificate of origin, have not been repeated. It was considered that the relevant countries had been allowed sufficient time to install the necessary administration for application of the rules on origin as established by the Community.

Furthermore, in the preparation of registration lists A, B and C, allowance has been made for amendments to be introduced in the Brussels Nomenclature as from 1 January 1972.

Community transit

11. The Commission has published the model of a red label, recommended for use by exporters, in order better to guarantee the use of the control documentation T 1/T 2 No. 5. The label is in two parts, one affixed to the control document T 1/T 2 No. 5 and the other affixed to the customs document under the cover of which goods are being transported. By thus drawing the attention of those concerned with the movement of goods to the importance of the presentation of the T 1/T 2 No. 5 control documentation at the relevant customs' offices, the Commission hopes for improved operation of the procedure for controlling the use and/or destination of goods.

*

12. During the 15-17 December 1971 session, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution¹ whereby the Commission is requested more particularly to examine the possibility of "simplifying statistics relating to the movement of goods within the Community". Pending the results of such examination, the Parliament approved, with one amendment, the proposal transmitted to the Council by the Commission in July 1971, particularly with a view to avoiding unnecessary complications as in statistical statement on movements.²

Elimination of technical obstacles to trade

13. Within the framework of the "General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade", adopted by the Council in 1969,³ the Commission adopted and transmitted to the Council during December, a total of seven new proposals for directives, raising to 46 the number of proposals submitted to the Council with reference to industrial products (of which 21 have already been accepted). The new directives transmitted concern the following sectors:

Fertilizers

14. Established with a view to optional harmonization, this proposal specifies, at Community level, the denomination, delineation and composition

¹ *Journal officiel* C 2, 11 January 1972, and sec. 165 of this Bulletin.

² *Ibid.* C 91, 14 September 1971, and Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 8.

³ *Ibid.* C 48, 16 May 1968, and Bulletin 5-69, Ch. VII, secs. 35 et seq.

of the most important simple and compound fertilizers in the Community. Fertilizers conforming to provisions annexed to the directive will bear the description "Standard EEC fertilizer", which will be reserved specially for them. A second annex specifies the Community regulations concerning identification and labelling of such fertilizers. The draft directive also provides for the establishment of a sampling method and analysis procedure, as well as modifications and eventual additions to the methods and lists of the types of fertilizer produced as a result of technical progress. The directive is at present aimed exclusively at simple and compound fertilizers—special directives will eventually establish specific provisions for liquid fertilizers, secondary elements and oligo elements or additives.

Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances

15. This proposal modifies and completes the text of the directive relating to dangerous preparations, as adopted by the Council on 17 June 1967, by the introduction of test procedures for determining flash-point of inflammable liquids, with the addition of some one hundred substances to Annex I and with the adaptation of the old list to present technical conditions. Finally, it provides for the establishment of close cooperation procedures between Member States and the Commission within the framework of the "Committee adaptation to technical progress of the directives concerning the elimination of technical obstacles to trade". The proposed directive is framed with a view to total harmonization. Technical contacts with experts from countries applying for membership have been established during the preparation of the present draft.

Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (solvents)

16. This proposal is the first of the directives completing that agreed by the Council on 27 June 1967. In view of the range of the subject, numerous detailed measures will be required to ensure approximation of all the provisions relating to dangerous substances. For this purpose, it has been deemed opportune to proceed firstly with approximation of the legislation on a definite group of dangerous substances, i.e. solvents. The new proposal for a directive is intended on the one hand to improve the protection of life and health of the population, and in particular, of people whose activities require them to handle dangerous substances, and on the other to ensure free movement of such substances within the Community. Such dangerous substances being highly pollutant, the fact of classification, packaging and labelling being made identical

by way of a directive throughout the Member States is in keeping with Community measures in the environmental field. The proposal for a directive has been conceived with the total harmonization solution in view. Technical contracts with experts from countries applying for membership have been established during the course of the preparation of the draft of this proposal.

Measures to be taken against pollution emitted by diesel-engined vehicles

17. This is the first proposal for a directive to reduce pollution emitted by vehicles operating on the compression-ignition principle (diesel engines). Limit values are laid down for light-absorption by car exhaust gases, and two methods are outlined for measuring these relative limit values, one during stabilized running tests and the other during free acceleration tests. This proposal represents a new step forward in the fight against atmospheric pollution caused by motor vehicles.

Internal layout of motor vehicles

18. This proposal for a directive provides for technical design and test specifications with particular reference to the internal layout of cars for the protection of the occupants. The specifications concern more particularly the interior parts of the driving compartment other than rearview mirror(s), control layout, roof (opening or not), the back and the rear part of seats.

Reinforced plastic tanks for road transport of dangerous substances

19. This proposal for a directive provides for design and test specifications for reinforced plastic tanks for road transport of dangerous substances: a community "approval" marking is provided for tankers fulfilling the specifications of the directive.

High-precision weights

20. This new proposal completes the directive relating to medium precision weights adopted by the Council on 26 July 1971, thus constituting a new step in the direction of harmonization of control procedures in the area of measuring instruments.

COMPETITION POLICY

Combinations, agreements, dominant positions: specific cases

Authorization of a joint research agreement

21. The Commission has waived the prohibition on agreements under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty by authorizing a joint research and development agreement concluded between *Henkel* (Düsseldorf) and *Colgate-Palmolive*¹. The decision is limited to five years and is accompanied by certain obligations.

Henkel and Colgate have decided to coordinate their development projects concerning certain textile detergents. A research company set up in Switzerland and in which they both have equal holdings will synthesize the individual research studies so far effected and will continue them to the point where they are exploitable commercially. The results of the joint research (patents or know-how) will be accessible to both partners in the same way and both may exploit them without restriction. Each partner will be entitled to obtain, subject to the payment of a due of 2% maximum, a licence for all countries.

The importance of this decision is to be seen in the fact that joint research decided on between two firms of world scale on an oligopolistic market is thus made subject to the prohibition on combinations and agreements laid down in the Community. Competition at research level plays a special role in this market; the improvement of the quality and method of use of the products which must result from individual research is one of the principal means of conquering shares in the market and improving one's position in relation to competing firms.

The Commission was in a position to grant authorization because the joint research in question is not accompanied by any restrictions at the production and distribution stage. It has hedged its decision round with appropriate obligations, so that the exploitation of the results of the joint research may not be likely in the future to turn into practices limiting competition. The partners must report to the Commission on their policy in the matter of licences and indicate any intermingling of capital and staff between them and the firms in the group. This decision must be considered in the setting of the efforts being made by the Commission to trace the limits which are laid down, in the field of law on understandings, to joint research and development agreements.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 14, 18 January 1972.

The Commission has already pointed out, in its declaration of 15 March 1971, that cooperation in the research field could not be made a means of pursuing objectives restricting competition, such as the sharing of protection of national markets. It contested a provision or a contract establishing a research agreement, which laid down for each partner, on its principal market, a system of dues relating to licences which favoured it and thus reserved for it an inadmissible territorial preferential position. With the same concern to guarantee free movement of goods between Member States, the Commission has already pointed out that the patents and technical know-how which are the fruit of joint research may not be used in the Common Market to prevent the countries from importing products manufactured by one or other among them with the aid of the results of their joint research and put into circulation by one of them or with its agreement. By taking this decision, the Commission, true to its Opinion of 29 July 1968 on cooperation, shows that the research and development agreements fall in certain cases—for example the participation of large enterprises and the oligopolistic structure of the market—within the province of the prohibitions on agreements, but that they may be authorized within the limits of the provisions of Article 85(3).

Favourable decisions on licensing agreements

22. For the first time the Commission has ruled on certain aspects of patent and know-how licences in the setting of the competition rules of the Treaty. The matters involved are two agreements which the US company, *Burroughs Corporation* of Detroit, has concluded, on the one hand with the German *Geba Werke GmbH* of Hanover, and on the other hand, with the French company, *Ets. L. Deplanque et Fils* at Bagnolet.¹ These agreements concern licences exclusive to these two firms for the manufacture of plasticized carbon papers, which are of high quality and more costly than ordinary carbon papers. The agreements concern manufacture in the national territories of the two licence holders, while the sale of the products in question is free in the Common Market both for the licensees and for *Burroughs* itself.

In its decision the Commission noted that the exclusive manufacturing licence may restrict competition and be covered by the prohibition in Article 85, the party awarding the licence undertaking not to authorize other firms to exploit its patents in the territories covered by the contract. However, in the case in point, the restriction is not appreciable, since, on the one hand, the share of

¹ *Journal officiel* L 13, 17 January 1972.

the market in carbon papers held by the partners to the agreements is very small, and, on the other, all the signatories of the licence agreements in question are free to sell the patented products anywhere in the Common Market.

In addition, the Commission considered that the other clauses of the agreement did not restrict competition, particularly the obligation on the licence holders to keep secret the know-how communicated to them by Burroughs with a view to the proper application of its patent, even if this obligation remains in force ten years after the expiry of the agreement. In fact, the obligation not to reveal know-how is an indispensable condition for the owner of the latter to concede its exploitation to other firms. This being so, the Commission decided that the prohibition in Article 85(1), did not apply to these agreements and granted a negative clearance.

Decision in favour of an export sales agency

23. In the setting of its policy of specifying the application of the rules on competition to cooperation agreements between firms, the Commission adopted—again in December 1971—a favourable decision concerning an export sales agency. The agency in question is SAFCO (Société Anonyme de Fabricants de conserves alimentaires), which is responsible for sale on foreign markets of vegetable preserves produced by six firms in the North of France.¹ This is *the first time* that a sales agency which is also competent for export to the Common Market countries has been considered compatible with the EEC Treaty rules on competition.

Taking into account the unimportant dimensions of the firms concerned, which are in direct competition with many much more powerful enterprises, the limited share of the market they hold, particularly in Germany, which is the only country to which they have so far achieved a regular flow of exports (this market share on the average for all vegetable preserves does not exceed 1-2% and for certain more representative types, 7-8%), and above all the fact that, without their cooperation within SAFCO, the member firms would not have been in a position to undertake and develop export activities, particularly to the Common Market countries, the Commission considered that there was no appreciable restriction on competition. It therefore saw no reason to intervene by virtue of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and gave a favourable reply to the application for negative clearance which SAFCO had submitted at the time.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 13, 17 January 1972.

*Favourable decision on an agreement
in the sector of automatic control systems*

24. The Commission has taken a favourable decision with regard to a reciprocal/exclusive dealing agreement between the Société d'optique, précision, électronique et mécanique (*Sopelem*) of Paris and *Langen und Co.*, Dusseldorf, in implementation of the rules of competition in the EEC Treaty.¹ The agreement concerns automatic control equipment to be used for automation by hydraulic force, often highly technical, manufactured by the two parties. For some of this equipment each party sells its production in its partner's country exclusively through the latter and renounces any right to develop and manufacture itself equipment which would compete with that which it receives from the other party for sale in its own country. The result of this for the two firms is a coordination of the development of the product thus conceded and of their sale in Germany and France which is caught by the prohibition under the Treaty. However, these restrictions enable each party to specialize its development and production activities on those types of equipment which best correspond to its experience and its tooling while offering clientele improved service and products of a wider range and on better terms. The Commission therefore granted—for the first time in the case of a reciprocal exclusive dealing agreement between competing manufacturers—the benefit of an exemption from the prohibition.

*Refusal to authorize a price agreement concluded
by Dutch cement dealers*

25. The dispensation applied for by the *Vereeniging van Cementhandelaren* of Amsterdam (VCH = professional organization of Dutch cement dealers) so that the prohibition on agreements under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty might not be applicable to certain agreements and decisions whose effect is to restrict competition, was not granted by the Commission.¹ The request concerned the "VCH contracts" and the internal decisions of the trade organization.

The "VCH Contract", which was cancelled voluntarily during the procedure, governed relationships between the members of the VCH on the one hand and the Dutch and Belgian cement manufacturers and also the German cement manufacturers who export a part of their production to the Netherlands

¹ *Journal officiel* L 13, 17 January 1972.

(imports from Belgium and the Federal Republic cover about one-third of Netherlands cement consumption) on the other. The "VCH Contract" obliged the signatory manufacturers and dealers to grant each other exclusivity in their commercial transactions, in such a way that Dutch cement dealers had either to become members of the VCH and obtain their supplies exclusively from the Dutch sales agencies of the affiliated manufacturers or, as non-members, purchase cement from the few rare manufacturers who were not parties to the "VCH Contract". In this way the Dutch cement market was practically inaccessible to "independents", both at the level of manufacturers and of dealers. Since 1 October 1967 Dutch cement dealers have been able to buy cement anywhere, but they may only buy it from manufacturers who have signed the "VCH Contract" on condition that they have been approved by these. The initially very small number of non-affiliated dealers (i.e. not members of the VCH) has increased considerably. In 1969 there were 234 of them, as against 400 VCH members, and they were controlling 32.5% of the market.

On the other hand, the internal decisions of the VCH remained in force after the cancellation of the "VCH Contract". Their chief result was to oblige members to comply with compulsory resale prices for deliveries of less than 100 tons and target prices for deliveries of 100 tons or more. They also provided for reductions and uniform terms of sale. The share of Belgian and German cement affected by these rules is not an inconsiderable one because of the still solid position that the members of the VCH occupy on the Dutch market. The Commission's decision forbids these dealers to resell cement imported from a member country of the Common Market at uniform fixed or target prices or to grant reductions and uniform terms of sale.

*A sales agency for German cement
in the Netherlands declared incompatible with the conditions
of the Treaty*

26. The Nederlandse Cement-Handelsmaatschappij NV of The Hague had asked the Commission to exclude from the prohibition on understandings in Article 85 of the EEC Treaty agreements and decisions restricting competition. The NCH serves as agency for 38 cement manufactures in northwest Germany for the Benelux, and in particular the Netherlands, market. The latter which is dependent on abroad, covers about one-third of its requirements by imports from Belgium and Germany, which at present sells about 500 000 tons of cement on the Dutch market per year. The NCH offers the cement of all its member producers at uniform prices and conditions and this obliges manu-

facturers to deal exclusively with it and to accept a system of quotas. The Commission considered that these agreements on uniform prices and terms of sale, quotas and exclusive dealing were incompatible with Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, whereas, for the parties concerned, these restrictions improve the marketing of the cement and constitute an indispensable condition for competition between German and Dutch cement manufacturers. The Commission therefore rejected this point of view, in particular because the complete elimination of competition between the parties concerned is out of proportion to the advantages which would result from it according to the claims of the NCH.¹

Abuse of a dominant position

27. On the basis of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty, which prohibits the abuse of a dominant position in the Common Market, the Commission has taken a decision concerning the American group Continental Can, the leading world producer of metal containers.²

The US container enterprise, Continental Can Company, began by assuming control—through the intermediary of its Belgian subsidiary, Europemballage Corporation SA, of the leading German producer in the field of metal containers and sealing devices, Schmalback-Lubeca-Werke AG, and then acquired a majority holding (about 80%) in the capital of the Dutch company, Thomassen & Drijver-Verblifa NV, the foremost manufacturer of packaging material in Benelux. The restrictive effects on competition resulting from this concentration on the market for light containers in the northwest part of the Common Market showed, in the opinion of the Commission, all the conditions necessary for the noting of the abusive exploitation of a dominant position within the meaning of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

The Commission considers that the existence of a dominant position held by enterprises is revealed in the possibility of independent behaviour which puts them in a position to act without taking account in particular of competitors, buyers or suppliers. Market domination is not only a function of the share of the market which the enterprises hold, but also depends in particular on the know-how, raw materials or capital at their command.

In the case of Continental Can Co., the Commission took account, in addition to the shares of the market held by its subsidiary, Schmalbach-Lubeca,

¹ *Journal officiel* L 22, 26 January 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 7, 8 January 1972.

of the advantages which the group has over the majority of its competitors. These advantages result chiefly from its size and its economic, financial and technical importance, and its technological advance, due notably to the possession of patents and know-how, its wide production range and the geographical distribution of its plants and depôts, the supply of machines needed to produce and put up metal containers, and the possibility of recourse to the international capital market.

These various elements, along with important shares in the markets (from 50 to 90% according to the cases), ensure Continental Can Co. possibilities of independent behaviour which give it a dominant position on the German market for light containers for meat preserves, pork butchery products, fish and shellfish, and also on the market for metal covers. As regards consideration of substitution competition, account was taken of all the factual elements which limit the interchangeability of the products in question with comparable products, particularly in the specific case of the characteristic differences between light metal containers and other containers for certain uses and the differences between the machines needed to produce each type of container which slow down the effective transition to another type.

As regards the misuse of the dominant position, the principle is established that the fact that an enterprise in a dominant position reinforces this position by combining with another enterprise with the consequence that the competition which would have continued effectively or potentially despite the existence of the initial dominant position is practically eliminated for the products in question in a substantial part of the Common Market, constitutes behaviour incompatible with Article 36 of the Treaty. Acquisition by the enterprise in a dominant position of an important competing firm constitutes an industrial operation involving an irreversible change in the structure of supply, since any return to a competitive situation between the two enterprises in their joint area of action is rendered impossible.

In its decision, the Commission noted that Continental Can had abusively exploited the dominant position which it holds in a substantial part of the Common Market by acquiring the control of one of its leading potential competitors, the Dutch company Thomassen & Drijver-Verblifa NV, which strengthens its dominant position in such a way that competition is practically eliminated for the container products mentioned above.

By adopting this decision, the Commission confirmed the point of view which it has been defending for several years on the need to intervene against concentration operations which are considered abusive since they jeopardize the normal play of competition in the Community to the disadvantage of consumers. The decision makes it incumbent on Continental Can to put an

end to the infringement noted and to submit proposals to this end to the Commission before 1 July 1972.

Concentration operations in the iron and steel industry

28. Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence S.A. and Espérance-Longdoz (Cockerill) at Seraing, and Hugo Stinnes AG of Müllheim/Ruhr, are planning to establish jointly *Cockerill Stahl GmbH*, which will be responsible for the sale of Cockerill's iron and steel products on the German market. This operation involves a concentration within the meaning of Article 66(1) of the ECSC Treaty between Cockerill Stahl and Cockerill on the one hand and Cockerill Stahl and Hugo Stinnes on the other. As examination of the operation envisaged showed that the conditions in Article 66(2) were complied with, the Commission authorized these concentrations in the field of the distribution of iron and steel products.

29. The *Compagnie française de ferrailles* S.A. of Paris (CFF), the leading French scrap dealer, is planning to acquire a 50% holding in the capital of the scrap-dealing enterprise *ICFER* S.A. of Marseille. All the shares in ICFER at present belong to Rifornimenti Finsider, a body whose business is to keep Finsider supplied with raw materials. The effect of the planned operation would be a concentration within the meaning of Article 66(1) of the ECSC Treaty between CFF and ICFER but would not be a hindrance to the maintenance of effective competition on the Franco-Italian scrap market. For this reason, the Commission authorized the concentration.

State aids

Belgium

30. On 15 December 1971 the Commission, acting under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty took a decision for the abolition of the *aids granted in Belgium to firms whose chances of showing a profit are very seriously in jeopardy*.¹ These aids had originally been granted in the framework of a convention between the Belgium state and the *Société nationale de crédit à l'industrie*. Subsequently, the Belgian state granted these aids directly by entering them on the economic affairs budget.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 10, 13 January 1972 and Bulletin 5/71, Part Two, sec. 9.

This decision may not be interpreted as a condemnation of all aid to enterprises in difficulty. In fact, the Commission profited by this opportunity to make clear, on the general plane, that such aids, in order to be considered compatible with the Common Market must observe the following conditions: (i) their grant must be strictly linked to the condition of restructuration to put the situation of the firm in difficulty or the regions involved lastingly on a healthy footing, (ii) the aid must have a sufficient regional or sectoral specific purpose for it to be possible, from the outset, to appraise its effect from the competition angle at Community level in terms of the waiver provisions of Article 92 of the EEC Treaty. As these two conditions were not fulfilled in the case of the Belgian aids, the Commission had no option but to decide on their abolition. The matter is one of a system of general aids which may be accorded to any firm at all irrespective of its activity or localization and which, moreover, have the effect of keeping in being "lame duck" undertakings.

This decision constitutes a precedent. It is aimed at preventing the multiplication of aids to save firms whose field of application is too ill-defined to allow it to be assessed before the aid is granted and whose final objective is not consonant with a policy of balanced economic growth.

Netherlands

31. The Netherlands Government has decided to recast its *system of regional aids* in order to allow better for the requirements of balanced development of the regions and, in particular, for the problems arising in the northern part of the country. To this end, it has decided to suspend the "IPR" aids to industrial investments in certain provinces, to discontinue aids in favour of the establishment of tertiary enterprises in the reconversion area of the Noord-Brabant province and to grant IPR aids to facilitate the transfer of undertakings from the Randstad Holland towards the North of the country. This reorganization is an improvement in the specific regional character of the aids and, because of the weak economic development of the northern regions of the country and of their relatively high unemployment rate, the Commission decided that it would not oppose the implementation of these decentralization methods.

Italy

32. In conformity with Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the Italian Government referred to the Commission *two draft laws of the autonomous region of Friuli-Venezia-Giulia* providing for amendments to the aids systems set up

by two earlier regional laws with regard to which the Commission had adopted a favourable position at the time. One concerns interest subsidies on loans contracted for the building, extension and modernization of industrial establishments and the other subsidies for the creation of new industries in mountain regions. The draft laws in question essentially concern an increase in the financial resources initially provided to implement these laws and do not change the substance of the existing aid systems. However, one of the amendments lays down, for the grant of the aids that preference shall be given to firms whose majority capital is Italian.

As this clause is contrary to the EEC Treaty provisions on the right of establishment (Articles 52 to 58), which, moreover, constitute an application of the general rule in Article 7 forbidding any discrimination on grounds of nationality—the Commission demanded that it be deleted before the two draft laws were voted. Furthermore, without wishing to change its basically favourable attitude to the two existing laws, in view of the situation and problems of the region concerned, the Commission was led to redefine its position concerning them on the occasion of the communication of the two draft laws in order to take account of the principles of coordination of the general regional aid systems. In application of these principles, it made its opinion on the compatibility with the Common Market for the matters in question subject to the following conditions: (i) respect of the maximum ceiling of aids granted by the Region, whether parallel or not with the State laws (ii) more specific definition of the aids granted in the Region by the regional law or by state laws, (iii) greater clarity in the wording of the laws in question as regards all the procedures for the granting of these aids including the details of linking and/or duplication with aids granted under the national laws.

Germany

33. Following the decision of 17 January 1971¹, by which it called on the Federal German Government to terminate without delay the non-selective grant of investment premiums under Article 32 of the law on the *adaptation and reorganization of German collieries and mining regions* (Kohlegesetz), the Commission had studied with the responsible German authorities the possibilities and details of a selective granting of the aids in question and the problem of how to deal with “old applications”.

From the angle of the aims of the “Kohlegesetz”, which are to create new jobs for workers made redundant by the reorganization of coal mining, the

¹ See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 5.

Commission has accepted two sorts of criteria for the grant of aids in the mining regions of North Rhine-Westphalia until the expiry of the validity of the law. For the areas where the consequences of this reorganization have not yet been entirely overcome, it was agreed that they will be pinpointed on the basis of a dual criterion strictly linked with the specific problem: the cases in which the coal industry gives work to more than 20% of the wage-earners of the industrial sector and where the economic potential is lower than 10% than the average of the Land. However, the Commission excluded Landkreis Jülich from the enjoyment of these aids, for, although the dual criterion mentioned above is also fulfilled there, this area is not experiencing any contraction of coalmining and an increase in employment in this industry is even to be noted. The Commission also admitted another criterion: those cases in which the shutdown of a pit began before 31 December 1971.

As regards the "old applications", the Commission considered that the decision of 17 February 1971 was not prejudicial to the applications which had reached the "Kohlebeauftragter" by 20 August 1970, or those concerning investments made by that date.

TAX POLICY

Tax harmonization

Postponement of the date of introduction of VAT in Italy

34. On 20 December 1971 the Council gave a favourable reply to the application formulated by Italy¹ and formally agreed a directive²—the fourth in the field of harmonization of turnover taxes—authorizing Italy to postpone until 1 July 1972 the final date of introduction of VAT, thus granting this country a further period of grace of six months.

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35. At its session of 15 to 17 December 1971, the *European Parliament* approved the Commission proposal "with the proviso that this new postponement should be the last and that the average rates of compensation of the internal charge applied by Italy should not be increased in any event". At the same

¹ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, sec. 10.

² *Journal officiel* L 283, 24 December 1971.

time it found that five member countries had introduced VAT and noted "that Italy has requested a further extension of six months for the implementation of VAT which it adopted by the fiscal reform law of 7 October 1971. During the same session the Parliament adopted a resolution approving on the whole, subject to a few amendments, the Commission's modified proposal on a *directive concerning taxes other than turnover taxes falling on the consumption of manufactured tobaccos*. However, the resolution regretted that the new proposal "was not incorporated, any more than others had been, into a general concept of tax harmonization which alone would make it possible to assess the global incidence on the national budgets of the whole body of tax harmonization projects"¹.

Fixing of the joint rate of capital contribution tax

36. At its session of 6/7 December 1971 the Council, as stated in the press communiqué put out after the discussions, "agreed to the proposal for a second directive on the fixing of joint rates for capital contribution tax. Under this proposal, the contribution tax mentioned in Article 7 of the first directive is fixed at 1% beginning 1 January 1976 and the planned reductions at 50% with effect from the same date. Before this directive is finally adopted, the applicant States will be consulted".

¹ See secs. 150 and 151.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Declining tendency to invest in industry

37. The first results of the EEC poll on investment trends in industry¹ show that there is a certain decline in the inclination to invest in industrial enterprises. This slackening interest is particularly felt in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries, as well as in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and the automobile industry.

In the German Federal Republic, where industrial investments were still increasing by approximately 2% in 1971, company managements intend to reduce them by about 5% in 1972. In Belgium also, where already in 1971 there had been a slight decline as compared with the actually very high investment level of the preceding year, managements contemplate further reductions. In France, on the contrary, industrial investments increased by some 13% in 1971, and a further increase of approximately 5% is expected in 1972. As regards Italy and Luxembourg, the accurate data were still lacking at the time of preparing the present issue. In order to appreciate the full meaning of the above figures, it should be observed that they refer to the evolution of investment expenditures in terms of value. In view of expected price increases, the evolution in actual terms will be even less favourable.

Monetary Committee

38. The Monetary Committee held its hundred and fifty-seventh session on 10 December 1971 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. Among other things, there was an exchange of views on certain international monetary problems.

Budget Policy Committee

39. The Budget Policy Committee held its forty-first session on 14 December 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Stammati. There was an exchange of views on the problem of harmonizing current calendars in the member countries regarding the preparation and adaptation of the budget. The Committee made a preliminary examination of the possibilities of using budgetary policy as an instrument of short-term economic policy.

¹ "Graphs and short notes on the economic situation in the Community" 12-1971.

Medium-term economic prospects study group

40. The Medium-term economic prospects study group held a meeting on 20 December 1971 which was attended by a number of national medium-term prospects experts as well as national short-term prospects experts. The purpose of this meeting was to examine the guidelines of the Third Programme in the light of developments in 1971, in order to prepare an adjustment of these guidelines by the Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

Committee of Experts on short-term economy policy

41. The Committee held a meeting in Brussels on 9 December 1971 for the purpose of studying the economic situation of the Community and the prospects of development in the coming months. On the whole, it approved the draft report which had been prepared by the departments of the Commission, which has now been published.

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42. During its session from 15 to 17 December 1971, the *European Parliament* passed a resolution stating that "it has been observed that statistical media in the field of industrial, regional and conjunctural policy do not correspond to the objectives which the Community has undertaken to pursue in order to create an economic and monetary union". It was resolved, in particular, that the Commission should "have at its disposal monthly conjunctural statistics enabling it to follow closely the evolution of the short-term economic situation and, in case of necessity, to introduce any corrective measures that may be required, in terms of the Community's criteria, by means of an appropriate political action".¹

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

43. In December 1971 the Commission made three formal decisions regarding the granting, under terms of Article 56(2 a), of the ECSC Treaty, of five reconversions loans—two of them in Germany and one in the Netherlands—which had already been endorsed by the Council.²

¹ Cf. sec. 164.

² *Journal officiel* C 123, 15 December 1971, and C 127 of 28 December 1971.

In *Germany*, the loans are to the following enterprises:

- G.E.A. Luftkühlergesellschaft Happel GmbH & Co, Bochum, for an amount of 550 000 u.a., for the purpose of increasing the output capacity of two plants located at Wanne-Eickel. This involves the recruiting of 140 workers from the coal and steel industries.
- Schering AG, Berlin/Bergkamen, for an amount of 2.32 million u.a., for the purpose of increasing the output capacity of the plant located at Bergkamen (Landkreis Unna). About 225 workers from the coal and iron and steel industries will be recruited.

In the *Netherlands*, a loan has been granted to Ornatex N.V., for an amount of 910 000 u.a., for the erection of a plant for shaping man-made fibres at Kerkrade (Limburg). 120 workers from various ECSC Treaty industries will be recruited.

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The Commission has also been approached for the granting of two other reconversion loans, one in *Germany* and the other in the *Netherlands*.

Studies

44. The representatives of the Belgian Government and the Commission have examined the second part of the study on the economic development of *Northern Belgium*, which comprises several chapters on the evolution of the labour factor and the economic sectors. This study shows that the working population available in Flanders will increase by some 300 000 units during the period 1970-1985. The tertiary sector would absorb a considerable part of this increasing work force, whereas the number of additional jobs created in industry would be limited.

The experts of the different countries and the representatives of the Commission exchanged their views on the study entitled "*Situation and structural and socio-economic evolution of agriculture in the Community regions*". The synthesis report proposes a typology of these regions, especially from an agricultural viewpoint based on the method of correspondence analysis (a variant of factorial analysis).

The institutes to which the representatives of the German and Netherlands Governments, the regional authorities concerned, and the Commission had entrusted the study on the border area *Westmünsterland-Grafschaft Bentheim*/

Twente-Oost Gelderland have submitted their draft of a final report. Similarly the institute charged with the preliminary study on the reconversion and re-adaptation of the European *textile industry* has submitted its draft final report to the departments of the Commission. Finally, the two research institutes to which the Italian Government and the Commission had entrusted the study on the *Friuli-Venezia-Giulia* region have submitted their synoptic report.

Within the scope of the current research programme on the development *western part of France bordering on the Atlantic*, the French Government and the Commission have concluded two new study contracts, in particular on the "creation of maintenance and servicing companies".

The institute which had been entrusted with the study on the preparation of a concerted policy of information and regional economic promotion for *Aquitaine* has submitted its final report which includes a logotype for the region and a brochure containing useful information on the economy of *Aquitaine* and its development potentialities.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational training

45. Acting under Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission brought together in Brussels on 14 December 1971 a group of 37 young farmers who had been gaining *advanced vocational experience* in a Community country other than their own. This meeting enabled them to discuss their experiences, the language they had learnt and the human contacts they had made in agricultural circles.

Re-employment and readaptation

Readaptation measures

46. In December 1971 the Commission decided, in application of Article 56, para. 2 of the ECSC treaty, to open a credit of DM 2 500 000 (683 060.11 u.a.) in favour of 2 212 workers affected by the complete closure of a coal mine; the *German* Government contributed an equal amount to the cost of readaptation.

European Social Fund

47. In December 1971 the Commission took a further series of decisions under the heading of aid from the European Social Fund¹ to a total amount of 34.2 million u.a., mostly for vocational rehabilitation. In all, aid from the Fund in 1971 amounted to almost 56.5 million u.a., distributed among member countries as follows:

Germany	29.7 million u.a.
Belgium	1.5 million u.a.
France	6.2 million u.a.
Italy	17.5 million u.a.
The Netherlands	1.5 million u.a.
Luxembourg	1 205 u.a.

Aids granted for workers discharged from sulphur mines in Italy

48. In addition, the Commission granted the Italian government a further payment—of 319 000 u.a.—under the heading of “Community contribution towards aids granted for workers discharged from sulphur mines.”

Social security and social activities

49. In December 1971 the Commission approved the financing, with the aid of ECSC funds, of building projects coming within the sixth and seventh programmes and concerning *dwellings* for steelworkers: 605 dwellings in Italy (Lit 1 600 million lire); 1 042 dwellings in Germany (DM 23 511.000). It also granted loans for building dwellings for steelworkers in France (FF 14 777 000) and for colliery workers in Germany (DM 6 665 000).

On December 21 a group of experts examined a survey on the “consequences on *social security* systems for miners of reducing the numbers of those employed in mining.” The whole survey (national reports and synthesis report) will be published in 1972.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 26, 31 January 1972.

Living and working conditions. Industrial relations

Hourly earnings

50. In a year—from April 1970 to April 1971—the increase rates of monetary earnings differed from one country to another. Data supplied by the Statistics Office¹ reveals a 17% increase in Italy, 15% in the Netherlands and 14% in Belgium and Germany, whereas in France and Luxembourg the increase was less than 10% (9.8% and 6.6% respectively). Taking the evolution of the cost of living into account, in actual terms the higher monetary earnings correspond to increased purchasing power—for the same period, April 1970 to April 1971—of approximately 12% in Italy, 10% in Belgium, 9% in Germany, 7% in the Netherlands, 4% in France and 1% in Luxembourg. Although this may depend to some extent on changes in the structure of the wage-earning labour force, it is noticeable that in two countries earnings increased more rapidly for women than for men. In Italy, from April 1970 to April 1971, women's average hourly earnings increased by 25%, whereas the men the rise was only about 16%. In Luxembourg, the increase for women was 15%, as against 6% for men. In the other countries, the increase in women's earnings was substantially the same as for the men (France and the Netherlands) or even slightly lower (Germany and Belgium).

The working week

51. According to Statistics Office figures, the working week in the manufacturing industry in April 1971 was 43.2 hours for the Community as a whole, the shortest weeks being in Italy and Belgium (42.2) and the longest in France (44.6) and the Netherlands (43.8). In relation to April 1970, the working week was shorter in all countries and for almost all the manufacturing industries, the reduction being around 0.7% in France, 0.9% in Italy, 1.6% in the Netherlands, 2.1% in Belgium, 2.7% in Germany and 3.2% in Luxembourg (for industry as a whole). The particularly big reduction in the Grand Duchy arises from new legal provisions which came into force in December 1970 on wage-earners' working hours. In the building sector the average working week is longer (45.2 hours for the Community) with peaks of 53 hours (Luxembourg) and 48.8 hours (France). Compared with the previous year, the working week in this sector has increased considerably in Luxembourg (2.7%), slightly

¹ Statistics Office—"Social statistics", 4-1971.

in the Netherlands and Belgium (0.7 and 0.2% respectively); on the other hand it has gone down by 0.8% in France, 0.2% in Italy and 1.6% in Germany.

Industrial safety, hygiene, and health protection

52. The Committee of government experts on *dust control* in mines met in Dortmund and Essen at the end of November to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in research on safety and hygiene in mines. The meeting was held at the "Tremonia" test mine in Dortmund and at the Bergbau-Forschung Research Institute in Essen-Kray.

On 8 December the "*explosives and explosions*" experts committee held a working meeting at the Cerchar (in Verneuil-en-Halatte) when it examined the evolution of research into barriers for limiting flammable dust explosions in coal mines. The usefulness of pursuing this work was gone into, and the development of the use of electrical safety equipment and its relation to methane explosion risks was discussed.

53. Within the scope of Article 37 of the Euratom treaty, the Commission adopted an Opinion on 9 December 1971 concerning the general data relative to a project for the *disposal of radioactive effluents* from the Monts d'Arree (France) nuclear power plant (section EL 4) and a similar Opinion concerning a project for the disposal of radioactive effluents from the Grosswelzheim (Germany) superheated steam reactor.

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54. At the session it held in Luxembourg from 15 to 17 December 1971, the *European Parliament* adopted three resolutions concerning social policy. Subject to some amendments, one approves the proposed Commission regulation concerning certain administrative and financial working methods of the European Social Fund, stemming from the first Fund reform regulations. In another resolution the Parliament invited the Commission to revise and update the Council directive of 25 February 1964 "for the coordination of special measures regarding the movement and residence of foreigners, justified by reasons of public policy, safety and health, in order to adapt it to changes that had taken place in Community law and in the situation of Community nationals who change residence within the Community." Finally, Parliament rendered an Opinion favourable to the activities of the Mines Safety and Health Commission, whilst regretting the inadequacy of the means at its disposal.¹

¹ See secs. 152 to 154.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Measures taken following monetary decisions

Compensatory amounts

55. By a ruling of 6 December 1971¹ the Commission took account of certain problems arising from the buying of compensatory amounts on importation of products in the pigmeat, egg, poultry, albumen and wine sectors and on some products in the milk and milk products sector. For these products, the offer price must respect a lower price limit (threshold price, reference price, etc.) or be subjected to an increase in the import charge (levy, customs duty). These prices, expressed in the national currency of Member States at the par exchange rates declared to the International Monetary Fund, are thus higher by reference to the value they would have if account were taken of the "floating" rates of the Member States' currencies. Since the effect of this "floating" is already allowed for by payment of compensatory amounts, the offer prices will thus have suffered its effects on two occasions. This is why the Commission has decided that, with effect from 11 December 1971, the compensatory amounts (plus the customs duties for wine) will be added to the offer price before making any comparison with the price levels to be respected.

After noting that the spot exchange rates for the German mark and the average of the spot rates for the guilder and the Belgian franc had considerably increased between 2 and 8 December 1971 (the floating rates which had served to fix the compensatory amounts applicable from 29 November 1971 having risen from 9.4% to 10.7% for Germany and from 7.9% to 8.9% for the Benelux countries), the Commission decided², on 10 December 1971, to increase the compensatory amounts proportionately with effect from 13 December 1971.

Following the monetary decision taken in December 1971 by the Group of Ten, the Commission decided on 30 December 1971³ to modify the arrangements for applying the Council regulation relating to the establishment of the compensatory amounts, France and Italy having also made use of the authorization to apply these amounts.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 269, 8 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 273, 12 December 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 288, 31 December 1971.

The Commission also fixed these latter amounts on 30¹ and 31 December² for the period starting on 3 January 1972. As far as concerns French trade in the period from 24 December 1971 to 2 January 1972, the compensatory amounts apply either in totality for imports from third countries or in part for trade with other Member States.

Common market organizations

Cereals and rice

56. By a regulation of 20 December 1971,³ the Commission established a precise method for the whole Community to determine the amount of peroxydasis in certain products produced from cereals, this determination being required in certain cases for the grant of export refunds.

On 23 December 1971,⁴ the Commission laid down additional rules relating to rates of refund for certain products manufactured from cereals and from rice. The object of this regulation is to exclude from the benefit of export refund those flours in which the starch has been submitted to heat treatment or to any other process which has the effect of increasing its power of swelling as well as products made from cereals and from rice derived from a denatured product.

The basic ruling establishing the common market organization in the rice sector was amended by the Council on 20 December 1971,⁵ as far as concerns denomination of the products. The designation of rice under its various forms commonly used in international commercial practice having developed, the definitions given in the annex to the basic "rice" regulation were modified in consequence, particularly in July 1971.⁶ The Council considered it necessary, having regard to this development, to adapt the regulation itself and also to modify the Common Customs Tariff. The distinction between flattened grains and flakes caused certain difficulties; to remedy these, the products in question have been regrouped under one tariff subheading.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 288, 31 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 5 of 6 January 1972.

³ *Ibid.* L 280, 21 December 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 284, 28 December 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 282, 23 December 1971.

⁶ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, Sec. 56.

Milk

57. On 20 December 1971 the Council adopted a regulation concerning adjustments to be made to refunds fixed in advance, in the milk and milk products sector.¹ The regulation provides for the adjustment of these repayments in the light of the changes in threshold prices and of certain aids. The existing arrangements were considered too rigid and automatic adjustment was thought not to be justified in certain circumstances, so that the Council decided to make these adjustments optional taking due account of the market situation within the Community.

On 10 December 1971² the Commission decided to amend its regulation of October 1971 concerning an export tax on skim milk powder. This was to avoid circumvention of the tax payment by arranging that this tax should also be payable for certain fodder products which contained less than 50% skim milk powder. To avoid the tax being got around by the addition of butyric fat it would become obligatory to state the powdered milk content of these products.

On 23 December 1971 the Commission also amended a previous text concerning the grant of aid payments for skim milk treated with a view to the manufacture of casein and caseinates.³ Making allowance for the rise in price of powdered skim milk and of caseins on the international market, the Commission decided to reduce this aid in the same proportions by fixing it at 1.83 u.a. per 100 kg of processed skim milk instead of 2.02 u.a., previously. Considering the present development of the market for casein, the Commission also did away with the aid to manufacture of caseins and caseinates of lower quality.

Beef and veal

58. The better to adapt the special system to the import of certain frozen meat for processing to the requirements of the market as well as to the evolution of the common commercial policy, the Council, on 20 December 1971,⁴ modified the definition of preserved beef. From now on "preserved" in the sense of the basic regulation for the beef and veal sector can be taken to mean products of which the total weight of bovine meat and jelly represents a minimum of 85% of the net total weight of these products.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 282, 23 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 272, 11 December 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 284, 28 December 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 282, 23 December 1971.

On 20 December 1971 the Council made a modification¹ to the Community quota of frozen beef which may be imported during the year 1972. This quota of 22 000 metric tons henceforth applies to boned meat and is to be split up between Germany (4 750 tons), Benelux (4 570 tons), France (2 290 tons) and Italy (10 390 tons).

Sugar

59. On 24 December 1971 the Council made certain modifications² to the general rules applicable to the carry-over of part of the sugar production from one sugar year to the next. The modifications concern the amounts of the minimum prices to be paid and of participation in the payment of a part of the cost of stocking by the producer of beet or by the manufacturer of sugar cane. Within this framework, the Commission fixed, on 21 December 1971,³ the maximum amount of participation by month of stocking for the 1971/72 season (0.14 u.a. per metric ton of beet with a sugar content of 16%, and 0.11 u.a. per quantity of cane needed to produce 100 kg of sugar).

The Council also decided on 20 December 1971¹ to maintain until 30 June 1975 the present system of production refunds for white sugar destined for the manufacture of certain processed products and more particularly of sorbitol and of mannitol. This final date coincides with the end of the transitional system laid down in the sugar sector, particularly as concerns the quota system.

On 21 December 1971,³ the Commission modified the arrangements for fixing the maximum quota of sugar factories in cases where the definitive production (the output for a given season) differs from the provisional sugar output (determined in the course of the season).

For the sugar year 1970/71, the Commission, on 23 December 1971,⁴ fixed the amount to be paid by the sugar manufacturers for the sugar beet produced in excess of the basic quota. This is 0.8 units of account (u.a.) per metric ton of beet of the quality type. The Council also determined⁴ on the same date, and for the same season, the definitive amount (8.10 u.a. per 100 kg of white sugar) of the productions contribution valid for quantities of sugar produced over and above the basic quotas but within the maximum quotas which are not carried forward to the following season. For the 1971/72 sugar year, the

¹ *Journal officiel* L 282, 23 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 285, 29 December 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 281, 22 December 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 284, 28 December 1971.

Commission fixed the provisional amount of the production contribution¹ at 9.10 units of account per 100 kg of white sugar.

Fats and oils

60. The Council regulation of 29 October 1971 relating to support payments for olive oil laid down the basis for the determination of the amount of oil cake admissible for support. However, it seemed proper to adapt this basis better to the situation existing in the Member States which are producers (France and Italy), and the Council modified its regulation to this end on 15 December 1971.² This modification required a change in the methods of application laid down in a regulation of the Commission of 23 December 1971.³

Taking account of certain difficulties of a technical nature, the adoption and implementation of the procedures to apply the Council regulation relating to support for oilseeds which was agreed on 28 September 1971⁴ cannot take place at the date arranged, 1 January 1972. The Council therefore decided on 20 December 1971⁵ to put off this operative date to 1 July 1972. By the same decision and with a view to simplifying the adaptation, to the needs of the market for oilseeds, of the length of time for which support levels are fixed in advance, the Council modified the procedure for determining this length of time. Thus, at the request of the interested parties, the amount of the aid is fixed in advance for a period to be determined.

Applying this decision, the Commission decided on 23 December 1971¹ to set this period at three months after the month during which a request was made for the advanced fixing; this arrangement came into operation on 1 January 1972.

On 17 December 1971⁶ the Commission adopted the methods to be applied as regards the import system for olive oil from Morocco, within the framework of the special régime decided on by the Council and laid down in the agreement between the European Community and Morocco.

The procedures concerning support for oilseeds define, in particular, the method for calculation of the weight of oilseeds; this method takes account of a minimum percentage humidity for colza and rape oils. On 21 December 1971⁷ the

¹ *Journal officiel* L 284, 28 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 276, 16 December 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 283, 24 December 1971.

⁴ See Bulletin 11-1971, Par Two, sec. 29.

⁵ *Journal officiel* L 283, 24 December 1971 and L 282, 23 December 1971.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 278, 18 December 1971.

⁷ *Ibid.* L 281, 22 December 1971.

Commission decided also to lay down a minimum humidity figure for sunflower seeds, applicable with effect from 25 December 1971.

As far as concerned financing intervention costs in the internal market in the fats and oils sector, the Council fixed the limit of tolerance of losses of quantity for the accounts to be established by the intervention organisms up to 31 December 1971 as regards oilseeds. It was therefore necessary to fix the tolerance limits for the accounts to be established later.

This is the subject of the regulation made by the Commission on 20 December 1971¹ under the terms of which the tolerance limit is: for olive oil 0.60% of the quantities entering in the year in question plus the quantities in stock at the beginning of that year; for colza and rape seed, also 0.60% and for sunflower seed 0.80%.

Fruits and Vegetables

61. Within the framework of the agreements made between the European Economic Community and Turkey and Spain respectively, the Commission abrogated on 2 December 1971² and 6 December 1971³ respectively its regulations regarding application of the Common Customs Tariff to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids originating in these two countries.⁴ With effect from 25 December 1971, the Commission was nevertheless compelled to reapply⁵ the Common Customs Tariff to imports of these products of Turkish origin to take account of the market prices situation.

On 10 December 1971⁶ the Commission fixed the reference prices for sweet oranges produced within the Community; these prices will apply from 12 December 1971 to 30 September 1972 and show a slight increase (0.4 or 0.5 u.a. per 100 kg) compared with the previous season.

The coefficients applied to the prices for products imported from third countries (designed to allow comparison with the reference price) are identical to those fixed for the 1970/71 season.

Moreover, the Commission fixed, on 13 December 1971⁷ for the 1971/72 season the minimum purchase price for oranges supplied to industry and the

¹ *Journal officiel* L 280, 21 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 266, 3 December 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 260, 8 August 1971.

⁴ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, sec. 49.

⁵ *Journal officiel* L 282, 23 December 1971.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 272, 11 December 1971.

⁷ *Ibid.* L 274, 14 December 1971.

amount of financial compensation after processing of these oranges. With a view to promoting the processing of certain varieties of oranges, the Commission decided to maintain these price levels and this amount at the figures set for the previous season.

On the other hand, on 15 December 1971¹ the Commission amended its regulation which established the methods of application of the measures to promote the marketing of Community oranges and mandarins. Initially, these measures concerned oranges of varieties other than "Biondo comune"; their application was later extended to this variety for the 1970/71 season. The new regulation maintains this application for the 1971/72 and aims to simplify the delivery conditions by no longer limiting to the minimum quantities to be delivered the possibility of an extra two days of grace below or above the reference fortnight.

Fishery products

62. On 15 December 1971¹, the Council agreed the regulations fixing, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1972 the guide prices for fishery products, the prices to Community producers of tunny for the canning industry and the intervention price for fresh or refrigerated sardines and anchovies. This was for the second season of application of Community prices. Since no new facts were available different from those which were the base on which the previous prices were fixed, the Council agreed to maintain the prices at the same level.

On 23 December 1971², the Commission fixed, for certain fisheries products the reference prices valid for the year 1972, as well as the withdrawal prices and the coefficients of adaptation to be used in calculating the buying price and the financial compensation to be paid to groups of producers in the case of certain withdrawals.

In the setting of intervention, the Commission by a regulation of 15 December 1971¹ maintained at the levels chosen up to 31 December 1971 the standard value of fisheries products withdrawn from the market and entering into the calculation of the financial compensation, during the year 1972. These withdrawals from the market are made by producer organisations for products later used for purposes other than human consumption.

The system for imports into the Community of trout, carp, tinned sardines and tinned tunny originating respectively in Morocco and Tunisia is applicable

¹ *Journal officiel* L 276, 16 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 284, 28 December 1971.

up to 31 January 1972.¹ Because of a lack of legal basis, this ruling can no longer be prolonged and the Commission decided on 10 December 1971² to authorize Member States opening tariff quotas, in conformity with the preferential system laid down, for all imports of the products in question from these two countries, to increase these quotas by 30% at the maximum.

Finally, on 21 December 1971³ the Commission extended a temporary authorization valid from 1 January to 31 December 1972, for the marketing of shrimps of the "Cragon" species landed at ports in Belgium because of the demand noted in the Belgian markets.

Wine

63. An activating price must be fixed annually for each type of wine for which a guide price is fixed. The Council having recently fixed guide prices⁴ for the 1971/72 season, therefore fixed the activating prices for the same period on 15 December 1971.⁵

The quality of the harvest seems to be better than average and the provisional balance-sheet shows an available quantity almost exactly equal to last year's. Accordingly, for the period from 16 December 1971 to 15 December 1972, the Council has maintained the same relationship between the activating prices and the guide prices as during the period which finished on 15 December 1971.

In the same way there is fixed an annual reference price for red wines and also an annual reference prices for white wines on the basis of the guide prices for the types of red and white table wines most representative of Community production, plus the transport costs incurred in placing the Community wines at the same marketing stage as the imported ones. The Commission, on 15 December 1971⁵ therefore fixed the reference prices for wines, valid from 16 December 1971 to 15 December 1972.

On 20 December 1971⁶ the Council temporarily and partially suspended the Community Customs Tariff duties applicable to wines originating in and coming from Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. This was done pending a definitive

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 63.

² *Journal officiel* L 272, 11 December 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 281, 22 December 1971.

⁴ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, sec. 51.

⁵ *Journal officiel* L 276, 16 December 1971.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 285, 29 December 1971.

ruling and while respecting the reference price. The regulation applies from 1 January to 31 August 1972 and the customs duties affecting these products amount to 60% of the CCT duties at the date of import.

Finally, as from December 1971¹ the Council has decided, having regard to the complexity of the problems posed in this field to postpone for three months, i.e., until 1 April, the implementation of the supplementary conditions to be applied to imported wines intended for direct human consumption.²

In spite of the exceptional character of the 1970/71 wine harvest, the machinery for long term private stocking, laid down in the intervention measures could not operate since the forecast quantities of the provisional balance-sheet did not show that the availabilities of table wines noted at the beginning of the wine year would exceed by more than five month's consumption the total foreseeable requirements. The Council decided on 20 December 1971³ to reduce this period from five to four months. By the same regulation, and in order to stimulate the conclusion of long-term storage contracts, and having regard to the risks inherent in such contracts, the Council made provision for the possibility of increasing the amount of aid (20% more at the most than the standard sum of technical storage costs and interest charges).

In application of this Council regulation and having regard to the provisional 1970/71 balance-sheet, the Commission decided on 27 December 1971¹ to grant assistance for the long-term private storing of certain table wines, for which surpluses can be foreseen. The amount of aid provided for in the basic regulation (sum of the technical storage costs + interest) is raised by 10% and long-term storage contracts may be used to extend short-term contracts at the request of the interested parties.

On the other hand, the average prices fixed for table wines (R 111) having remained for two consecutive weeks above the activating price, the Commission, on 14 December 1971⁴ abolished the conclusion of private storage contracts for this type of wine as from 15 December 1971.

Tobacco

64. On 20 December 1971³ the Council was led to extend until 30 June 1972 the transitional arrangements for the designation of the intervention centres in the unmanufactured tobacco sector. In fact, for the first year of the working

¹ *Journal officiel* L 285, 29 December 1971.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 64.

³ *Journal officiel* L 282, 23 December 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 275, 15 December 1971.

of the common market organisation in this sector, the task of designating centres in which the intervention purchases are made has been entrusted to Member States, under a Council regulation of 20 July 1970 (until 30 June 1971). However, it has not been possible as yet to fix a complete and definitive list of collecting, processing and storing centres.

On 6 December 1971, the Commission defined¹ the procedure to be followed by Member States in supplying it with the information which will enable it to have available definitive figures on the previous year's production and also provisional figures on the current year's harvest.

Minimum prices

65. On 20 December 1971, the Council decided² to prolong the minimum prices system³ until 31 December 1972 for products to which this system applied and to which the common market organisation measures are not yet applicable as of 31 December 1971. These are potatoes (including seed potatoes) and table vinegars and their edible substitute products other than wine. In 1971 minimum prices for products in the fish sector ceased to be applicable as from 1 February.

Customs nomenclature applicable to agricultural products

66. To meet the recommendation of the Customs Cooperation Council of 9 June 1970, aimed at amending customs nomenclature, the Council decided, on 20 December 1971⁴, to make changes which would make it possible in particular to keep abreast of technological evolution and its effects on international trade. The regulation made by the Council concerns fats, cereals, and rice, pigmeat, poultry, sugar, beef and veal, fishery products and certain products enumerated in Annex II of the Treaty. On 30 December 1971², with the same object the Council modified its regulations relating to sluice-gate prices and to the system called "pilot and derived products" in the pigment sector.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 269, 8 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 2, 4 January 1972.

³ See Bulletin 2-1971, Part Two, Ch. II.

⁴ *Journal officiel* L 282, 28 December 1971.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

"Guarantee section"

67. On 2 December 1971 the Commission decided to make a contribution of 90 million u.a. to Germany in implementation of the Council regulation of 9 December 1969, providing for the financial participation of EAGGF in the measures taken in that country following the revaluation of the DM in 1969, the German measures being compatible with the Treaty provisions.

In addition, the Council signified its agreement on 6 December 1971, to a regulation concerning fraud, the recovery of sums wrongly paid in the financial framework of the common agricultural policy and the organization of an information system, and to a regulation on the financing by the EAGGF "guarantee" section of intervention measures in the fruit and vegetable sector.

"Guidance" Section

68. The credits available from the "guidance" section of the Fund for 1970 amount to 285 millions units of account. Nevertheless, according to arrangements made, only a part amounting to 160 millions of units of account has been reserved for the financing of projects (public, semi-public or private, aimed exclusively or partly at the improvement of the agricultural structure in accordance with the criteria laid down by the Council). On 10 March 1971 and 14 July 1971 the Commission had already granted approval totalling a sum of 104 599 007 units of account for 330 projects. It decided on 22 December 1971¹ to finance a third and last instalment for 1970 covering 218 projects and representing a total of 55 400 490 units of account in aid.

The amount granted for this instalment breaks down as follows:

	<i>Amount (in u.a.)</i>	<i>Number of projects</i>
Germany	15 511 825	63
Belgium	3 525 271	26
France	12 366 567	47
Italy	18 991 997	67
Luxembourg	103 152	1
Netherlands	4 901 679	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	55 400 490	218

¹ *Journal officiel* C 127, 28 December 1971.

Amongst the projects, 160 were concerned with the improvement of *production structures* (aid of 41 481 250 units of account, equal to 74.9% of the total granted). 52 related to the improvement of *marketing structures* (credits of 13 142 119 units of account, or 23.7% of the total). *Six miscellaneous projects* have benefited to the tune of 777 121 units of account, equal to 1.4%.

For the whole of the year 1970, the division between the Member States is as follows:

Germany	44 964 169 u.a.
Belgium	11 665 534 u.a.
France	35 443 459 u.a.
Italy	54 265 555 u.a.
Luxembourg	374 867 u.a.
Netherlands	13 285 913 u.a.
	159 999 497 u.a.

The Commission also decided¹ during December 1971 to allocate:

- (i) To *Germany*, an amount of 546 326 units of account for the organizations of *fruit and vegetable* producers;
- (ii) To *Italy*, an amount of 12 381 929 units of account for its expenses in the *fruit and vegetable* sector (2nd half-year 1969);
- (iii) To *Germany*, a sum of 336 543 units of account for the reimbursement of bonuses for the uprooting of fruit trees in 1970.
- (iv) For the reimbursement of *bonuses for slaughtering cows and non-marketing of milk* (Council regulation of 6 October 1969); 7 216 577 units of account to France; 14 255 500 to Germany; 1 153 350 to the Netherlands; 2 065 930 to Belgium and 81 983 units of account to Luxembourg.
- (v) For the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the *surveys of the pig population* (regulation of 7 March 1968): 208 480 units of account to Germany; 24 860 to Belgium; 225 300 to France; 312 000 to Italy; 4 500 to Luxembourg and 24 860 units of account to the Netherlands.

Finally, the Council postponed for two months, on 20 December 1971² the final date by which the Commission must give a decision on the projects presented under the 1970 heading.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 20, 24 January 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 282, 23 December 1971.

Harmonization of legislation

69. A Council directive dated 20 December 1971¹ extended until 31 December 1972 the additional period, laid down in the directive of 20 December 1968, for the completion of the scientific and technical investigations concerned with preserving agents which may be used in food, since it had been found that the period previously fixed had proved to be too short. Thus, the prohibition on the use of certain preservatives will not take effect until 1 January 1973.

Several methods of analysis have already been defined² by the Commission for the official checking of animal feedingsuffs. On 18 November 1971³ the Commission rounded off the existing Community methods by a second batch taking into account the present state of advancement of the studies put in hand. These are concerned with moisture content, nitrogenous volatile bases, total phosphorous and gross fat content. The Member States will meet these new requirements by 1 January 1973 at the latest and will inform the Commission accordingly.

Conditions of competition in agriculture

State Aids

70. Within the framework of the application of Article 93⁴ of the Treaty, the Commission has given rulings on the subject of a draft law for the *region of Trentino Alto-Adige* concerning the grant of aids for the improvement of the structure of farms, and on a draft law for the region *Friuli-Venezia-Giulia* aiming at completing regional law No. 29 of 30 December 1967 relating to measures to be taken in favour of the development of quality crops. The Commission has not made any special comments, nor raised any objections to these measures.

*

71. In the course of its session of the 15-17 December 1971, the *European Parliament* adopted five resolutions on the following problems: prolongation of the system of minimum prices, tariff nomenclature, changes in the common organization of the rice market, arrangements in the beef and veal sector for intra-Community livestock trade.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 2, 4 January 1972.

² See Bulletin 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 78.

³ *Journal officiel* L 279, 20 December 1971.

⁴ See Secs. 158 to 163.

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Industrial policy

Iron and steel industry

72. On 23 December 1971 the Commission decided to extend¹ the Decision (1/64) taken by the High Authority on 15 January 1964 and renewed regularly every year since. This Decision prohibits companies in Member States from aligning their commodities with the often lower selling prices and conditions (for cast iron and steel products) of similar products coming from countries or territories with a state-controlled economy. The validity of this new decision expires on 31 December 1972; it is closely linked with that taken by the representatives of the Member States' governments at the Council meeting of 20 December 1971 which fixed the import quotas for iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty.²

General research and technology

Declaration by Mr Spinelli

73. At the close of the Council session of 6 December 1971 on nuclear problems (which produced no useful results), Mr Spinelli, a member of the Commission, made the following declaration:

"In spite of the efforts made on both sides throughout the meeting, the Council of the Six have been unable to reach agreement, either on the multiannual research programme proposed by the Commission or on a one-year programme, an idea which was put forward by certain delegations as a tide-over solution.

This inability to come to a decision is particularly regrettable since, as the Council has been unable to fix the amount of money to be devoted to research, it has found it impossible to reach a final decision on the general Community budget. However, at the meeting which has just been held, it was clear that the Ministers were not able to display the political will or even the freedom required to meet the obligations entered into at The Hague during the meeting of the Heads of State in December 1969.

¹ See *Journal officiel*, L 4, 6 January 1972.

² See sec. 133.

A genuine solution to the problems involved would necessitate a radical change in the manner in which the institutions operate. As long as Community decisions—in this case those which affect scientific cooperation—are taken by a Council of Ministers, each of whom is governed by his own national interests, results such as those achieved tonight will be the order of the day. Even if some agreement is reached on 20 December out of sheer desperation, it will only be a one-year stop-gap programme which, as everyone admits, including the Ministers themselves, has little to do with the actual needs of the Community.

In order to clear the way for the changes urgently required within the JRC, the Commission had proposed a three-year programme. This was not without significance. The Commission maintained its position during the debates and will continue to do so”.

Euratom research programme for 1972

74. At its session on 20-21 December 1971, the Council adopted the Euratom research programme for 1972.¹ This covers direct, indirect and non-nuclear activities.

The direct activities include:

1. A Community programme concerning the following: fast reactors, reactor safety, plutonium and transplutonic elements, centres for nuclear data, measurements and standards, management and coordination.
2. Complementary programmes: Essor, ECO, high temperature gas reactors, safeguards concerning fissile material, condensed state physics, SORA, nuclear materials, CETIS, very high flux reactors (HFR).

The indirect activities are intended to cover the following aspects: training and instruction, fast reactors, high temperature gas reactors, BR2.

At a meeting of the Council, the representatives of the Member States decided to allocate funds to the JRC to carry out research in non-nuclear fields. It was also agreed that the JRC will participate in the European data transmission network, which was one of the projects approved by several countries at the ministerial conference of nineteen countries held in Brussels on 22 and 23 November.²

¹ See sec. 195.

² See Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, section 56.

Council resolution

75. At the same session, the Council adopted the following resolution:¹

1. In order to define the task of Euratom within the framework of an enlarged Community, it is essential to revamp its work in the research and development field and to match its research infrastructure to future requirements.

2. This is to be done when the next multiannual programme is drawn up. This, which is due to commence in 1973, should be determined in consultation with the applicant countries.

3. The preparation of this programme should therefore commence at the beginning of 1972 and should follow a well-defined schedule.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Treaty, the JRC programme is to concentrate chiefly on fundamental and long-term research and on public service projects.

The JRC resources could also be used for non-nuclear scientific and technological research.

The programme thus drawn up is to be carried out mainly on a joint level and will be reviewed periodically.

Such an approach also permits the execution of JRC research projects outside the programme, on a contractual basis and in return for suitable payment.

Decisions as to the personnel necessary will be taken in accordance with the nature of the projects to be carried out, the size of the JRC being adjusted accordingly.

Joint research centre

76. The programme envisaged by the Council requires a significant contribution from the Joint Research Centre as mentioned above.² This is true of the direct operations, in which it will play an important part, non-nuclear projects and its participation in the European data transmission network.

Dissemination of information

77. In response to an invitation issued by the Commission, thirty of the most prominent users of the Commission's automated nuclear documentation

¹ Subject to consultation with the candidate countries.

² See sec. 74.

system (ENDS—European Nuclear Documentation System) met in Luxembourg on 9 December 1971 to discuss the quality of the services provided.

Using this system, the Commission's Centre for Information and Documentation can satisfy requests for all kinds of information in the field of nuclear science and technology. The replies are usually in the form of a collection of abstracts of the documents likely to contain data relevant to the question.

The participants expressed their satisfaction with the services provided and expressed a desire that they should continue to operate. However, they also recommended that the Commission should take the necessary steps to reduce the processing time. They also informed the Commission of their views as to the possible ways in which the system might be developed. For example, there was one suggestion in favour of the enlargement of the system to cover certain ancillary fields relating to those already covered. In view of the fact that the services of the ENDS system, which are at present free of charge, might be made subject to payment in the future, a discussion took place on the feasibility of such an undertaking, but opinions were divided on this point.

ENERGY POLICY

Meeting of the Commission and Trade Union Organizations

78. The Commission organized on 20 and 21 December 1971 an information meeting with unionists of the ECFTU (European Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) and EO-WCL (European Organization of the World Confederation of Labour) in order to examine, in particular, the Commission's proposals for an energy policy which had been submitted to the Council on 29 July 1971 and which referred to the modification of the "stocking directive", the application of the statute of joint enterprise to the activities of the petroleum and natural gas industry and application of Article 172, paragraph 4, of the Euratom Treaty, in order to contribute to the financing of nuclear power plants.

Petroleum and natural gas

Application of Article 115, paragraph 1, of the EEC Treaty to the Energy Sector

79. On 15 December 1971, the Commission extended its decision of 22 December 1969, concerning the application of Article 115, paragraph 1, of

the EEC Treaty to the energy sector¹ until 31 December 1973, at the latest.² This extension has proved to be absolutely necessary, because the circumstances which had motivated the recourse to Article 115 in 1969 have not changed much in the meantime. Several amendments, however, had to be made to the decision of 22 December 1969:

- (i) As from 1 January 1972, the decision will only apply to energy-generating petrol products;
- (ii) Member countries must immediately inform the Commission of their intention to apply the decision as from January 1972, and of the measures envisaged for this purpose;
- (iii) Member countries must report every six months on the execution of such measures.

Coal

80. On 8 December 1971 the representatives of the Commission had a meeting with a delegation of the Study Committee of Western European Coal Producers (CEPCEO). The representatives of the coal producers emphasized the important role which the Community's coal may be called to play within the next ten years for ensuring a sufficient supply of primary fuels to thermo-electric power plants. It was agreed to pay special attention to this problem within the scope of the studies undertaken by the Commission, in close cooperation with electricity producers. The results of these studies will be examined with the governments of the Member States, in order to determine which measures will best respond to the general concern to improve security of supplies to thermo-electric power plants.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Results of the Council session on 3 December 1971

81. The Council met on 3 December 1971 to examine problems connected with the common transport policy.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 14, 20 January 1970.

² *Ibid.* L 16, 20 January 1972.

Development of the common transport policy

82. The Council examined the memorandum of the development of the common transport policy which the Commission had submitted on 8 November 1971,¹ in accordance with its statement at the Council's session on 12 October 1971. This memorandum, comprising a list of measures to be taken in the forthcoming years, classified by order of priority, was accompanied by a timetable taking into account the balanced development to be ensured between the various elements of the common transport policy. After discussion, the Council agreed upon a provisional work programme for 1972 concerning problems regarding the harmonization of conditions of competition, and the liberalization and organization of the market. The Council also agreed to continue examination of the Commission memorandum and draw up a complete timetable at a subsequent session.

Rates for infrastructure use

83. On the basis of a Commission memorandum dated 16 September 1972² the Council discussed the working methods to be followed for the adoption of rates for infrastructure use. It invited Member States to carry out certain surveys, in cooperation with the Commission, to shed light on the consequences, for rail, road and inland waterway transport, of the measures progressively to be taken in that field. The object of these surveys is to determine, for the main transport categories; marginal costs of use, other elements of the social marginal cost if possible, the total expense to be covered by transport users, and the balancing tolls, assuming various hypotheses as regards deficit sharing.

So far as possible, these surveys should be completed by 30 June 1973. In the meantime, the Permanent Representatives Committee, on the basis of the Commission memorandum, will continue examination of other problems not connected with the said surveys.

Adjustment of national tax systems on commercial vehicles

84. The Council has authorized the Permanent Representatives to speed up examination of the proposed directive put forward on this subject by the Commission on 17 July 1968, in order to enable the Council to give a decision on it at the earliest possible date.

¹ See Supplement 8-1971—Appendix to Bulletin 12-1971.

² See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 47.

Weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles

85. The Council has continued its examination of the proposed directive regarding the weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles and certain complementary technical conditions. During discussion, which covered the problems as a whole, but which dealt in particular with the question of weight per axle of these vehicles, positions moved appreciably closer. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine, in collaboration with the Commission, how it would be possible to reach agreement on these problems at the next Council session devoted to transport matters.

Laying-up river craft

86. As regards temporarily laying-up of craft used for inland waterway goods transport, the Council defined the economic objects of such a step.

The Council and the Commission also agreed to continue the exploratory "round table" talks with non-member States concerned in the application of a laying-up system to Rhine navigation. The Council will decide about opening negotiations with those States after it has received the Opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee regarding the proposal passed to the Council by the Commission on 11 August 1971 in respect of the opening of these negotiations.

Adaptation of the common rules to the AETR

87. The Council agreed to the regulation amending the Council regulation relative to the harmonization of some social provisions in the road transport field in order to ensure co-existence with the AETR (European agreement regarding the work of crews of vehicles effecting international transport by road).

Minimum age of drivers' mates

88. The Council gave its agreement to the contents of a provision allowing Member States—in the interests of vocational training—to reduce the minimum age for drivers' mates to 16 years for national transport within a 50 km radius of the firm's place of business. This provision will be inserted in the regulation to which the Council had already agreed at its session on

12 October 1971¹ and which will amend the "social harmonization" regulation with a view to remedying certain application difficulties, especially as regards short hauls.

Railway cooperation

89. The Council has taken cognizance of a report from the Railways Group of the six member countries on the evolution of their cooperation; it has instructed the permanent representatives committee to examine that document and report to the Council at its next session-devoted to transport matters.

Seminar with the European Transport Committee of the WLC

90. A seminar was held in Brussels on 15 and 16 December 1971 between the Commission and the European transport committee of the World Labour Confederation. Discussion between the participants mainly concerned: the present condition and future prospects of the common transport policy; rates for infrastructure use; coordination of investment expenditure on transport infrastructure; social regulations in transport fields; and transport problems within the framework of the enlargement of the European Communities.

Access to the Market

91. By reason of the Council decision of 21 March 1962² instituting, in the transport field, prior examination and consultation procedure for certain legislative, regulating or administrative provisions envisaged by Member States, the *German* Government has provided the Commission with the text of a second draft law project amending the law on road haulage, together with a draft amendment put forward by the Bundestag Transport Committee to supplement the provisions relative to transport on own account. The new provisions envisaged basically stipulate that authorizations made out in the firm's name will be introduced for long distance haulage for the account of others, and such haulage will be subject to a generalized transport attestation system.

In a recommendation dated 23 December 1971³ the Commission noted that the new provisions envisaged regarding access to the market for German

¹ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 71.

² *Journal officiel* 3 April 1962.

³ *Ibid.* L 16, 20 January 1972.

national road haulage came close, in their general concept, to the common transport policy guidelines, but that the adoption of such measures as part of the national legislation was not of a nature to favour the implementation of the common transport policy.

As regards the conditions of issuing transport attestations for own account, and in particular the stricter conditions proposed in the draft amendment put forward by the Bundestag Transport committee, the Commission found that these provisions were not in harmony with common transport policy guidelines as some of the criteria were liable to call into question the principle of the user's free choice, which so far constitutes one of the foundations of the common transport policy.

Consequently, the Commission considered that implementation of the envisaged German measures should come within an overall Community scheme by the adoption of corresponding measures—in the sense of the principles defined by the Council in its agreement of 22 June 1965 and in accordance with its resolution of 20 October 1966—and also that the measures envisaged as regards transport for own account should in any case be in harmony with common transport policy guidelines as referred to in its recommendation of 23 December 1971.

Conditions of competition

92. On 10 December 1971¹ the Commission sent an Opinion to the Government of *Luxembourg* regarding a draft Grand Duchy regulating fixing the penalties for infringements of the provisions of the Council's regulation of 25 March 1969 relative to the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road haulage.

93. On 20 December 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a *report concerning application of the Council's regulation of 25 March 1969* regarding the harmonization of certain social provisions in the fields of road haulage. This report, drafted in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of that regulation, covers the period from 1 October 1969 to 30 September 1970.

94. The Commission, after having consulted the Consultative Committee instituted by Article 6 of the Council's regulation of 4 June 1970 relative to aid given in the field of rail, road and inland waterways transport, sent the *French*

¹ *Journal officiel* L 280, 21 December 1971.

government an Opinion on 20 December 1971 regarding the French plan for the economic and social adaptation of inland water transport.¹ The Commission felt that some of the measures envisaged in the plan with a view to the structural reorganization of French inland water transport could not, in their present state, be considered as compatible with the Common Market, and in the event of the French Government deciding to apply the said measures it would be incumbent upon it to amend them in order to introduce the necessary guarantees and adjustments.

Rates and conditions of transport

95. All the international tariffs provided for in the Council regulation of 30 July 1968 regarding the setting up of a *system of bracket rates* applicable to *road haulage* between Member States² came into force between 1 November and 31 December 1971, with the exception of the Benelux tariff, which came into force on 10 June 1971.

Rates for infrastructure use

96. By reason of the Council decision of 21 March 1962³ instituting, in the transport field, prior examination and consultation procedure for certain legislative, regulating or administrative provisions envisaged by Member States, the *German* government sent the Commission the text of a draft bill concerning the complementary financing of measures for improving local transport conditions and building federal highways.

The draft bill provides for modification from 1 January 1972 of the excise rates on mineral oils used as motor-fuel. It allocates 75% of the receipts from this increase to improving local transport conditions, and 25% to the building of main federal highways. It also provides for an increase in the motor vehicle tax (*Kraftfahrzeugsteuer*) as from 1 April 1972.

The Commission, in an Opinion dated 20 December 1971,⁴ appraised the provisions envisaged by the German government in the light of the memorandum on rates for infrastructure use as part of the common transport policy and the proposed Council decision regarding the introduction of a common system of rates for infrastructure use.⁵

¹ *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1972.

² *Ibid.* L 194, 6 August 1968.

³ *Ibid.* 23, 3 April 1962.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 20, 24 January 1972.

⁵ *Ibid.* C 62, 22 June 1971.

The Commission, whilst understanding the efforts of the German government to promote the establishment of a neutral motor-fuel tax as advocated in the above-mentioned memorandum and to introduce into commercial vehicle taxation certain criteria for rates for infrastructure use, drew the attention of that government to a number of points in the draft bill which hardly appeared to it to be compatible with the said criteria.

Consultative Committee on transport

97. The Consultative Committee on Transport working party instructed to examine problems raised by the development of *transport by barge-carrying ships*, finalized an interim report on these problems on 2 and 3 December 1971. This report will be examined by the Committee at its next full meeting.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Negotiations with the countries applying for membership

The course of the negotiations

98. The Conference with the four candidate countries came to an agreement on a certain number of points, in particular the composition of certain Committees, the last unresolved problems within the scope of the ECSC Treaty, the additives to be used in foodstuffs, the legislation on pharmaceutical products, certain social policy arrangements in the transport sector, time-limits for transitional in the area of *commercial policy*. In the latter area, the candidate countries will begin to apply the Community system of generalized preferences on 1 January 1974—the date of the first alignment of their tariffs on the CCT. However, Ireland was granted a supplementary postponement of two years for certain special products.

As for agreements between the candidate countries and non-member countries, most such agreements present no difficulty, for they expire before the accession date. They might be extended beyond this date through the procedures stipulated by the Council's decision of 16 December 1969.

Within the Community, it has been decided that long-term agreements with state-trading countries may remain in force until 31 December 1974. Seeing that agreements between the candidate countries and certain of these countries expire on 31 December 1975, the duration of such agreements should be adjusted in order to conform to the expiry date provided for in the Community framework.

However, in case the contracted obligations cannot be terminated for 31 December 1974, the institutions of the enlarged Community will take appropriate action to resolve the problem thereby presented.

99. On the other hand, the candidate countries have committed themselves to carry out in due time the *national procedures necessary to fit themselves on admission into the mixed, non-preferential agreements* (concluded by the Community and by the Member States) and all rights and obligations which issue therefrom.

These agreements need not be adapted nor re-arranged because of the enlargement of the Community. However, it must be pointed out that the

nature of the candidate States' participation in the Convention on food aid will be elaborated in due time by the Community institutions.

As for the agreements concluded by the Community, only certain ones (tariff concessions in the scope of GATT, bilateral agreements with the member countries of GATT, commercial agreements with Yugoslavia and with Argentina, etc.) need be adapted or re-arranged because of the Community's enlargement. These adaptations or re-arrangements will be negotiated by the Community in association with the candidate States, following the same procedure as for the arrangements envisaged with the EFTA States which have not applied for membership.

In this respect, the Commission will contact in due time the co-contracting parties of the Community, to examine with them the problems which may come up.

100. Finally, aside from specific transitional measures regarding secondary legislation, requested by the candidate countries, these countries have presented *various requests for postponements*, either of three months for applying regulations or decisions or certain of their provisions, or of six months for enacting national measures to implement Community directives.

These requests for postponements have been accepted by the Conference and are included in the Act of Accession. This signifies that a certain number of non-agricultural Community regulations will enter into force after a different postponement period, of three or of six months, for each candidate country. To avoid the enormous economic and administrative difficulties that this procedure would create in the agricultural sector, it was decided that all candidate States must start applying the totality of the Community's agricultural regulations on the same date: 15 February 1973.

101. At the ministerial meeting of 11-12 December 1971, agreement was reached with the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland on the subject of *fishing rights*. The agreement follows:

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 2 of the Council's ruling of 20 October 1970, which established a common policy on structures in the fishing sector, valid until 31 December 1982, the Member States of the enlarged Community will be authorized to limit fishing in waters under their sovereignty or jurisdiction, within a six-nautical-mile limit, to be calculated starting from base lines of the coastal Member State whose ships traditionally fish in these waters and from the ports of the coastal geographical zone. Member States having recourse to this derogation may not enact less severe

restrictions on fishing conditions in these waters than those effectively applied when the Accession Treaty enters into force.

In order that a satisfactory, over-all equilibrium of fishing rights within the enlarged Community may be attained during this period, the Member States have agreed that they may well refrain from utilizing all the possibilities opened up to them by the first paragraph above in certain maritime waters under their sovereignty or jurisdiction. The Member States will inform the Commission of the measures they will take in this respect; the Commission will report to the Council, which, after examining the situation, will address, if necessary, appropriate recommendations to the Member States.

The six-mile limit cited above is extended to twelve miles for the following zones:

- *United Kingdom*: the Shetlands and the Orcades; northern and eastern Scotland from Cape Wrath to Berwick; northeastern England, from the river Coquet to Flamborough Head; southwestern England from Lyme Regis to Hartland Point (including twelve miles around Lundy Island); County Down.
- *Ireland*: the north and west coasts, from Lough Foyle to Cork in the southwest; the east coast from Carlingford Lough to Carnsore Point, for the taking of shellfish.
- *Denmark*: the Faroe Islands; Greenland, the west coast from Thyborøn to Blaavands Huk.
- *France*: the departments of Manche, Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère and Morbihan.

These provisions are not to alter special fishing rights accorded by Member States of the enlarged Community to one or more other Member States before or on 31 January 1971.

Starting at the latest in the sixth year after the Accession Treaty enters into force, the Council, ruling on the basis of the Commission proposal, will determine such fishing practices as will guarantee the protection of the fishing grounds and the conservation of the sea's biological resources.

Before 31 December 1982, the Commission will present to the Council a report on the economic and social development of the coastal zones of the Member States as well as on the state of their reserves. On the basis of this report and of the objectives of the Community's common fishing policy, the Council will, upon proposal by the Commission, deliberate on arrangements which might suitably follow the derogations valid until 31 December 1982.

United Kingdom

Veterinary legislation

102. Temporary exceptions are foreseen for the problems of health control concerning intra-Community trade in bovine and porcine animals, in fresh meat and poultry, in products of the animal kingdom and in live animals.

Standards of quality

103. In view of internal marketing of indigenous production, time-limits for transition are planned for the application of existing Community standards in the sectors of fruits and vegetables, living plants and products of flower-culture. In addition, the possibility of applying supplementary quality categories set up by the Community for certain products will be extended until 31 December 1977.

Liquid milk

104. On United Kingdom territory, the consumer may be supplied with whole milk whose fat content is below the level prescribed by the pertinent regulation, during a transitional period of three years after accession. Such milk must not have been skimmed, however, since all other provisions regulating whole milk remain applicable.

Ireland

Names of certain beverages

105. During a transitional period of three years, Ireland and the United Kingdom may continue to use the names "British Wine" and "Irish Wine", which are incompatible with Community regulations, except when exporting these products to Member States.

Liquid milk

106. During a transitional period of five years, on Irish territory, consumers may be supplied with whole milk whose fat content is below the level prescribed by the Community regulations, as long as such milk has not been skimmed and on the understanding that all other provisions valid for whole milk are applied.

Freedom of establishment in Greenland

107. Denmark's national requirement of a six-month residence period in Greenland prior to being licensed to practice a certain number of commercial activities there, may be maintained. The Community institutions may, possibly, decide to liberalize this requirement. Such maintenance must, however, respect Article 53 of the EEC Treaty, which lays down that Member States may not introduce new restrictions on establishment on their territory of nationals of other Member States.

Duty-free admission of merchandise transported by travelers within the Community

108. In Denmark, the provisions of the Council's directive¹ regarding harmonization of legislative, regulatory and administrative measures concerning exemptions from turnover taxes and excise duties levied on imports in international trade by travelers will enter into force on accession, with the exception that Denmark is given the option of refusing exemptions for taxes on turnover and shares, in the case of tobacco products, alcoholic beverages and more than two litres of beer, until 31 December 1975. This option may not be exercised on customs duties, for which exemption is to apply once Denmark is a member, in the framework of passenger traffic between Member States. Finally, the Community institutions are to determine before 31 December 1975 whether, and to what degree, this derogation need be prolonged, in view of the state of advancement of economic and monetary union and especially of progress in tax harmonization.

Regulations on prices of iron and steel products

109. Annually the Member States' representatives in the Council meet to set quantitative limits on most iron and steel imports from the Eastern European countries. Parallel to this decision; the Commission, after consulting the Consultative Committee and the Council, forbids Community firms to align themselves on offers made by these countries. Supposing this system still to be in force following enlargement, the Community could foresee that Danish iron and steel imports would not be subject to this prohibition, for a three-year period. Thus, Community firms could align themselves, on the Danish market, on all offers made by non-member countries.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 133, 4 June 1969.

Norway

Protocol concerning Norwegian agriculture

110. The Conference agreed a protocol recognizing that the transitional period might not suffice for resolving the special problems that Norwegian farmers will have due to Norway's membership in the Community. It was thus necessary to envisage special arrangements, which are not to set a precedent, for the maintenance of the standard of living of these farmers, while respecting the rules of the common agricultural policy.

Visit of Mr Altiero Spinelli, Commission member

111. Mr Altiero Spinelli, Commission member dealing especially with industrial matters and with scientific and technological research, paid a visit to Great Britain on 3 December 1971. He met Mr John Davis, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and leaders of the Confederation of British Industry and of the Trade Union Congress. The talks involved various problems of consequence to industrial, technological and environmental policy in the context of the Community's enlargement.

Relations with EFTA members or associates which have not applied for membership

112. Following the final communiqué of the Summit Conference of The Hague, and after the "exploratory talks" with the six countries involved (Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland) begun 10 November 1970, negotiations as such with these countries started on 3 December 1971, on the basis of directives given by the Council of the European Communities on 19 November 1971.

The purpose of these negotiations is to arrive at an accord achieving a free trade system for industrial products, in conformity with the provisions of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

The negotiations were opened on the following dates: Switzerland: 3 December 1971;—Sweden: 4 December;—Austria: 6 December;—Finland: 13 December;—Portugal: 17 December;—Iceland: 18 December 1971.

At each of these meetings, the Commission's delegation set forth the directives imparted to it by the Council, whereupon the delegation in question gave its initial reaction thereto. Also, the procedure to be followed during future negotiations was set at each meeting.

The delegations were happy at the excellent atmosphere and mutual comprehension characterizing the negotiations. They agreed to proceed in such a way that the work be concluded before the end of the first half of 1972.

RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Greece

113. On 30 December 1971 the Council of the European Communities issued a mandate relative to the opening by the Commission of negotiations for the purpose of *adapting the EEC-Greece Association Agreement*, by reason of the enlargement of the Community.

114. The latest state of *economic relations* between the Community and Greece, as regards their principal aspects, is set out in the table page 107.

Turkey

115. As in the case of Greece, the Council of the European Communities, on 30 December 1971, issued a mandate instructing the Commission to open negotiations for the purpose of *adapting the Ankara Agreement*, owing to the enlargement of the Community.

Association Council

116. The EEC-Turkey Association Council held its 17th session on Friday 10 December 1971 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr Mario Pedini, State Under-Secretary at the Italian Foreign Office. The Turkish delegation was led by Mr Osman Olcay, the Turkish Foreign Minister. The session was mainly devoted to examination of the problems raised for the Association by the *adhesion of new member States* to the Community. The Association Council emphasized the interest it attached to opening negotiations on the

EEC-Greece economic relations

Years	Exports from Greece			Imports into Greece		
	to EEC	to world	EEC share	from EEC	from world	EEC share
1961	68	223	30,5%	272	714	38%
1969	203	530	38%	576	1 363	42%
1970	247	612	40%	693	1 614	43%
	Income from Tourism			Remittances by migrant workers		
	from EEC	from world	EEC share	from EEC	from world	EEC share
1969	26	149	17%	105	277	38%
1970	37	194	19%	147	270	54%
	Flow of foreign private capital into Greece					
	EEC	USA	World	EEC share	USA share	
1969	126	82	269	47%	30%	
1970	88	155	362	24%	43%	

Source : Bank of Greece - Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

problems as a whole and to a rapid conclusion of these negotiations, so that the supplementary protocol to be established to ensure the extension of the Association to the enlarged Community could come into force—after completion of the ratification procedures—at the same time as the Treaties of Adhesion.

The Turkish delegation then reiterated the wish that the decision to include its country in the list of beneficiaries of the *generalized preferences* granted by the Community be made at an early date. The Community assured the Turkish delegation that Community work on that subject would be actively pursued in order to reach a decision during the first six months of 1972. Finally, the Community agreed that Turkey, which had just concluded *negotiations in Geneva with other developing countries*, should bring into force the concessions provided for in the protocol initialled on that occasion.

Import system for certain products

117. At its session on 20 December 1971 the Council of the European Communities adopted several regulations opening up for 1972 the tariff quotas scheduled for certain goods under the interim agreement between the Community and Turkey: hazelnuts, petroleum products and textiles.¹ The Council also extended the measures adopted at the same time² by which the Community granted Turkey—autonomously—additional concessions for certain textile products and processed farm produce, pending a decision regarding its inclusion in the list of generalized preference beneficiary countries.

During the same session the Council adopted a regulation bringing into force a temporary preferential system for wines originating in and coming from Turkey.³ The proposal formulated by the Commission on this subject had been favourably viewed by the *European Parliament* at its 15-17 December 1971 sitting.

Cyprus

118. On 30 December 1971 the Council gave the Commission directives to open negotiations for the conclusion of a preferential agreement desired by the Cyprus authorities when approaches were made on 5 August 1970 and 2 January 1971.⁴ These had been followed by a preliminary report from the Commission to the Council (January 1971), by exploratory talks, by a further report submitted to the Council (July 1971) and finally by a mandate given by the latter body after consultation with the countries applying for membership of the Communities. The first negotiating session was fixed for 24 and 25 January 1972.

¹ See sec. 9.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 110.

³ *Journal officiel* L 285, 29 December 1971.

⁴ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 112.

Tunisia and Morocco

119. At its session on 20 December 1971 the Council adopted a regulation¹ bringing into force a preferential system temporarily applicable to wines imported from Tunisia and Morocco², at the same time as for wines coming from Turkey.

Portugal

120. Negotiations between a Commission delegation and a Portuguese delegation opened in Brussels on 17 December 1971, within the scope of talks between the Community and the other five EFTA countries which have not asked to join the Community³.

RELATIONS WITH ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

President Malfatti's visit to Somalia

121. At the invitation of General Mohamed Siyed Barre, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, the President of the Commission, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, paid a visit to that country from 4 to 6 December 1971. The discussions with the Somali president mainly dealt with cooperation between the Community and Somalia. At Mogadiscio University, Mr Malfatti made a speech on the European Community and the Association. He also visited various EDF-assisted projects.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

122. Following the favourable opinion issued by the EDF Committee, the Commission, on 3, 14 and 23 December 1971³, took nineteen new financing decisions. Three of these concerned second EDF non-repayable aid to an

¹ See sec. 63.

² *Journal officiel* L 285, 29 December 1971.

³ See sec. 112.

amount of 2 633 000 u.a., and sixteen the resources of the third EDF (43 695 000 u.a.). Two projects are financed by loans on special term.

Second EDF

123. The three projects financed under this head are the following:

Madagascar—Improvement of crops for the 1971/1972 farming year: Frs. CFA 268 100 000, equivalent to approximately 965 000 u.a. This intervention follows up structural improvement actions carried out as part of the 5-year aid-to-production programme.

Central African Republic—Participation in financing the 1970/1971 cotton year: Frs. CFA 23 400 000, equivalent to approximately 84 000 u.a. This financing is for repaying—within the limits of the unexpended balance available as credits under the production-aid programme—part of the cost of buying chemicals and plant-health equipment for 1970/71.

Senegal—Improvement of crops for the 1972/1973 agricultural year (fertilizers): Frs. CFA 440 million, equivalent to approximately 1 584 000 u.a. concerning the part-financing, out of the unexpended balance of the aid-to-production programme, of the supplying and distribution of fertilizer to peasants for the 1971/1972 agricultural year. This is the continuation of actions undertaken since 1965 as part of this aid-to-production programme.

Third EDF

124. The decisions made concern a total of 19 projects.

Cameroon—Improving the Bamenda-Bafoussam road: Frs. CFA 1 950 000 000, equivalent to approximately 7 022 000 u.a., for improving and asphaltting the road between the towns of Bamenda (East Cameroon) and Bafoussam (West Cameroon) over a distance of some 80 km, including 55 km in the mountainous region.

Niger—Modernization of the Niamey-Zinder highway (RN 1)—Dosso-Madoua section, PK 140-PK 495: Frs CFA 6 240 million, equivalent to approximately 22 470 000 u.a. The object of the project is to continue improvement of the main Nigerian highway between Niamey, Zinder and Mirriah over a distance of about 922 km. Asphaltting has been carried out on Community financing since 1962 to a total amount of 43 271 000 u.a. (including the present projects).

¹ *Journal officiel* C 4, 20 January 1972.

Chad—Intermediate part of an integrated development programme for cotton production (cotton year 1972-1973): Frs CFA 235 408 000, equivalent to approximately 848 000 u.a. This is the continuation of assistance given by the European Economic Community since 1965 for developing cotton growing.

Central Africa—Further financing for building up a river fleet for the Upper Sangha and the construction and equipment of the port of Nola: Frs CFA 12 million, equivalent to approximately 43 000 u.a. In 1969 the Community allocated an amount of 1 545 000 u.a. for this project; this further financing is to supplement that credit, which proved insufficient when bids were opened. An additional allocation of 293 000 u.a. will be submitted for Commission approval, out of the unexpended balance of the first EDF credits.

AASM—Total credit of 5 million u.a. made available to the principal EDF paymaster for financing, by the “accelerated” procedure investment-linked cooperation studies and actions of general technical cooperation studies and technical operations, and studies and actions relative to assistance to the marketing and sales promotion of Associated States’ products.

Central African Republic—Intermediate part of an integrated improved cotton productivity programme (cotton year 1972/1973): Frs CFA 251 020 000, equivalent to approximately 904 000 u.a. This intervention is the continuation of cotton productivity programmes financed by the Community from 1964 to 1970 to a total amount of 1 692 000 u.a. (the 1970/71 and 1971/72 cotton years having been financed in full by the Central African Republic).

Republic of Zaïre¹—Study of the secondary teachers’ training colleges at Kikwit, Kisangani, Luluabourg, Mbandaka and the Kinshasa Electrical Engineering Institute: 383 000 Zaïres, equivalent to 766 000 u.a. The object of the project is the architectural and technical study of the buildings of the five higher education institutes.

Republic of Zaïre¹—Kinshasa high school for architecture: 786 000 Zaïres, equivalent to 1 572 000 u.a. This is for financing studies, of the execution of building work and the equipment of new building to house, as part of the Kinshasa Academy of Fine Arts, the High School for Architecture and the Artistic Humanities section annexed thereto.

Congo-Brazzaville—Extension of the port of Brazzaville (superstructures) and purchase of a tug at Pointe-Noire port: 2 052 000 u.a., equivalent to Frs CFA 570 000 in the form of a loan on special terms for 17 years, with 2 years’ grace, at 1% rate of interest. The warehouses and four cranes with which the river

¹ Congo Kinshasa.

port of Brazzaville will be provided constitute a complementary and indispensable part of the port infrastructure work decided on by the Community on 26 July 1971, to a value of 2 056 000 u.a.

Ivory Coast—Interest rebate—improvement of approaches to the port of Abidjan: 1 112 088 u.a. This aid is to lighten the burden of repaying the loan that will be granted by the European Investment Bank, out of its own resources, for improving the approaches to the port of Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital.

Senegal—Cotton ginning factories: 972 000 u.a., equivalent to Frs CFA 270 000, in the form of a loan on special terms. The loan is for 20 years, with 5 years' grace, at a 3% rate of interest. The project consists of building a cotton ginning factory with a 16 000 t capacity at Belingara in the Casamance region and adding a second cotton gin to the factory already existing at Kahone in the Siné-Saloum region.

Mauritania—Further improvements to the Nouakchott wharf: 360 000 u.a. Further expenditure on the mooring quay of the wharf in order to ensure effective protection of the steel framework of the latter against the impact of barges and tugs.

Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Mali—Continuation of the campaign against onchocercosis: Frs CFA 26 500 000 (approximately 95 000 u.a.) for Upper Volta, Frs CFA 14 500 000 (approximately 52 000 u.a.) for the Ivory Coast and 18 000 000 Mali francs (approximately 33 000 u.a.) for Mali. The project constitutes the necessary complement to the actions already undertaken by the Community in this field since 1966 to a value of 1 176 000 u.a.

Somalia—Study of a scheme for a grapefruit plantation: So. Sh. 1 214 000, equivalent to approximately 170 000 u.a. The project provides for a social, economic and technical survey to prepare a dossier concerning the creation of a 1 500 ha irrigated grapefruit plantation.

In-training periods in the Commission for nationals from the AASM, OCT and Overseas Departments in 1972: 79 000 u.a. The purpose of the programme is to enable twenty higher civil servants having thorough experience of public office, and ten students, from the AASM, OCT and Overseas Departments to train in the Commission in 1972, the former for two months and a half and the latter for six months.

Fixing a total amount for the symposia programme and the periodical "Courrier de l'Association" from 1 January to 31 December 1972 in favour of the AASM, OCT and Overseas Departments: 145 000 u.a. This is for the organization of symposia in Europe and Africa in order to inform nationals of the associated States countries and overseas departments about the various

aspects of the Association and, in particular, about the actions of the European Development Fund.

Following the financing decisions just made, total commitments amount to:

Approximately 713 334 000 u.a. for the second EDF (378 financing decisions) and approximately 240 025 000 u.a. for the third EDF (98 financing decisions).

Traineeships and symposia

125. From 13 to 16 December 1971 a *symposium* on the problems of European integration and association with the African States and Madagascar was organized in Brussels for a group of 45 EEC scholarship holders residing in Italy and Belgium.

On 8 December 1971, in the course of a talk with Mr Norton, appointed head of the English Speaking Union to replace Mr Fredenburgh, the programme of symposia for non-associated nationals was drawn up.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

Austria

Negotiations on the conclusion of an interim agreement

126. Negotiations between an Austrian delegation and the EEC delegation—with a view to the conclusion of an interim agreement in accordance with GATT rules—were continued in Brussels on 15 and 16 December 1971. The Austrian delegation was led by the head of the Austrian Mission to the European Communities, Ambassador F.H. Leitner. The discussion enabled full agreement to be reached as to the basic matters and as to the drafting of the provisions of the interim agreement that can now be finalized. This agreement will, however, have to be supplemented on certain points, taking into account the results of the negotiation of the agreement on solutions to the problems that the Community enlargement sets Austria. These supplements will be inserted in the interim agreement so that it may come into force as soon as the necessary procedures to that effect have been complied with.

Mauritius

127. The Council gave a favourable opinion in principle regarding the Mauritius application for association with the Community and adherence to

the new Yaoundé Convention;¹ it adopted the idea of an increase in the EDF on terms to be decided.

128. During its session from 15 to 17 December 1971, the European Parliament passed a resolution recommending the Council and the Commission "to take the necessary steps to conclude negotiations with Mauritius in the new future".²

Latin America

New Community-Latin America Conference

129. As part of the procedures provided for in the joint declaration adopted on 18 June 1971 by the Latin American countries which are members of the special Latin American Coordination Commission (CECLA), and the European Communities, a meeting between the Communities and these countries was held in Brussels on Friday 3 December 1971.

After a general discussion, the conference examined the following matters: the international economic and monetary situation, enlargement of the Community, questions relating to the third UNCTAD, commercial policy problems, technical and financial cooperation problems.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Elaboration and implementation of the common commercial policy

Common system applicable to imports

130. As the Council had authorized it to do³ at its session on 8/9 November 1971—when including new products¹ in the lists appended to the regulations of 19 December 1969⁴ and 25 May 1970⁵—the Commission has issued two

¹ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 62.

² See sec. 157.

³ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part Two, sec. 97.

⁴ *Journal officiel* L 19, 26 January 1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 124, 8 June 1970.

decisions.¹ These deal with the publication of the final version of these appendices as it results from their successive extensions, on the one hand for the state-trading countries (Council regulation of 19 December 1969) and on the other hand for the "third" countries, i.e., in fact, Gatt members (regulation of 25 May 1970). These new, supplemented lists were published on 20 December 1971.¹

Trade agreements: renewal, waivers, authorization

131. At its sessions on 6/7 December and 11/12 December 1971, the Council authorized two Member States to open trade negotiations with state-trading countries. *Germany* was authorized to negotiate a 1972 trade protocol with *Poland*, and *Italy* to open negotiations with *Albania* for the conclusion of a 1972/1974 trade agreement.

Specific commercial policy measures

Steel

132. By a decision of 23 December 1971,² making a departure from High Authority recommendation 1-64, the Commission granted various Member States, for the *first half of 1972*, quotas allowing duty-free import of certain iron and steel products that are not manufactured, or of which an insufficient quantity is manufactured, in the Community. The list of these products is limited now to drawn wire, coil for sheet, and worn rails; the total of the duty-free imports does not exceed 75 000 tons.

133. At the Council session on 20 December 1971, representatives of Member State Governments made several important commercial policy decisions, with regard to state-trading countries, in the iron and steel field. Apart from renewal of the principle established since 1963 that quotas originally entered in trade agreements may not be increased by more than 30% taken on the "contingency reserves", it was decided to *fix these reserves at the 1971 level (1 034 500 tons) increased by 75 000 tons*. At the same time the Member States agreed on the *free import freedom of rails, magnetic sheet with orientated grain, and alloyed steel or carbon steel semi-finished products and ingots*.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 279, 20 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 13, 17 January 1972.

Scrap

134. On 20 December 1971 the Member State government representatives, meeting within the Council, declared their agreement on a *limited suspension till 31 March 1972 of the prohibition against exporting* all qualities of scrap. Hitherto, limited departures had been made, for certain qualities, from this prohibition which came into force in 1953. Export freedom is thus generalized but limited in time.

Non-ferrous metal-ash and waste

135. On 20 December 1971 the Council, on a Commission proposal, also drew up a regulation fixing Community quantitative quotas for export in 1972 of certain non-ferrous metal ash and waste (copper, lead and aluminium).¹ This regulation maintains the export restrictions in force since 1962.

Chemicals

136. On a Commission recommendation, the Council, at its meeting on 20 December 1971, decided to accept the extension until 1 January 1973 of the implementation deadline laid down in the agreement—basically concerning chemicals—additional to the 1967 Geneva protocol, appended to the general agreement on customs tariffs.²

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Cocoa

137. The Commission took part in the meeting of the leading cocoa consumer countries, held in Geneva from 7 to 10 December 1971, to prepare the resumption of the talks organized by the Secretary General of UNCTAD from 10 to 21 January 1972. On the basis of a working document prepared by the Community and the Member States, the discussions ranged over all the questions still pending. Some progress was accomplished in certain fields (fixing and adjustments of annual quotas—exports of cocoa products—

¹ *Journal officiel* L 285, 29 December 1971.

² See sec. 1.

guarantees of supplies), but it was not possible to attain a consensus of all the consumer countries on other important questions, such as the nature of the quotas (despite the fact that almost all of them accepted export quotas), payments by the buffer stock, and the level of prices. The efforts made will be continued in future conversations with the producing countries, for it is becoming increasingly urgent to determine clearly whether the necessary conditions can at last be ensured for the convening of a negotiating conference which would have every chance of succeeding.

Milk Products

138. Replying to a written question from a member of the European Parliament, Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) concerning the draft of an international agreement on milk products established by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP),¹ the Commission declared in particular that it considered this model of international agreement to constitute "an important element for the study of the problems posed by the stabilization of international trade in dairy products". As things stand at present, the Commission stated that it "appeared appropriate to develop the Arrangement concerning certain milk products, concluded under the auspices of GATT but at present covering only skim milk powder, by undertaking commitments if possible with regard to arrangements for butter oil". The Commission also recalled the existence of the gentleman's agreement on exports of whole milk powder operating under the auspices of OECD, and considered that the pursuit of such a pragmatic approach could usefully prepare the ground for a more complete international arrangement on milk products.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Generalized Tariff Preferences

Application by the Community of the generalized tariff preferences for the year 1972

139. At its session of 20 December 1971, the Council of the European Communities adopted the different proposals for regulations² and draft decisions submitted to it by the Commission concerning the application in 1972

¹ *Journal officiel* C 125, 18 December 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 287 of 30 December 1971 and sec. 7 of this Bulletin.

of the generalized tariff preferences in favour of the exports of manufactured articles and semi-finished products of the developing countries. At its preceding session on 11/12 December 1971, the Council had taken the decision in principle to extend for one year the generalized tariff preferences with respect to the countries and territories which were already enjoying them in 1971.

In the main, the regulations and decisions adopted by the Council reproduced the arrangements in force since 1 July 1971 as regards these preferences.¹ As a general rule, this extension of the preferences is accompanied by higher ceilings for preferential imports in relation to those fixed for 1971, and this in conformity with the offer submitted by the Community to UNCTAD in September 1970.

The decision to extend the generalized tariff preferences was made despite the current difficulties of the world situation, particularly on the commercial plane. It is a confirmation of the Community's constant concern to follow an outward-looking policy and to continue to cooperate in the expansion of the trade of the developing countries. It is an act of responsibility, in conformity with the commitments upon which the Community entered last year vis-à-vis the developing countries, and which is part of the context of the overall development policy as advocated in the Commission Memorandum on a Community policy of cooperation in development.² It bears witness to the Community's practical and obvious desire to make an effective contribution to the industrialization of the developing countries.

In conformity with the Council decision of 30 March 1971, the Community is continuing to examine the possibility of including among the beneficiaries of its system of preferences the other developing countries which are candidates for such inclusion. At its meeting of 11 December 1971 the Council stressed that these studies would be actively pushed forward in order that a decision might be reached as early as possible during the first half of 1972.

140. At its session from 15 to 17 December 1971, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution approving in particular the decision taken by the Council of the Communities "to extend, for one year beginning 1 January 1972, the Community preferential system, but regretting that "the industrialized countries belonging to OECD had not yet all implemented their offers of preferences". The Parliament also considered that the Community owed it to itself "to pursue

¹ See Bulletin 8-1971, Part One, Ch. III.

² See Supplement 5/71—Annex to Bulletin 9/10-1971.

the application of its system of preferences, thus giving a response to the protectionist tendencies which have recently appeared on the world stage".¹

Food aid

Cereals

141. On 20 December 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation laying down the criteria for the procurement of cereals to be used as food aid. The new Food Aid Convention, which came into force on 1 July 1971, made it necessary to provide such criteria.

The new text reproduces the totality of the provisions of the preceding regulation, which laid down the criteria to be used for the same purpose under the 1967 Convention. However, two changes were made in the light of lessons learned, in the operation of the system previously applied.

On the one hand, the conditions envisaged by the Member States for their action at national level are given a more Community slant, and, on the other, the regulation contains special mobilization measures for products needed for urgent Community action.

Sugar

142. Taking into account the urgent sugar requirements of certain developing countries, the Commission submitted to the Council, on 30 December 1971, a recommendation in which it proposed the supply by the European Economic Community of food aid in the shape of 20 000 tons of sugar which would be added to that granted by the Community in the form of cereals, milk products and egg-based products. In this way, the Commission responded to the request of international organizations—the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Agency for Help to Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)—to which it proposed to allot a total of 18 000 tons of sugar. The Commission also desired to have available a further 2 000 tons for emergency aid. These 20 000 tons will be counted against the 1971/1972 and 1972/1973 sugar years. The recommendations sent to the Council is to the effect that the Commission be authorized to open the negotiations necessary to implement the above operations.

¹ See sec. 156.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Atomic Energy Agency

143. From 13 to 15 December 1971 the second session of the negotiations between the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the conclusion between the Community and the International Agency in Vienna of an *agreement on verification* of the Euratom control system in the setting of the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, was held in Brussels.

The Community delegation agreed to take as the basis for the negotiation, the text of the document approved by the IAEA Council of Governors last April and entitled "Structure and Content of the Agreements to be concluded between the Agency and the States in the framework of the *Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons*".

On the basis of this text and the studies of the working parties set up at the first session, it was possible to go more deeply into certain questions, and it has been decided that the working parties will meet again to prepare a third plenary meeting to take place in the first quarter of 1972.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

144. In the setting of the comparisons of energy policies arranged periodically by the *Energy Committee* of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and which so far have concerned the energy policies of the States belonging to this organization, a meeting was specially devoted, on 14 December 1971, to the energy policy of the European Communities. At this meeting, the Commission representatives submitted a document on the Community energy policy containing a brief survey of the present situation and of the outlook for the energy market in the Community, a summary of the principles and objectives which guide the Commission's action in the matter of energy policy, an account of projects and achievements and, finally, a few pointers to the relationship between the energy policy and certain other sectoral policies of the Community. The Commission representatives elaborated on the information contained in this document.

International Monetary Fund

145. On 23 December 1971 the Commission approved an exchange of letters between its Vice-President, Mr Raymond Barre and the IMF Director General,

Mr Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the purpose of which was to establish unofficial relations between the two bodies and to lay down the principle of a regular exchange of documentation concerning the Community Member States. Under the terms of these arrangements, the point, in fact, is to strengthen the already close cooperation which exists between the Fund and the Community.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

146. In a memorandum submitted to the Council on 20 December 1971, the Commission expressed the opinion that the time had come for the Community to study with the Organization (FAO) how it would be able, within the limits of its powers, to participate fully in the work of FAO and particularly in the adoption of resolutions and other acts likely to concern it. If the Council agrees, the Commission will begin exploratory talks with FAO with a view to improving its present status, which was defined by an exchange of letters going back to 1962.

THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

147. On 2 December 1971 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Léonidas Munyanshongore (*Rwanda*), who had assumed his functions as his country's representative with the European Economic Community (EEC) on 9 November 1971.

The new Rwanda Ambassador succeeds H.E. Augustin Munyaneza, who has been called to other duties.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

December session

148. The European Parliament, meeting in Luxembourg from 15 to 17 December, expressed its concern at the absence of any decision by the Council regarding the Euratom research and education programme, gave an opinion on the harmonization of taxes on manufactured tobaccos, discussed several reports on social matters and public health and expressed its pleasure at the implementation of the Community system of generalized preferences. The Parliament welcomed the application of Mauritius to accede to the Yaoundé Convention and formulated several Opinions, in particular regarding the Common Agricultural Policy¹.

In a declaration on 17 December, President Behrendt (Socialist, Germany) appealed to the group of Ten, which was meeting on the same day in Washington, to take measures to avoid any economic and commercial conflict and to enable the Europeans to achieve economic and monetary union.²

Research and education programmes (16 December)

149. The European Parliament discussed a report and a proposal for a resolution submitted by Mrs *Orth* (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems. The report concerned a proposal for a decision laying down a programme of research and teaching for Euratom and a research programme for the EEC in the field of environmental protection. The proposed resolution concerned the present state of the procedure for the adoption by the Council of a pluriannual Euratom research programme.

Mr *Springorum* (Germany), for the Christian Democrat Group, noted that the Council was not disposed to favour the development of Community research. The Commission had taken a promising road, but the Council had failed once again. Mr *Oele* (Netherlands) speaking for the Socialist Group, deplored the lack of political will on the part of the national authorities to give Euratom its chance. It was high time for the Council to apply the decisions taken by the Hague Conference.

¹ The full text of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session can be found in *Journal officiel* C 2, 11 January 1972.

² This account is based on the French version of "Information" published by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, recalled the studies undertaken by the latter for the restructuration of the Joint Research Centre and for the establishment of a research programme. This transitional pluriannual programme was to put a stop to the decline of the JRC, give it useful work to do, make a beginning with its reorientation towards the non-nuclear field, and do away with the method of supplementary programmes.

But the Council, which had not been capable of adopting this programme, had decided to study the possibility of extending last year's programme. This matter, Mr *Spinelli* continued, was the symptom of a more deep-seated evil. The Community had no institutions capable of making a decision. A healthy and productive balance must be achieved between the Council, representing the States, and the Parliament, representing the people of the Community as a whole, under which these two institutions would be endowed with the same power of co-decision and would deliberate on proposals from a supranational Commission. Only in the framework of such an institutional structure of the Community could such questions as the joint research programme and the building of the economic and monetary union be resolved.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament adopted the resolution annexed to Mrs *Orth's* report and the resolution on the whole problem of research. The UDE members abstained. In the first resolution the Parliament approved the pluriannual programme common to Euratom and EEC, but considered that it represented only a small part of all the action that was indispensable. It invited the Commission to put in hand as soon as possible measures to promote the development of the Community's nuclear industry. The Parliament hoped that other, non-nuclear, tasks would be entrusted to the JRC and that they would profit the Community as a whole.

The second resolution concerned the general Euratom pluriannual research programme which the Council has not yet been in a position to adopt. The Parliament recalled the declaration made after the Hague Conference, noted that the Council did not seem to be prepared to follow the Hague decisions on research, and drew attention to the difficult situation of the JRC personnel. It called upon the Council's sense of political responsibility and asked the national Parliaments to urge their Governments to comply with the solemn declaration they adopted in the Hague in 1969.

Tax harmonization

Imports of manufactured tobaccos (16 December)

150. The Parliament approved, subject to certain amendments, a proposal for a modified directive concerning taxes other than turnover taxes applied to the consumption of manufactured tobaccos. In his report, submitted on

behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, Mr *Arzinger* (Christian Democrat, Germany) noted that the Commission's proposals took good account of the comments which the Parliament made on the initial proposals in 1969. In its resolution, which was approved by the four political groups, the Parliament considered that these proposals tended towards harmonization of the national tax systems but regretted that they were not part of a general concept of fiscal harmonization. The Parliament was happy at the adoption of the system of mixed excise duties, which ensured a high volume of revenue but at the same time neutrality as regards competition. However, it was concerned at the repercussions of these proposals on the revenues of the Member States. The chief amendment concerned the proportional excise duty charged on national and imported cigarettes in each Member State, which, according to the proposals of the European Commission, should be calculated on the maximum retail sales price. For this concept of maximum price the Parliament substituted that of a fixed price. On behalf of their political groups, Mr *De Winter* (Christian Democrat, Belgium), *Koch* (Socialist, Germany), *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal Group, and *Beylot* (UDE, France) approved the resolution and pointed out that it was a first modest step towards the approximation of fiscal structures.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the European Commission, accepted most of the amendments adopted by the Parliament, except as concerned the possibility for Germany to lay down a minimum sales price for cigarettes and the proposal to reduce from 40% to 35% the incidence of the excise duty in relation to the minimum retail sales prices. Mr *Haferkamp* thought that the directive could come into force on 1 January 1973.

Introduction of VAT in Italy (15 December)

151. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Artzinger* (Christian Democrat, Germany), on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on a directive postponing the final date for the introduction of VAT in Italy to 1 July 1972, with the provisos that this new extension should be the last, and that the average rates of compensation of the internal charge applied by Italy should in no case be increased.

Italy is the only Community country which is not yet applying the VAT system. A tax reform approved in October 1971 necessitated a further delay before introducing VAT. Mr *Lange* (Socialist, Germany), Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, supported the rapporteur's point of view, as did Mr *Koch* (Socialist, Germany) and Mr *Offroy* (France), on behalf of the UDE Group. The latter speaker stressed the urgency and importance of the uniformization of the basis of assessment of VAT before 1975, the date when the Community budget is to be maintained partially by revenue from VAT.

Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, said that adoption of the directive would not result in any delay in this field and was happy that Italy was in a position to introduce VAT on its territory.

Social affairs and public health (16 December)

Safety and health in coalmining and the iron and steel industry

152. The report presented on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection by Mr *Califice* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) concerned the eighth report of the Mines Safety and Health Commission and the second report of the General Commission for Safety and Health in the Iron and Steel Industry.

The European Parliament noted with satisfaction that the General Commission and the Mines Safety and Health Commission had acted on some of its requests in its resolutions on previous annual reports. It regretted that the Commission had still not effected the necessary increase in the Secretariat personnel of the two bodies. The Parliament was worried by the growth in the number of serious accidents in coalmining and iron and steel, and invited the two safety organisms to recommend to the Member States the adoption of suitable measures to avoid these. It regretted that pulmonary emphysema had not yet been recognized as an occupational disease. The Parliament approved the activities of the two bodies and requested them to develop their activities in several fields, particularly air pollution and the attenuation of noise, the human factors, the increase in the number of apparatus for detecting and warning against coal damp, anti-dust campaigns and the conditions of employment of non-Community workers.

Mr *Springorum* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr *Adams* (Socialist, Germany), on behalf of their political groups approved the resolution and stressed the importance of taking human factors into consideration in the setting of economic and technological progress.

Mr *Coppé*, Member of the Commission, was concerned with the safety situation in iron and steel and coalmining and explained the action of the two security organisms. He mentioned the need to extend Community action in the field of health and safety to other sectors.

European Social Fund

153. On the basis of a report presented by Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg), on behalf of the Committee for Social Affairs and Public Health, the European

Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on a regulation which lays down the procedures for transmitting applications for the help of the Fund, the details regarding notification of decisions of the granting or refusal of help, and the conditions of payment of this help and of control of such financing. Mr *Califice* (Belgium) expressed the support of the Christian Democratic Group for the regulation. Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, accepted the Parliament's requests concerning the transmission to the Commission of applications for aid from the Fund which had been rejected by the Member States, and the publication of an annual report on the Fund's activity.

Coordination of special measures concerning movement and sojourn of foreigners

154. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Califice* (Christian Democrat, Belgium), for the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on a directive extending the field of application of the directive on the coordination of special measures relating to movement and sojourn of foreigners justified by reasons of public policy, safety and health and applicable to workers exercising their right to remain on the territory of a Member State after being employed there.

In its resolution, the Parliament requested the Commission to revise the basic directive and bring it up to date in order to adapt it to the changes which had taken place in Community law and the situation of Community nationals moving within the Six. Mr *Jahn* (Germany), approved the directive on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group. Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, assured the Parliament that the latter would re-examine the general provisions of the basic directive.

Protection of the Rhine against pollution

155. In an oral question with debate submitted in the name of the Socialist Group, Mr *Oele* (Netherlands) asked the European Commission what resources it intended to apply for a large-scale action in this field, in cooperation with the riparian States and the competent international organizations, in particular the International Committee for the protection of the Rhine against pollution, set up in 1963. Mr *Oele* gave examples to illustrate the degree of pollution of the Rhine and pointed out that only a trans-national authority endowed with the necessary powers, would be able to call a halt to pollution and find rapid and effective solutions.

Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, said that the latter was convinced of the need for far-reaching action against the pollution of the Rhine and that contacts had been established with the International Committee for the protection of the Rhine against pollution. The Commission was studying this problem in the setting of its activity in favour of a European environment policy and would make concrete proposals as soon as it had all the data of the problem in its possession. The States concerned should be prepared to give real powers to a trans-national authority. The Community did not have the necessary powers to act effectively, in view particularly of the negative attitude of the Council in the matter of credits for the European environmental protection policy.

Mr *Jahn* (Germany), speaking for the Christian Democrat Group, severely criticised this unacceptable attitude of the Council, and Mr *Seefeld* (Germany), on behalf of the Socialist Group, considered that it was necessary to handle the problem of the pollution of the Rhine at the political level and to act within the national Parliaments. Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Associated Group, asked for the creation of the European Fund for the campaign in favour of the protection of the environment and stated that the Commission's competence in this matter was beyond all doubt. On behalf of the UDE Group, Mr *Borocco* (France) recalled the Franco-Swiss efforts for the creation of purifying stations' of the provisions regulating the disposal into the Rhine of the residues of potash works in Alsace, and stressed the importance of finding European solutions for the utilization of residual salts.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Parliament approved a resolution presented by the four political groups in which it stressed the need for joint and effective action by the States bordering on the Rhine.

Generalized preferences (17 December)

156. In an oral question with debate submitted by Mr *Kriedemann* (Socialist, Germany), the Committee on External Trade Relations asked the European Commission whether it intended to improve the scope of the generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries, particularly in the matter of the ceilings of the products covered and the determination of the lists of benefiting countries.

Mr *Dahrendorf*, member of the Commission, recalled the Council's decision of 11 December and mentioned the possibility of extending the offer of generalized preferences and the difficulties encountered with the AASM because of the relative disadvantage that they might well suffer and the reproaches of some of these countries concerning offers which they consider too generous. The Commission considered that the group of 77 countries was not exhaustive.

For technical, economic and political reasons, the Council had not yet taken a decision to extend the offers to other countries. It was possible to conclude special agreements with certain countries. For Mr Dahrendorf the absence of Community quotas was incompatible with the Community rules. Europe had taken on certain burdens which other countries, in particular the United States, should rapidly share.

Mr *Dewulf* (Belgium), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, asked that all discriminations and all unfavourable effects on the competitive position of the AASM be avoided. Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands), speaking for the Socialist Group, emphasized that the absence of Community quotas was contrary to the EEC Treaty and regretted that certain countries, like Israel, were being excluded for political reasons. Mr *De Winter* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) stressed the interest of the Latin American countries for generalized preferences and was concerned about the position of Formosa following its exclusion from the United Nations. Mr Dahrendorf recalled that the AASM would not be put at a disadvantage, that Latin America would profit more particularly by the generalized preferences, and that Formosa did not belong to the 77 group.

In the resolution adopted after the debate the Parliament noted that the machinery imposing a ceiling on duty-free imports had operated only in a small number of cases and for an amount which represented only a modest part of the total of duty-free imports. It considered that the Community should continue to apply its system of preferences, despite the imbalance which resulted from the fact that certain major industrial countries had not yet implemented their preferential offers. The Parliament approved the Council decision to prolong the Community preferential system and invited the Council and Commission to improve the scope of this system. It asked for the constitution of a Community reserve for the allocation of the tariff quotas, the non-discriminatory application of the preferences to all countries which consider themselves as developing countries, the possibility for the Community to take the necessary measures to redress any unfavourable situation which might be noted in the AASM, and the inclusion in the offers of others processed or semi-processed agricultural products of interest to the developing countries.

Application for association from Mauritius (17 December)

157. The European Parliament expressed itself in favour of the application by Mauritius to accede to the Yaoundé Convention. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Seefeld* (Socialist, Germany), on behalf of the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar, the Parliament adopted a resolution in which it considered that this Association could be brought about on the basis of Article 238 of the EEC Treaty, without the agreement being

submitted to the national Parliaments for ratification, and proposed that the necessary credits for cooperation with the new associated State, which would be additional to the financial endowment of the EDF, should be inscribed in the 1973 and 1974 budgets. Finally, the Parliament hoped that Mauritius would be invited to send observers forthwith to the parliamentary institutions of the EEC/AASM Association.

This resolution was approved by Mr *Dewulf* (Christian Democrat, Belgium), Mr *Briot* (UDE, France) and Mr *Glinne* (Socialist, Belgium) for their respective political groups. Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, stated that there was no problem at present between the Community and Mauritius but that enlargement could bring up the question of sugar. It would be possible to solve the financial problem by increasing the endowment of the EDF.

Common Agricultural Policy

The European Committee discussed several reports presented by the Committee on Agriculture and concerning the administration of the Common Agricultural Policy.

Minimum prices (15 December)

158. The Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on a decision extending the system of minimum prices for products not yet subject to a market organization and took this opportunity to ask the Commission to submit without delay proposals on the organization of the markets for potatoes and alcohol of agricultural origin. (Report presented by Mr *Kollwelter*, Christian Democrat, Luxembourg). Speaking for the Christian Democrat Group, Mr *Dewulf* (Belgium) approved the decision and stressed the urgency of organizing the potato market. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the latter was at the moment preparing proposals to this end.

Wines from North Africa and Turkey (15 December)

159. On a report presented by Mr *Vals* (Socialist, France) the Parliament approved a Commission proposal to grant wines from Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey a 4% reduction in the Common Customs Tariff duties on condition that the reference price was respected. Algerian wines have enjoyed the benefit of this system since November 1971. This is a transitional régime pending a more general negotiation. Mr *Liogier* (UDE, France) approved the

proposal on behalf of his political group but stressed the need to avoid diversion of trade. Mr *De Winter* (Christian Democrat, Belgium), Chairman of the Committee for Association with Turkey, considered that these arrangements will enable Turkish wine to have easier access to the Community market. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, thanked the Parliament for the support it had given to the proposal.

Amendments to regulations organizing the market in certain agricultural products (15 December)

160. The Parliament adopted without discussion a regulation amending the tariff nomenclature for certain agricultural products subject to a market organization (report by Mr *Kollwelter*, Christian Democrat, Luxembourg).

Beef and veal levy (17 December)

161. On the basis of a report submitted by Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) the Parliament approved a regulation which enables the Commission to fix the levy in the beef and veal sector in advance. This system concerns those countries which, like Argentina, have concluded a corresponding agreement with the Community because of the long distance over which the meat must be transported. In the event of market disturbances, the Community will be able to take the necessary safeguard measures until the situation has become normal again. Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, assured the Parliament that every precaution had been taken to avoid difficulties on the Community's internal market.

Rice market (17 December)

162. The European Parliament approved without discussion a regulation concerning changes of a technical nature in the rice market (Report by Mr *Kollwelter*, Christian Democrat, Luxembourg).

Sanitary controls in intra-Community trade in bovine and porcine animals (17 December)

163. On the basis of a report presented by Mrs *Orth* (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament approved the extension for four years of the time-limit within which exceptions may be allowed derogating from the rules laying down restrictions on trade in animals of the bovine species.

Harmonization of statistics (16 December)

164. In a resolution adopted following the discussion of the report presented by Mr *Riedel* (Christian Democrat, Germany), for the Economic Affairs Committee on progress made in harmonizing statistics, the Parliament noted that statistical resources in the fields of industrial, regional and short-term economic policy were not consonant with the objectives which the Community had set itself in creating an economic and monetary union. The Parliament feared that the Commission's activity in these fields would be hampered by the lack of statistics established on the basis of Community criteria; the available statistics were essentially drawn up in the member countries in terms of national criteria.

The Parliament requested the Council to take without delay the measures necessary for the harmonization of statistics.

Mr *Scokaert* (Belgium), speaking for the Socialist Group, and Mr *Koch* (Christian Democrat, Germany) approved the resolution and stressed the primordial importance of Community statistics in establishing and administering the common policies. Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, considered that the attitude taken by the European Parliament would have a favourable influence on the Community studies.

Miscellaneous Opinions issued by the European Parliament

Community transit (17 December)

165. The European Parliament gave a favourable opinion on an amendment to the regulation concerning Community transit so that the countries through which the goods passed should have statistics concerning their movement. In the resolution adopted by the Parliament on the basis of a report presented by Mr *Califice* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) on behalf of the Economic Affairs Committee, the Parliament asked for a simplification of the statistics concerning movement of goods within the Community. Mr *Dahrendorf*, member of the Commission, agreed with this request, which will have to be satisfied in view of the introduction of economic and monetary union.

Fruit and vegetables from the associated countries (17 December)

166. The European Parliament issued a favourable Opinion on two proposals for regulations to exempt from customs duties on import into the Community certain fruits and vegetables from the AASM and OCT, and also from

Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. (Report presented by Mr *Dewulf* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) on behalf of the Committee on Relations with the African States and Madagascar).

Approximation of legislation (16 December)

167. On the basis of a report by Mr *Bermani* (Socialist, Italy) for the Legal Affairs Committee, the European Parliament formulated a favourable Opinion on a directive concerning the approximation of Member States' laws on measures of lengths. The Parliament requested that the directive should also provide for the harmonization of the control system and be applicable to similar measurement instruments in all the Member States.

COUNCIL

In December the Council held five sessions, dealing with transport, general matters and Euratom and budgetary questions.¹

178th session — Transport

(3 December 1971)

168. Meeting under the chairmanship of Mr Sebastiano Vincelli, Italian State Under-Secretary for Transport and Civil Aviation, and with Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, in attendance the Council brought together the Ministers of Transport or Communications and a certain number of State Secretaries or Under-Secretaries.

As regards the Commission memorandum on the development of the common transport policy, the Council, after an exchange of views, agreed to a provisional work programme for 1972 concerning certain problems in the field of harmonization of conditions of competition, liberalization and the organization of the market.

After an exchange of views on the fixing of tariffs for infrastructure utilization, the Council invited the Member States to carry out, in cooperation with the Commission, certain studies which would bring out the consequences of the

¹ For the various items examined at the Council's sessions, see the chapters of this Bulletin referring to the problems treated.

measures to be taken on the situation of rail, road and inland waterway transport. These studies will have to be completed by 30 June 1973. Meanwhile, the Permanent Representatives Committee will continue with the examination of problems not connected with these studies on the basis of the Commission's memorandum.

The Council defined the economic objectives which the temporary laying-up of vessels used in goods transport by navigable waterways must pursue.

There was a thorough exchange of views on the proposal for a directive concerning the weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles and certain supplementary technical conditions, particularly the question of the axle weight of these vehicles. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine how it might be possible to come to a decision at its next meeting on transport, taking into account the narrowing of the differences between the attitudes of the various parties concerned which had already become manifest.

In addition, the Council officially noted a report from the Railways Group of the member countries on the development of their cooperation and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to study this document for the next session of the Council on transport matters.

The Council signified its agreement to the adaptation of Regulation 543/69 (social harmonization in the road transport field) to the AETR as regards time at the wheel for crews engaged in international haulage. Finally the Council agreed to the substance of a provision enabling the Member States, for reasons of vocational training, to reduce the minimum age of drivers' mates to 16 years in national transport within a radius of 50 km around the business centre of the employing firm.

179th session — Euratom

(6 December 1971)

169. The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Mario Pedini, Italian State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and with Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, in attendance. The Governments of the Member States were represented by the Ministers or State Under-Secretaries responsible for these questions.

The Council had a long exchange of views on the pluriannual research programme and 1972 budget of Euratom. As it was impossible to reach agreement, the Council will continue these discussions at its session of 20 December.

180th session — Mainly budgetary questions

(6 December 1971)

170. The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Buonaventura Picardi, Italian State Under-Secretary of the Treasury, and with Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission in attendance. The Governments of the Member States were represented by the Ministers, State Secretaries or State Under-Secretaries competent for the matters on the agenda.

In the course of a meeting held by virtue of the new budget procedure, the Council and a delegation from the European Parliament, led by its Vice-President, Mr Bersani, had a broad exchange of views on the amendments to the draft budget proposed by the Parliament in its resolution of 18 November 1971.

After studying the proposals submitted by the House, and accepting the majority of them, the Council decided that the budget of the European Communities for 1972 would be agreed at a coming session so that the part concerning research and investment activities might be included.

The Council also discussed certain problems concerning the personnel of the institutions. It agreed to the proposal for a regulation laying down the general rules for financing intervention expenditures on the internal market in the fruit and vegetables sector and also to the proposal for a regulation concerning irregularities and the recouping of monies wrongly paid in the framework of the financing of the common agricultural policy and the organization of an information system. The Council further took official note of a Commission report concerning the prevention and punishment of frauds in agricultural imports or exports. Finally, it agreed to the proposal for a second directive concerning the fixing of common rates of capital contribution tax, and appointed Mr Paul Gaudy as auditor for the European Coal and Steel Community for a period of three years beginning 8 December 1971. It also definitively agreed the decisions concluding a protocol of accession to GATT for Rumania and authorizing the Federal Republic to open negotiations for a commercial protocol with Poland for 1972.

181st session — General matters

(11 and 12 December 1971)

171. The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Aldo Moro, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission were present. The Govern-

ments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs and by several State Secretaries and Under-Secretaries.

The Council agreed to extend, with respect to the countries and territories which were already benefiting from them in 1971 the generalized preferences granted to the developing countries for one year beginning 1 January 1972.

This would be done in accordance with the guidelines laid down in a Commission memorandum and taking into account certain additional provisions. As a general rule, this extension is accompanied by an increase in the ceilings in relation to 1971, and this in conformity with the offer submitted by the Community to UNCTAD in October 1970. As regards the application made by certain countries to be included among the beneficiaries of the EEC system, the Community is actively pursuing the studies necessary in this matter in order to reach a decision as early as possible in the first half of 1972.

The Council examined the question concerning trade relations between the Community and the United States in the setting of the international, economic and monetary situation.

It stated in particular that the Community was prepared to open negotiations with the United States Administration on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantages. To this end, it instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to prepare, on the basis of proposals by the Commission, a draft decision which would enable the latter to open the negotiations envisaged as soon as possible. It requested the Commission to furnish a report on the progress of negotiations for its January session. The Council hoped that these decisions might make an effective contribution to the many efforts being put forth at present at international level to promote an expansion of international economic relationships and increasing liberalization of world trade, while reserving special attention to the problem of the developing countries.

As regards the membership negotiations, the Council discussed in particular the problems of fisheries as part of the preparation of the ministerial meetings with the candidate countries.

At the request of the United Kingdom, the Council agreed to consult this country on the draft decision concerning the opening of negotiations with Cyprus in such a way that this point could be settled at its next session.

In addition, the Council definitively agreed on a Commission proposal, the decision authorizing Italy to open negotiations for a commercial agreement with Albania for the period 1972/1974.

The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, met in the Council, agreed a decision concerning the grant of tariff quotas for imports from third countries at zero duty of

certain special iron and steel products for the first half of 1972. They further authorized the Federal Republic to import for this same period and as part of its quota special wire rod having certain analytical characteristics.

182nd session — Euratom

(20 and 21 December 1971)

172. Under the chairmanship of Mr Mario Pedini, Italian State Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Council met in Brussels with Mr Franco Malfatti, President, and Mr Albert Coppé and Mr Altiero Spinelli, members of the Commission in attendance. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their competent Ministers or State Secretaries or by their Permanent Representatives.

The Council adopted a resolution on the Euratom research programme in which it stressed that the future pluriannual programme would have to be established in consultation with the applicant countries. A beginning would have to be made in preparing this programme at the outset of 1972. The programme of the Joint Research Centre would be concentrated chiefly on basic and long-term research and on public service activities. Furthermore, the resources of the JRC could be used for research activities outside the nuclear field. This programme would have to be a joint one in the main.

The Council also adopted the Euratom research programme for 1972.

Finally, the Council agreed the general budget of the Communities for the financial year 1972.

COMMISSION

Staff Movements

173. In December 1971 the Commission made the following appointments:

- Mr Karlheinz *Reichert*, as Director for Coal in the Directorate-General for Energy, Safeguards and Controls of Euratom. Mr Reichert, a Doctor of Economics, joined the ECSC High Authority in 1958. He was in

turn Deputy Chief Executive Assistant and then Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Hellwig, Member of the High Authority and, subsequently, of the Commission of the Euratom Communities, before his promotion in August 1970 as Director of Financial Administration in the Directorate-General for Personnel and Administration.

- Mr Albert *Hazeloop*, as Head of the Division for customs regulations applicable to the movement of goods in the Administration of the Customs Union. Mr Hazeloop was previously head of the unit responsible for customs systems based on economic considerations.
- Mr Andreas *Kees* as Head of the Division for Domestic and Community Monetary Policy in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. Mr Kees, a Doctor of Economics, was previously Principal Administrator in the “Germany” Division in this Directorate-General.
- Mr Antoine *Van Goethem* as Head of the Loans Division of the Directorate-General for Credit and Investments. Mr Van Goethem, a Doctor of Law, was previously a legal adviser in the Commission’s Legal Service.
- Mr Paolo *Clarotti*, was appointed advisor to the “Banking, Insurance and Company law” Division in the Directorate General of the Internal Market and Approximation of laws. Mr Clarotti, who holds a Degree in law, joined the Communities in 1959, having previously been Principal administrator at the “Banking and Insurance” Division of the same Department.

University research scholarships

174. As part of its policy of encouraging and aiding University research in European integration, the Commission of the European Communities has awarded twelve research scholarships worth FB 100 000 each.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 96-71 — Sarl R. & V. Haegeman, Brussels v. Commission

175. On 14 December 1971, a suit was filed with the Court of Justice by a Belgian firm against the Commission, for the annulment of the Commission Decision of 15 October 1971. This Decision denies the plaintiff the benefit of exemption from the compensatory tax levied on the import of Greek wines into the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, and the award of damages.

Judgments

Case 7-71 — Commission v. Government of the French Republic

176. The Commission filed a request with the Court of Justice, on 11 March 1971, asking it to find that the French Government, in refusing to apply the legal provisions for the supply of nuclear ores and fuels to Community users, had failed in its obligations under Title II, Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty. In its judgment of 14 December 1971, the Court found the request motivated.

Case 17-71 — Commission official v. Commission

177. This suit, for the plaintiff's reclassification with retroactive effect, was rejected by the Court as inadmissible in its judgment of 15 December 1971.

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

178. A request for a preliminary ruling was filed with the Court of Justice by the Hessisches Finanzgericht, relating to the terms "hulled barley grains" and "pearled barley grains" to be found under CCT heading 11.02.

In its decision of 15 December 1971, the Court ruled that one could only regard as "pearled barley" the products fulfilling at least the requirements laid down in the explanatory notes to heading 11.02 in the document known as the "Brussels Nomenclature".

Case 35-71 — Firma Schleswig-Holsteinische Landwirtschaftliche Hauptgenossenschaft GmbH Kiel, Kiel, v. Hauptzollamt Itzehoe

179. On 30 June 1971 the Hamburg Finanzamtgericht had filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on Article 15 of Regulation No. 120/67 of 13 June 1967, on the common organization of markets in cereals, concerning the meaning of the words "date of importation".

In its decision of 15 December 1971, the Court ruled that Article 15 of Regulation No. 120/67 must be interpreted in the sense that the day of importation or of effecting the importation is that on which the goods come out of the warehouse, which implies the irreversible clearance of the goods.

Case 43-71 — *Sas Politi, Robecco sul Naviglio, v. Italian Ministry of Finance*

180. The Turin Civil and Criminal Court had submitted to the Court of Justice, on 23 July 1971, a request for a preliminary ruling on Regulation No. 20 of 4 April 1962 regarding the administrative services duty and the statistical duty levied in Italy, and on the direct applicability under Italian national law of certain provisions of Regulation No. 20 and No. 121/67 on the common organisation of the market in pigmeat.

The Court, having recalled in its motivation that the duties were taxes of effect equivalent to that of a customs duty (See Judgments 24-68 and 8-70), ruled that the concept of a "tax of equivalent effect" inserted in the agricultural regulations must be interpreted in the same way as in the Treaty, and that the provisions of the regulations are directly applicable as soon as the system of levies is put into operation.

Case 47-71 — *Commission official v. Commission*

181. By its order of 7 December 1971 the Court decided to strike off this case, concerning the grant of allowances.

Joint cases 51 to 54-71 — *NV International Fruit Company, Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague*

- *Kooy Rotterdam NV, Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague*
- *Velleman & Tas NV, Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague*
- *Jan van den Brink's Im- & Exporthandel, NV, Rotterdam, v. Produktschap voor Groenten en Fruit, The Hague*

182. On 2 August 1971 four requests for preliminary rulings were lodged with the Court, concerning the procedures for the delegation of powers by the Member States to their public bodies, and the interpretation of the term "quantitative restrictions on imports" in the context of an automatic licence system.

In its ruling of 15 December 1971, the Court replied that, when provisions of the Treaty or of regulations recognize certain powers as belonging to the Member States, or impose obligations on them for the purpose of applying Community law, the issue of how the States may use these powers and fulfil these obligations is one that depends exclusively on the constitutional system of each State. It also ruled that the application of a system of legislation

based on a general prohibition of imports except under licence, together with a generalized system of exceptions, is, in the case of imports from third countries which are subject to Regulation No. 2513/69, compatible with the essential features of this regulation. The automatic licence system is not incompatible with the essential features of this regulation if the licence is automatically granted to every applicant without cost or delay.

Case 77-71 — Firma Gervais-Danone AG, Munich, v. Hauptzollamt Munich-Schwanthalerstrasse

183. The Munich Finanzgericht filed with the Court of Justice, on 11 August 1971, a request for a preliminary ruling on the tariff classification of dietetic mayonnaise and the right of the "Oberfinanzdirektionen" to issue, on customs tariff matters, official information which is binding on the administration, such as are covered by § 23 of the German Customs Law.

In its decision of 15 December 1971, the Court specified the tariff heading of mayonnaise and ruled that the entry into force of Council Regulation No. 950/68 regarding the Common Customs Tariff had not affected the legal consequences of the official information mentioned above.

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

184. The 146th session of the Consultative Committee was held on 20 December 1971 in Luxembourg, under the chairmanship of Mr Picard; Mr Dahrendorf, a Commission member, was present. Items on the agenda were: the Commission's quarterly review of activities coming within the scope of the ECSC treaty, the forward steel programme for 1972, consultation on extension of the decision forbidding alignment on quotations for certain iron and steel products from state-trading countries, the coal market situation and Community policy regarding environment.

185. At the beginning of the review of the Commission's *activities within the scope of the ECSC treaty*, Mr Dahrendorf commented on the decisions made in Washington on the realignment of currencies. Then, as regards the domains that were specifically within the scope of the ECSC, he explained the operational budget for 1972 (the levy rate had been reduced from 0.30 to 0.29%, the Commission had floated an ECSC loan on the French market and allocated further credits for building workmen's dwellings), and gave an account of the financial

and other implications of new countries joining. During the discussion, most speakers showed concern with the consequences of recent monetary happenings for the Community. They were worried as regards the rate of levy and the use made thereof. In this connection, the wish was expressed that ECSC funds should not be used for research not directly related to coal and steel.

186. As regards the consultation on the expediency of extending the 1/69 decision forbidding alignment on quotations for certain *iron and steel products from state-trading countries*, the Committee, by 31 votes for and 10 abstentions, favoured extension of the decision.

187. On the subject of the forward steel programme, presented for the first time as an annual programme, the Committee, generally speaking, favoured that formula but reserved the right, if events called for it, to call for an ad hoc debate on the situation of the coal or iron and steel industries. According to the forward programme put forward by the Commission, steel production would fall in 1972, whilst production capacities would increase. The Committee expressed certain reservations regarding publication of the forward programme before modification of the data to take account of the solutions found for the monetary crisis. The Committee desired a further consultation on the amended programme and asked the Commission to practise an active cyclical policy on the basis of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

188. The Committee then discussed the *coal market situation*. Mr Spaak, Director General of energy and safety control in the Commission, said that expectations for the last quarter of 1971 had not been realized. The part played by coal in the Community's energy supplies continued to decrease. Community consumption and production were down, as were imports from non-member countries, whilst stocks tended to increase.

189. Finally, the Committee heard a statement by Mr Braun, Deputy Director General of industrial, technological and scientific affairs in the Commission, on Community police regarding the *environment*. Mr Braun explained the reasons why the Commission had been led to concern itself with the environment. The problems which arose in that field could not be solved at national level, as national measures were liable to create distortions of competition, as well as further hampering trade. The speaker recalled that the ECSC had been dealing with air pollution and workers' protection against dust since 1958. He then enumerated the essential tasks envisaged by the Commission and emphasized that in future protection of the environment would be one of the essential objectives of the Community, and the Commission would have to integrate it into general Community policy.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

*Loans granted***Germany**

190. On 20 December 1971 the European Investment Bank signed a loan contract for the equivalent of DM 20 million (5.46 million units of account) with Berliner Kraft- und Licht (BEWAG)-AG to contribute to the financing of the first two parts of a new thermal power station in the Lichterfelde industrial zone, West Berlin. The project concerns the installation of two 150-MW generator sets to produce basic electric power and supply thermal energy for urban heating.

BEWAG has already had three EIB loans, two in 1960 and 1964, to finance two 100-MW thermal groups, and one in 1968 for a 132-MW group.

The project will enable the borrowing company to meet the foreseeable increased electricity demand from industrial and domestic consumers in West Berlin, whilst ensuring, at the same time, a sufficient margin of reserve.

The total cost of the project is estimated at DM 228 million (62.3 million units of account). The two new groups are expected to be commissioned at the end of 1972 and the end of 1973.

France

191. On 17 December 1971 the Bank signed a loan contract for the equivalent of FF 20 million (3.6 million units of account) with "Société normande de matières plastiques", to finance the *extension of a polypropylene factory* at Lillebonne (Seine-Maritime). This project is the result of active cooperation between the company's French shareholders (Société chimique des charbonnages, Ethylène plastique, Air liquide) and the German Farbwerke Hoechst group. The cooperation is technical and commercial as well as financial; Hoechst has increased its formerly minority holding in the company to 50%.

The Bank's loan expresses its interest in strengthening technical and financial ties between industrial firms in different countries of the Community, especially when such an evolution favours the restructuring of a basic sector of European economy.

On 21 December 1971 the Bank signed a loan contract for the equivalent of FF 80 million (14.4 million units of account) with "Société nationale industrielle

aérospatiale". The loan will be used to finance the investments necessary for *building and testing the A 300 B airbus* at the Aérospatiale works at Toulouse, Nantes and Saint-Nazaire.

The programme of the A 300 B airbus, a twin-engined, medium-range, wide-bodied plane able to carry up to 300 passengers, is being carried out with European cooperation between Aérospatiale in France, Deutsche Airbus, Messerschmidt-Bolkow-Blohm and Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke-Fokker in Germany, Hawker Siddeley in Great Britain, Fokker—Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke in the Netherlands and CASA in Spain.

The European Bank thus participates in the financing of plant that will enable the implementation of a programme which, for the European aeronautics industry, constitutes a breakthrough in building jumbo jets.

In December 1971 the European Investment Bank signed a loan contract for the equivalent of FF 83.4 million (15 million units of account) with "Caisse nationale de télécommunications", which will make the money available to the French Post and Telecommunications Administration to finance the *modernization and extension of telecommunications* in the Limousin region.

This region of West Central France is one of the least favoured in the country; the French authorities have classified Limousin integrally in zone I of the regional development aid system. Limousin is certainly behind as regards telephone equipment, with a density of 7 telephones per 100 inhabitants in 1969, as against 8.1 for France as a whole and 12.1 for the European Community average.

The project in the financing of which the Bank is participating will make it possible to increase the number of telephone subscribers by 23 000 (40%) and raise the degree of automatic operation of the network from 67% to 82% in 1975. The number of telex sets will be increased by about 220.

This is the third time in 1971 that the European Bank has contributed to financing the extension and modernization of telecommunications in less-favoured French regions far from the Common Market's economic centres. In March and September it granted loans of FF 88.8 million and FF 55.5 million for telecommunications in Brittany and the Loire country. With the loan made a few years ago for the South-West, the Bank's interventions in this sector in France total FF 268 million.

Italy

192. The European Investment Bank has granted "Autostrade—Concessioni e Costruzioni Autostrade SpA", Rome, a loan of the equivalent of Lit 15 625

million (25 million units of account) for financing the Vasto-Foggia-Canosa section of the *Adriatic motorway*.

This is the second EIB intervention in respect of this motorway. In May 1971 the Bank guaranteed a loan of DM 60 million (16.39 million units of account) made by a German credit institute to the "Autostrade" company to finance the 53.6 km section between Porto d'Ascoli and Pescara.

The Vasto-Canosa section, the subject of the new financing, has a total length of 157 km. It constitutes the final section of the Adriatic motorway which, at Canosa, will link up with the Naples-Bari motorway which is already in use. It will facilitate communications with the Southern regions and in particular with Apulia. The motorway will also open up new possibilities for the rapid transport of agricultural produce to the markets of Northern Italy and the rest of Europe.

The cost of the section financed is at present estimated at about Lit 92 000 million (147.2 million units of account). It is expected that it will be finished and the whole of the motorway from Bologna to Canosa put into service by the end of 1972.

The loan is guaranteed by the IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale). The contracts were signed in Luxembourg on 17 December 1971.

The European Investment Bank has granted the "Istituto Mobiliare Italiano" (IMI) two loans of a value equivalent to Lit 18 375 million (29.4 million units of account) to contribute to the financing of two industrial projects the FIAT group are at present carrying out in Southern Italy.

The first project is for a car assembly works at Piedimonte San Germano in the industrial zone of Frosinone. For this project, costing Lit 68 000 million (108.8 million units of account), the Bank's contribution is Lit 15 625 million (25 million units of account). The second project concerns the building of a *car battery factory* in the Vasto industrial zone at San Salvo (Chieti). The Bank's providing Lit 2 750 million (4.4 million units of account) and the total cost of the project is Lit 5 900 million (9.4 million units of account). Together, the projects will employ some 4 000 workers, with a large proportion of skilled labour.

The loan contracts were signed in Rome on 22 December 1971.

AASM

193. On 2 December 1971 the European Investment Bank signed a loan contract for 1 600 000 units of account (800 000 Zaïres) with the "Société financière de développement" (SOFIDE), Kinshasa.

The loan is for 9 years at the rate of 6.5%, taking into account the 2% interest rebate granted from the resources of the European Development Fund. It is to enable SOFIDE to finance the *extension of a factory* in Kinshasa manufacturing man-made *textiles*. Apart from the creation of 300 new jobs for Zaïre workers, this project will have appreciable effects on the national income and balance of payments. The Bank's loan is guaranteed by the Republic of Zaïre.

This is the first time the European Bank has financed a project in Africa through a national development financing body, a procedure provided for in the second Yaoundé Agreement, which came into force on 1 January 1971.

SOFIDE was formed by the Zaïre Republic authorities so that the country should have a national development body to help finance undertakings, mainly in the industrial sector. Apart from the State, its shareholders are the Zaïre private sector, foreign companies (including eight banks in Community Member States) and the International Financial Company of the World Bank Group.

FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

General Budget of the European Communities for 1972

194. On the basis of the resolution voted by the European Parliament as regards the 1972 draft general budget of the European Communities, and of this draft as amended by the Parliament, the Council, at its session of 6 December, considered the amendments proposed by the Parliament.

In accordance with the cooperation arrangements agreed between the Council and the Parliament, as part of the budget procedure, a delegation from the Parliament set out the reasons which had led this body to propose amendments to the draft budget. After a discussion with this delegation, the Council ruled on these amendments. As regards appropriations for research and investment, the Council did not adopt a definite position at this meeting on the amendment proposed by the Parliament, since a decision on the research and educational programme was still pending. Having taken this decision, at its session of 20 December 1971, the Council at the same time, finally approved the 1972 General Budget of the Communities.

On 6 December 1971 the Council also decided, as proposed by the Parliament, to include in the 1972 Budget the credits for adjustments to the remunerations and the per diem travel allowances of the Communities' staff, which it approved at this same meeting.

Under the circumstances it has not so far been possible to fix the final amount, in receipts and expenditure, of the 1972 General Budget of the European Communities.

Decision on an interim research and educational programme for one year

195. The Council, at its session of 20 December 1971, approved the allocations for the various objectives of the Community's 1972 research and educational programme. These total 44 840 000 units of account, broken down as follows:

Joint programme: 15 080 000 u.a.

Complementary programme: 25 560 000 u.a.

Applied computer science (COST project No. 11, in the context of a five-year programme: 200 000 u.a.

Non-nuclear projects: 4 000 000 u.a.

We may further recall that the Council already adopted on 21 June 1971 the following pluriannual programmes:

- Controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics—joint programme—(five-year allocation starting on 1 January 1971) 46 500 000 u.a.
- Biology and public health protection: anti-radiation-production joint programme (five-year allocation starting on 1 January 1971) 17 335 000 u.a.
- Biology—adaptations to agricultural and medical research—complementary programme (five-year allocation starting on 1 January 1971) 5 610 000 u.a.

To these decisions on programmes should be added the instalment of the Commission's participation in the DRAGON agreement, amounting, for the period from 1 April 1970 to 31 March 1973, to a total of 6 900 000 units of account.

On the basis of these programme allocations, credits for commitments as well as for payments, including those required to cover earlier commitments, will be included in the Budget of the Communities, which was recorded as adopted by the President-in-office of the Council at this meeting.

Own resources and problems of cash supply

196. The Council decided, on 20 December 1971, to make *advances of ready funds* available to the Communities, in order to cover their financial needs for January 1972, particularly as regards advances to bodies and payment services under the Common Agricultural Policy. This decision was accompanied by a declaration which committed the Council, on the one hand, to resume consideration of the proposal for a single *financial regulation* and on the other, to settle in this context the problem of the final attribution of expenditure under the Guarantee section of the EAGGF. This proposal for a financial regulation had been before the Council since November 1970.

It was agreed that the sums paid in by the Member States, to cover financial needs for January, are to be credited to the contributions paid in for 1972, in so far as they relate to expenditure for that year.

As regards the *collection of the Community's own resources*, a first round of inspection visits has been started, pursuant to Regulation 2/71 and in particular Article I thereof. These inspection visits cover both the specific activities of the Customs services and questions of principle arising through the implementation of Community legislation.

Furthermore, on several occasions, meetings at which the candidate States were represented were held, in order to adopt a text for a draft treaty, in particular as regards Title 6 relating to financial provisions.

ECSC levy and operational budget for 1972

Rate of levy

197. On 15 December 1971 the Commission decided on the rate of ECSC levies as from 1 January 1972¹.

Earlier, following on consideration of the matter by the four Committees concerned, the Parliament had given an Opinion in favour of retaining for 1972 the rate of levy at present in force, that is 0.30%, but asking the Commission to review certain provisions relating to the basis and collection of the duties. Under the terms of High Authority Decision No. 2/52 of 23 December 1952, the average values of the products subject to levy are revised only when they diverge by 10% or more from the values previously adopted.

Now the very appreciable rise in prices during the reference period (1 July 1970 — 30 June 1971), combined with the accumulated increases of earlier years (increases that were close to 10% of the previously adopted values but had not triggered off the procedure for modification of average values) had resulted in a very considerable increase of the values adopted for the computation of levies.

As it considered this amendment would mean a steep and inopportune increase in the burden on ECSC industries, the Commission fixed the 1972 rate of ECSC levies at 0.29%. In relation to the 0.30% rate applied since 1967, the difference in the yield of the levies amounts to approximately 1.4 million units of account.

By the same Decision, the Commission agreed to set in motion the procedure for adapting the provisions of Decision 2/52. This adaptation will do away with the 10% threshold above which average values are amended. These values will therefore follow more closely the trend of the price of the products, allowing for the inevitable time-lag between the reference period and the period of implementation.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 282, 23 December 1971.

Operational budget

198. The Commission also adopted the ECSC operational budget for 1972. In this budget, requirements are broken down as follows:

Administrative costs	18 000 000 u.a.
Aid to readaptation (Art. 56)	17 000 000 u.a.
Aid to research (Art. 55)	12 000 000 u.a.
Aid to coking coal	1 700 000 u.a.
Interest rebates (Art. 54 and Art. 56)	8 000 000 u.a.
Workers' housing	6 000 000 u.a.
Fund to be allocated in the light of needs and resources	2 000 000 u.a.
	Total 64 700 000 u.a.

To provide for the budgeted expenditure, resources have been assessed as follows:

Yield of levies	41 500 000 u.a.
Interest from investments and from loans from funds not borrowed	10 000 000 u.a.
Miscellaneous	200 000 u.a.
Repayments on loans for workers' housing	5 000 000 u.a.
Cancellation of commitments for projects not to be pursued	2 000 000 u.c.
From unused reserves	6 000 000 u.a.
	Total 64 700 000 u.a.

Floating of an ECSC Loan

199. Negotiation between the Commission and a French banking consortium ended with the signing, on 10 December 1972, of the second ECSC contract for a bond issue on the French stock market. The consortium was headed by Lazard Frères et Cie., the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and the Société Générale, as principals and by the Banque Nationale de Paris and the Crédit Lyonnais, as co-principals.

This loan amounts to FF 150 million (the equivalent of 27 million units of account) and is concluded for a maximum period of 18 years, at a rate of interest of 8.50% per annum. It was offered at par.

With this issue, the total amount of the borrowing operations effected by the ECSC since its activities began, is the equivalent of 1 057.82 million units of account.

PART THREE

Information and sources

Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

1 December 1971

- *The Finance Ministers and the Governors of the Central Banks of the Group of Ten* met in Rome on 30 November and 1 December¹.
- In Stockholm, *the Prime Ministers of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland* reaffirmed their intention of continuing and of consolidating their cooperation, even after the possible entry of Norway and Denmark into the EEC. However, they also noted that the accession of these two countries to the EEC will be a severe test of Nordic solidarity; the Finnish Deputy Prime Minister even stated that "Nordek" might become topical once more, if Norway and Denmark did not join the EEC.
- *The Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky* proposed regional cooperation between Austria, Switzerland, Italy and the Federal Republic, along the lines of existing arrangements within Benelux and between the Scandinavian countries.
- *The International Chamber of Commerce* declared unanimously in favour of a moderate devaluation of the dollar, as part of a speedy and general realignment of currency parities.
- *Thirty-seven Norwegian M.Ps.* signed an anti-EEC manifesto. Under the Norwegian Constitution, 38 M.Ps. opposed to the EEC would be enough to block accession.

2 December 1971

- The London *stock market* seems certain that the dollar is to be devalued. The tendency is for rates to rise all round against the dollar.
- *The City of Brussels* handed Mr Walter Hallstein and Mr Jean Rey, former Presidents of the European Commission, their certificates of honorary citizenship².

¹ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

² See Bulletin 1-1972, Editorial.

3 December 1971

- On the eve of the Brandt-Pompidou meeting in Paris, Mr *Gerhard Eickhorn*, Secretary-General of the Europa Union Deutschland, stated that the outcome of the meeting would have to be judged on its contribution to the creation of a Community monetary policy and to the clarification of relations between the enlarged Community and the United States. In his view, a lasting solution can be achieved only if the Community decides to create an economic and monetary union. As regards relations with the United States, Mr Eickhorn considers that a European Community which surrounds itself with preferential agreements and free trade areas, without progressing along the way of political unification, would tend to reinforce protectionism in the United States. As a first step towards resolving Atlantic difficulties, he declared in favour of institutionalizing the dialogue between the United States and Europe.
- In an interview which he granted to a German press agency, Mr *Karl Schiller*, German Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, expressed the hope that the international monetary crisis could be resolved in the middle of December.

6 December 1971

- On the occasion of the official visit to France of General Etienne Eyadema, President of the Togolese Republic, President *Georges Pompidou* stated that Europe must give the example in the "vast undertaking" that will make it possible to close the gap between the standard of living of the industrialized countries and that of the Third World. The French President added that France is "making a determined effort" and that "she has achieved a certain success in persuading her Common Market partners to follow this way".
- The members of the *Communist and associates group in the French Senate* have tabled a Bill to modify the procedure for the nomination of the French members of "the single Assembly of the European Communities". They propose that the election should follow the rules of proportionality, no declared group being left unrepresented.
- *The Pompidou-Brandt talks* ended without any joint communiqué or declaration. As regards monetary problems, it is stated in Paris that the President and the Chancellor "expressed the wish that, in the near future, it would be possible in the course of the coming international negotiations to arrive at realistic rates of exchange on the basis of fixed parities". In Bonn, the spokesman for the Federal Government stated that "France and Germany welcomed the progress made at the Conference of the Group of Ten in Rome".

In a televised interview, Mr Brandt said: "If we are lucky, we shall be able to emerge from this world monetary crisis within the next few months, and then get on with preparations for a European summit."

8 December 1971

- *Sir Leslie O'Brien*, Governor of the Bank of England, stated that he was increasingly certain that the most important countries in the world are insisting that no one national currency should any longer be allowed to play a dominant role in the international monetary system. He considered that an arrangement should be included in the reform of the international monetary system, providing for the conversion of existing reserves into special drawing rights.

11 December 1971

- The American periodical "*Business Week*" writes: "The compromise on the realignment of currencies which seems the most likely at present would be based on a dollar devaluation of 7% in relation to gold."

- After receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, *Chancellor Brandt* outlined a "peace pact" for Europe, based on seven principles: take into account the age-old identity of States and of nations, exclude the recourse to violence from relations between States; reinforce security through armaments limitation and control; respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States; work out new forms of economic and scientifico-technical cooperation; promote social justice, which is one of the foundations of a lasting peace, and, finally, work to extend the domain of justice beyond its present frontiers by striving against hunger and poverty throughout the world.

- *The agreement between the West Berlin Senate and the German Democratic Republic* was initialled in West Berlin. The agreement is in two parts, one dealing with visits by West Berliners to the East, the other with the exchange of enclaves on the outskirts of Berlin.

- *The French Committee for an all-European Union and the Executive Committee of the European Independence Movement* published a joint declaration calling for "the maintenance and reinforcement of the cohesion and personality of the European Community, the assertion, within its Member States, of the primacy of European over Atlantic consciousness, and increasing détente, entente and cooperation between all the nations and all the communities of the Continent."

13 December 1971

- The Council of the *United States Federal Reserve* approved a new reduction in the American bank rate from 4.75% to 4.50%.

14 December 1971

- *President Nixon* and *President Pompidou* met in the Azores. A communiqué published after the talks officially announces the devaluation of the dollar.¹
- The *Danish Parliament* made a number of important relaxations in the law instituting a provisional duty of 10% on imports, voted on 21 October². In the end, half of the goods bought abroad will be exempted from this duty.

15 December 1971

- In Geneva, *the countries of the Third World, members of the United Nations*, decided on the creation of an inter-governmental monetary group which, as a counterpart to the Group of Ten, should make it possible to establish "a continuing and direct dialogue with the developed countries" and ensure "the fullest participation of the developing countries" in the reform of the international monetary system.

16 December 1971

- The *four major Danish political parties* tabled a Parliamentary motion urging Mr *Jens Otto Krag's* Social Democratic Government to sign the declaration of Danish accession to the European Community in January 1972. For his part, Mr *Ivar Nørgaard*, Danish Minister for External Trade, stated that the Danish Government is to lay the text of the Treaty before Parliament at the beginning of March. He added that all that would then remain would be to await British ratification.
- Mr *Valéry Giscard d'Estaing*, French Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, asserted that the realignment of monetary parities, including a devaluation of the dollar, would automatically entail the end of the American import surcharge of 10% and of all the other fiscal measures in aid of American products.

¹ See Bulletin 1-1972, Part One, Ch. I.

² See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Three, Ch. I.

- Mr *Harold Wilson*, leader of the British Labour Party, appointed the new "Shadow Cabinet". He entrusted two declared "anti-Europeans", Mr Michael Foot and Mr Peter Shore, with the task of leading the Parliamentary fight against the enabling legislation, made necessary by Britain's entry into the Common Market.

- In Oslo, Mr *Trygve Bratteli*, head of the Norwegian Government, declared that Norway was prepared to postpone her accession to the EEC in order to gain concessions for her fisheries.

- Following the announcement that the dollar is to be devalued, the *Washington Post* states in a leading article: "Devaluation is a rational and practical adjustment, of a technical nature, to the climate which is developing in this country". In *Tokyo*, President Nixon's decision of principle is considered a major step forward, which has made a revaluation of the yen inevitable. In *London*, the Azores agreement was welcomed with interest and approval. *Bonn* stressed the concessions made on the French side, and the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* goes so far as to say that the American Administration would once again give priority to cooperation with Europe rather than to exclusively monetary and commercial considerations. In *Rome*, Mr Mario Ferrari-Aggradi, Italian Minister of Finance, declared: "Any step towards the solution of present monetary problems gives us cause for satisfaction", but the Roman newspaper, *Il Messagero*, wonders how the devaluation of the dollar could be borne without very grave consequences for the Italian economy. *French reactions* generally stressed President Pompidou's political success. *La Nation* mentions "America's recognition of the special role of France". According to *L'Aurore*: "French diplomacy is on an even keel once again".

- The *Channel Islands (Guernsey and Jersey)* have approved accession to the Community.

17 December 1971

- Mr *Asher Winegarten*, one of the leaders of the "National Farmers' Union", stated that British farmers would not agree to "major" concessions being made by "green Europe" to the Americans, as a *quid pro quo* for a solution of the monetary crisis. He voiced determined opposition to any such decision by the Six.

18 December 1971

- The *Ministers of Finance of the Group of Ten* met in Washington. At the end of this meeting a communiqué was published, announcing *inter alia* the

conclusion of an agreement on a structure of the exchange rates relationships between currencies, the widening of the margins of fluctuation and the opening of negotiations on the issue of commercial arrangements. The United States agreed, in particular, to propose to Congress an adequate means of devaluing the dollar in terms of gold and of abolishing, after the immediate realignment of exchange rates which has been decided on, the 10% import surcharge and the protectionist clauses of the Job Development Credit.

20 December 1971

- In answer to a question on the Soviet attitude towards the Common Market, Mr *Scheel*, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that he felt the Soviet Union was changing its attitude in this respect. He added that, during his visit to Moscow, he had reminded Mr Gromyko that, starting from June 1973, the Member States of the European Community could no longer sign commercial agreements on an individual basis, and that the Soviet Union would have to negotiate with the Community as a whole.

- In an international discussion column published in *Le Monde*, Baron *Léon Lambert*, president of an important Belgian bank, argues for the creation of a European currency "at once". After recalling that 15 August 1971 marked the end of dollar supremacy, he nevertheless observes that the EEC countries do not have, as yet, the necessary minimum of monetary cohesion to play the part of a decision-making centre. As a first step towards this goal, he proposes the immediate creation of a genuine European currency, the "écu" (European Currency Unit). In Baron Lambert's view, "the *écu* could start as a unit of account, quickly become bank money and, finally, legal tender".

21 December 1971

- By eleven votes to one, with three abstentions, the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly the choice of Mr *Kurt Waldheim* (Austria) as Mr Thant's successor. The Assembly endorsed this nomination.

- *President Nixon* and the British Prime Minister, Mr *Edward Heath*, met in Bermuda to discuss major political issues. They agreed in noting that the multilateral preparation of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) could only begin after the signature of the agreements on Berlin. They also considered the future of Anglo-American relations. President Nixon announced the signature of the "proclamation" abolishing the 10% surcharge on American imports introduced on 16 August 1971.

22 December 1971

- The Deutsche Bank reduced its discount rate from 4.5% to 4%.

23 December 1971

- In a televised discussion with a French TV reporter, *President Pompidou* stressed the vigilance that Europe must show in the face of American commercial ambitions. While on the industrial plane he feels confident, in the agricultural sector it is necessary in his view "to be vigilant, very vigilant", for some think America must strive to weaken the common market in agriculture. "If this agricultural common market were to be shaken", he added, "there would be no hope of an economic and monetary union, no prospects of a political union".
- *Professor Giovanni Leone*, the candidate put forward by the Christian Democrats, was elected President of the Italian Republic on the twenty-third ballot.

28 December 1971

- The *Central Bank of Japan* reduced its discount rate from 5.25% to 4.75%.
- Mr *Louis Camu*, President of the Bank of Brussels, stated that Europe owes it to herself to speed up the process of economic and monetary unification, otherwise it would find the Washington agreements weighing heavily on its future prospects. He spoke in favour of an accelerated implementation of the Werner Plan.

29 December 1971

- *President Nixon* and *Chancellor Brandt* concluded their talks at Key Biscayne. A joint declaration was published after the meeting, in which the two leaders expressed their optimism as to the prospects of developing co-operation between the United States and Europe for a commercial and monetary policy as a sequel to the agreements on the realignment of the currencies. As regards the future structure of economic relations between America and Western Europe, the communiqué added that it would be founded on "a close co-operation which must be established between the United States and the enlarged European Economic Community".

30 December 1971

- In his end-of-year message, Mr *Jens Otto Krag*, the Danish Prime Minister, warned his fellow citizens against rejecting accession in the referendum which is to decide in June whether Denmark is to enter the Community. In his view, rejection would place Denmark in an extremely difficult situation.

31 December 1971

- A *British television* broadcast paid tribute to Jean Monnet and his decisive contribution to the creation of the European Communities since 1950.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE (1-31 December 1971)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 15 novembre 1971 (Report of the sitting of Monday, 15 November 1971)

C 124, 17.12.1971

Avis sur la proposition de directive modifiant la directive du Conseil 68/414/CEE, du 20 décembre 1968, faisant obligation aux États membres de la CEE de maintenir un niveau minimum de stocks de pétrole brut et/ou de produits pétroliers (Opinion on the proposal for a directive amending Council Directive (EEC) 68/414 of 20 December 1968 requiring the Member States of the EEC to maintain a minimum level of stocks of crude petroleum and/or petroleum products)

Avis sur la proposition d'une modification du chapitre VI du traité d'Euratom (Opinion on the proposal for an amendment to Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 16 novembre 1971 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday, 16 November 1971)

C 124, 17.12.1971

Avis sur la proposition de règlement fixant les prix d'orientation dans le secteur du vin pour la période du 16 décembre 1971 au 15 décembre 1972 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation fixing the guide prices in the wine sector for the period from 16 December 1971 to 15 December 1972)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à plusieurs règlements concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits de la pêche pour l'année 1972 (Opinion on the proposals concerning several regulations on the fixing of prices for certain fisheries products for the year 1972)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 17 novembre 1971 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday, 17 November 1971)

C 124, 17.12.1971

Echange de vues entre le Parlement européen, le Conseil et la Commission des Communautés européennes sur le rôle des Communautés élargies dans l'évolution des relations internationales et la consolidation de la paix (Exchange of views between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities on the role of the enlarged Communities in the evolution of international relations and the consolidation of peace)

Question orale 8/71 avec le débat de la commission politique et de la commission de l'énergie, de la recherche et des problèmes atomiques au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur les accords de contrôle entre la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique et l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique (AIEA) [Oral question 8/71 with debate from the Political Affairs Committee and the Committee for Energy, Research and Atomic Problems to the Council of the European Communities concerning the control agreements between the European Atomic Energy Community and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)]

Question orale 11/71, sans débat, de la commission juridique au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur la reconnaissance des laissez-passer délivrés aux membres du Parlement européen (Oral question 11/71 without debate from the Legal Affairs Committee to the Council of the European Communities on recognition of the laissez-passer issued to Members of the European Parliament)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 18 novembre 1971 (Report of the sitting of Thursday, 18 November 1971)

C 124, 17.12.1971

Avis (Opinions)

— sur les propositions modifiées relatives à la réforme de l'agriculture [(i) on the amended proposals concerning the reform of agriculture]

— sur les aspects généraux des propositions relatives à plusieurs règlements concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles, et sur la proposition relative à une directive concernant l'octroi d'une aide au revenu à certaines catégories d'exploitants agricoles [(ii) on the general aspects of the proposals concerning several regulations on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and on the proposal on a directive regarding the grant of income aid to certain categories of farmers]

Résolution sur les modifications de l'état prévisionnel des recettes et des dépenses du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1972 (section I du projet de budget général des Communautés) [Resolution on the provisional estimates of income and expenditure of the European Parliament for the financial year 1972 (Section I of the draft general budget of the Communities)]

Résolution sur le projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1972 (Resolution on the draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1972)

Avis sur la proposition de directive relative aux poids et dimensions des véhicules routiers utilitaires ainsi qu'à certaines conditions techniques complémentaires (Opinion on the proposal for a directive concerning the weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles and certain supplementary technical conditions)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of the Council of 25 March 1969 concerning the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 19 novembre 1971 (Report of the sitting of Friday, 19 November 1971)

C 124, 17.12.1971

Avis sur le budget opérationnel et le taux de prélèvement de la CECA pour l'exercice 1972 (Opinion on the operational budget and the rate of the ECSC levy for the financial year 1972)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement fixant les modalités d'application du règlement (CEE) 1408/71 du Conseil, du 14 juin 1971, relatif à l'application des régimes de sécurité sociale aux travailleurs salariés et à leur famille qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation laying down the implementing procedures for Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 of the Council of

14 June 1971 concerning the application of social security systems to wage-earners and their families moving within the Community)

Résolution sur les recommandations adoptées le 18 septembre 1971 par la commission parlementaire mixte CEE-Turquie à Bruxelles (Resolution on the recommendations adopted on 18 September 1971 by the Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee in Brussels)

Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 18 novembre 1971 : Projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1972, modifié par le Parlement européen (Annex to the minutes of the sitting of 18 November 1971: Draft general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1972 amended by the European Parliament)

Written questions and replies

Question écrite 286/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aides à l'industrie sidérurgique dans les États membres (286/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Aids to the iron and steel industry in the Member States) C 122, 10.12.1971

Question écrite 314/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aides accordées par les États membres à leur industrie sidérurgique (314/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Aids granted by the Member States to their iron and steel industry) C 122, 10.12.1971

Réponse commune aux questions écrites 286/71 et 314/71 (Joint reply to written questions 286/71 and 314/71) C 122, 10.12.1971

Question écrite 324/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Liens de nature juridique, administrative et fonctionnelle établis entre la Banque européenne d'investissement et le Fonds européen de développement (324/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Links of a legal, administrative and functional nature established between the European Investment Bank and the European Development Fund) C 122, 10.12.1971

Question écrite 327/71 de M. Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application aux Pays-Bas de certaines dispositions sociales de la CEE relatives au domaine des transports de marchandises par route (327/71 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission: Application in the Netherlands of certain EEC social provisions concerning road haulage) C 122, 10.12.1971

Question écrite 328/71 de M. Vals à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Respect des droits de la personne par les fédérations sportives et application de la libre circulation de la main-d'œuvre pour les sportifs professionnels (328/71 by Mr Vals to the Commission: Respect of personal rights by sporting federations and implementation of freedom of movement of workers for professional sportsmen) C 122, 10.12.1971

Question écrite 331/71 de MM. Noè et Schwörer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Non-intervention de la Communauté dans le choix du tracé d'un nouveau tunnel ferroviaire à travers les Alpes (331/71 of Mr Noè and Mr Schwörer to the Commission: Failure of the Community to intervene in the choice of the itinerary for a new rail tunnel through the Alps) C 122, 10.12.1971

- Question écrite 110/71 de M. Oele au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : La politique monétaire extérieure de la Communauté européenne (110/71 by Mr Oele to the Council: The European Community's external monetary policy) C 123, 15.12.1971
- Question écrite 253/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions octroyées en république fédérale d'Allemagne à l'exportation de bétail (253/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Subsidies granted in the Federal German Republic to cattle exports) C 123, 15.12.1971
- Question écrite 282/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Références différentes dans les textes des règlements concernant la gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires (282/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Varying references in the texts of the regulations concerning the administration of the Community tariff quotas) C 123, 15.12.1971
- Question écrite 299/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Préférences tarifaires pour les colonies portugaises d'Afrique et d'ailleurs (299/71 of Mr Vredeling to the Council: Tariff preferences for Portuguese colonies in Africa and elsewhere) C 123, 15.12.1971
- Question écrite 300/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure de coordination de la politique des banques centrales des États membres en matière de monnaie et de crédit (300/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Procedure for coordinating the policy of the Central Banks of the Member States in currency and credit matters) C 123, 15.12.1971
- Question écrite 323/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Combinaison de gaz naturel et d'eau (323/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Combination of natural gas and water) C 123, 15.12.1971
- Question écrite 557/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subvention accordée pour les pommes (Golden Delicious) en France (557/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Subsidy for apples (Golden Delicious) in France) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 216/71 de M. Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Utilisation du colza dans l'alimentation (216/71 by Mr Califice to the Commission: Utilization of colza in food) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 278/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Recours à certaines destinations pour les oranges ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention (278/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Recourse to certain destinations for oranges which have been bought in) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 305/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : La Grèce et l'élargissement de la Communauté (305/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Greece and the enlargement of the Community) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 334/71 de M. Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fixation concertée des périodes de vacances dans la Communauté (334/71 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission: Concerted fixing of holiday periods in the Community) C 125, 18.12.1971

- Question écrite 335/71 de M. Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Effets de la nouvelle procédure prévue par règlement relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (335/71 of Mr Gerlach to the Commission: Effects of the new procedure laid down by regulation concerning the financing of the Common agricultural policy) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 336/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide fournie par les États-Unis à l'étranger (336/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Foreign aid supplied by the United States) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 337/71 de MM. Oele et Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide aux réfugiés du Pakistan oriental (337/71 by Mr Oele and Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Aid to refugees from East Pakistan) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 349/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Libre circulation des publications musicales dans la Communauté (349/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Free circulation of musical publications in the Community) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 350/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Attendus de l'arrêt de la Cour de justice du 17 décembre 1970 — Affaire 25-70 (350/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Motivation of the judgment of the Court of Justice on 17 December 1970 in case 25-70) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 359/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet d'accord international sur les produits laitiers (359/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Draft international agreement on milk products) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 370/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet de rapport annuel sur la situation économique de la Communauté (370/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Draft annual report on the economic situation of the Community) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 372/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportation de cigarettes néerlandaises de marques réputées (372/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Export of Dutch cigarettes of well-known brands) C 125, 18.12.1971
- Question écrite 386/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tarif douanier commun applicable à l'urée (386/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Common Customs Tariff applicable to urea) C 125, 18.12.1971

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Règlement (CEE) 2545/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2545/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

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- Règlement (CEE) 2546/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2546/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 264, 1.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2548/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2548/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2549/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2549/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2550/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2550/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the levies applicable to imports of processed products based on cereals and rice) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2551/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2551/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the levies applicable to imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2552/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2552/71 of 26 November 1971 fixing the refunds applicable to exports of processed products based on cereals and rice) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2553/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2553/71 of 26 November 1971 laying down the refunds applicable to exports of compound feedingstuffs based on cereals) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2554/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2554/71 of 26 November 1971 amending the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2555/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2555/71 of 26 November 1971 laying down the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 264, 1.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2556/71 de la Commission, du 29 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2556/71 of 29 November 1971 fixing the import levies in the milk and milk products sector) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2557/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2557/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2558/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2558/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the export refund for oilseeds) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2559/71 de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2559/71 of 30 November 1971 fixing the amount of the refund for olive oil) L 264, 1.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2564/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2564/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the rates of refund applicable beginning 1 December 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2565/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2565/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the rates of refund applicable beginning 1 December 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 264, 1.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2566/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1971, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2566/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the rates of refund applicable with effect from 1 December 1971 to certain products of the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 264, 1.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2567/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2567/71 of 1 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 265, 2.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2568/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2568/71 of 1 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt) L 265, 2.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2569/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2569/71 of 1 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 265, 2.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2571/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2571/71 of 1 December 1971 fixing the import levy for molasses) L 265, 2.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2572/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2572/71 of 1 December 1971 fixing the average standard values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruits) L 265, 2.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2573/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2573/71 of 1 December 1971 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 265, 2.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2575/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2575/71 of 2 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 266, 3.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2576/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2576/71 of 2 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 266, 3.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2577/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2577/71 of 2 December 1971 fixing the refunds for cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 266, 3.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2578/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2578/71 of 2 December 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 266, 3.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2580/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2580/71 of 2 December 1971 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 266, 3.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2581/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2581/71 of 2 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 266, 3.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2582/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2582/71 of 2 December 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 266, 3.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2583/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2583/71 of 2 December 1971 fixing the import levies on calves and heavy cattle and bovine meat other than frozen) L 266, 3.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2584/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 2584/71 portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaire de Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2584/71 of 2 December 1971 abrogating Regulation (EEC) 2544/71 applying the duty of the Common Customs Tariff to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Turkey) L 266, 3.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2585/71 de la Commission, du 2 décembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2585/71 of 2 December 1971 amending the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 266, 3.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2586/71 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2586/71 of 3 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 267, 4.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2587/71 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2587/71 of 3 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 267, 4.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2588/71 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2588/71 of 3 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 267, 4.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2589/71 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2589/71 of 3 December 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 267, 4.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2590/71 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2590/71 of 3 December 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 267, 4.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2592/71 de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2592/71 of 3 December 1971 fixing the export refunds in the fruit and vegetables sector) L 267, 4.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2593/71 de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2593/71 of 6 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 268, 7.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2594/71 de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2594/71 of 6 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 268, 7.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2595/71 de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2595/71 of 6 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 268, 7.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2596/71 de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2596/71 of 6 December 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 268, 7.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2597/71 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2597/71 of 7 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 269, 8.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2598/71 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2598/71 of 7 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 269, 8.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2599/71 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2599/71 of 7 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 269, 8.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2600/71 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2600/71 of 7 December 1971 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 269, 8.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2601/71 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2601/71 of 7 December 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 269, 8.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2602/71 de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1971, relatif aux communications des données nécessaires à l'application du règlement (CEE) 727/70 portant établissement d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du tabac brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2602/71 of 6 December 1971 concerning notifications of the data necessary for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) 727/70 setting up a common market organization in the unmanufactured tobacco sector) L 269, 8.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2604/71 de la Commission, du 6 décembre 1971, portant deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 1013/71 en ce qui concerne le respect de certains prix à l'importation lors de l'application de montants compensatoires instaurés dans le secteur agricole à la suite des mesures monétaires de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2604/71 of 6 December 1971 amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) 1013/71 as regards the observance of certain import prices when applying compensatory amounts introduced in the agricultural sector following monetary measures on the part of certain Member States) L 269, 8.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2605/71 de la Commission, du 7 décembre 1971, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 2543/71 portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2605/71 of 7 December 1971 abrogating Regulation (EEC) 2543/71 applying the duty of the Common Customs Tariff to the import of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Spain) L 269, 8.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2606/71 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2606/71 of 8 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 270, 9.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2607/71 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2607/71 of 8 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 270, 9.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2608/71 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2608/71 of 8 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 270, 9.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2609/71 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2609/71 of 8 December 1971 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 270, 9.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2610/71 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2610/71 of 8 December 1971 fixing the import levy for molasses) L 270, 9.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2611/71 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2611/71 of 8 December 1971 fixing the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 270, 9.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2612/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2612/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2613/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2613/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2614/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2614/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2615/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2615/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2616/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2616/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 271, 10.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2617/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2617/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2618/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2618/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2619/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2619/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2620/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2620/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2621/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2621/71 of 9 December 1971 fixing the import levies on calves and heavy cattle and on bovine meat other than frozen) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2622/71 de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1971, relatif aux modalités concernant les importations de seigle de Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2622/71 of 9 December 1971 concerning the procedures for imports of rye from Turkey) L 271, 10.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2623/71 du Conseil, du 29 novembre 1971, fixant les prix d'orientation dans le secteur du vin pour la période du 16 décembre 1971 au 15 décembre 1972. (Council Regulation (EEC) 2623/71 of 29 November 1971 fixing the guide prices in the wine sector for the period 16 December 1971 to 15 December 1972) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2624/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2624/71 of 10 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2625/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2625/71 of 10 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2626/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2626/71 of 10 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2627/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2627/71 of 10 December 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 272, 11.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2628/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2628/71 of 10 December 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2629/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2629/71 of 10 December 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2630/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 15 décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2630/71 of 10 December 1971 fixing the export refunds in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 15 December 1971) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2631/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2631/71 of 10 December 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2632/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2227/71 relatif à la perception d'une taxe à l'exportation pour le lait écrémé en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2632/71 of 10 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2227/71 concerning the levying of an export tax on skim milk powder) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2633/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, complétant les règlements (CEE) 1821/71 et (CEE) 1822/71 du 20 août 1971, relatif au régime d'importation dans la Communauté de certains produits de la pêche originaires respectivement du Maroc et de la Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2633/71 of 10 December 1971 supplementing Regulations (EEC) 1821/71 and (EEC) 1822/71 of 20 August 1971 concerning the system for import into the Community of certain fishery products originating in Morocco and Tunisia respectively) L 272, 11.12.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2634/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, fixant les prix de référence pour les oranges douces (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2634/71 of 10 December 1971 fixing the reference prices for sweet oranges) L 272, 11.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2635/71 de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1971, modifiant les montants compensatoires fixés dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuations des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2635/71 of 10 December 1971 amending the compensatory amounts fixed in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of the currencies of certain Member States) L 273, 13.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2636/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2636/71 of 13 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 274, 14.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2637/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2637/71 of 13 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 274, 14.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2638/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2638/71 of 13 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 274, 14.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2639/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2639/71 of 13 December 1971 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 274, 14.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2640/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, le prix d'achat minimum des oranges livrées à l'industrie et le montant de la compensation financière après transformation de ces oranges (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2640/71 of 13 December 1971 fixing, for the marketing year 1971/1972, the minimum buying price of oranges delivered to industry and the amount of the financial compensation after processing of these oranges) L 274, 14.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2641/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2641/71 of 13 December 1971 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 274, 14.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2642/71 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2642/71 of 14 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 275, 15.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2644/71 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2644/71 of 14 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 275, 15.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2646/71 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2646/71 of 14 December 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 275, 15.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2647/71 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1971, relatif à la suppression de la conclusion des contrats de stockage privé pour le vin de table du type R III (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2647/71 of 14 December 1971 concerning the termination of the conclusion of private stocking contracts for table wine of type R III) L 275, 15.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2648/71 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2648/71 of 14 December 1971 fixing the import levies in the milk and milk products sector) L 275, 15.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2649/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2649/71 of 13 December 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil for certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 275, 15.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2650/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2650/71 of 13 December 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil for certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 275, 15.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2651/71 de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2651/71 of 13 December 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil for certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 275, 15.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2652/71 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1971, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables au verre étiré ou soufflé, de la position tarifaire 70.05, originaire de Yougoslavie bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 1309/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2652/71 of 14 December 1971 re-establishing the levying of the duties under the Common Customs Tariff to drawn or blown glass of tariff heading 70.05 coming from Yugoslavia and benefiting from the tariff preferences laid down in Council Regulation 1309/71 of 21 June 1971) L 275, 15.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE, Euratom, CECA) 2653/71 du Conseil, du 1^{er} décembre 1971, portant adaptation des rémunérations des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes, ainsi que des rémunérations des autres agents de ces Communautés (Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) 2653/71 of 11 December 1971 adapting the remunerations of the officials of the European Communities and the remunerations of other servants of these Communities) L 276, 16.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2665/71 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2665/71 of 15 December 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 276, 16.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2666/71 de la Commission, du 14 décembre 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2666/71 of 14 December 1971 fixing the average standard values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruits) L 276, 16.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2670/71 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, relatif à la fixation de la valeur forfaitaire des produits de la pêche retirés du marché pendant l'année 1972 et intervenant dans le calcul de la compensation financière (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2670/71 of 15 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the standard value of the fisheries products withdrawn from the market during 1972 and taken into account in the calculation of the financial compensation) L 276, 16.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2671/71 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, fixant les prix de référence des vins valables du 16 décembre 1971 au 15 décembre 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2671/71 of 15 December 1971 fixing the reference prices for wines valid from 16 December 1971 to 15 December 1972) L 276, 16.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2672/71 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 193/70 établissant les modalités d'application des mesures visant à promouvoir la commercialisation des oranges et mandarines communautaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2672/71 of 15 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 193/70 laying down the implementing procedures of the measures to promote marketing of Community oranges and mandarins) L 276, 16.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2673/71 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2673/71 of 15 December 1971 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 276, 16.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2674/71 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2674/71 of 15 December 1971 amending the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 276, 16.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2676/71 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2676/71 of 15 December 1971 amending the rates of refunds applicable to beet or cane sugar or syrups exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 276, 16.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2679/71 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2679/71 of 16 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 277, 17.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2680/71 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2680/71 of 16 December 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 277, 17.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2681/71 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2681/71 of 16 December 1971 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) L 277, 17.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2682/71 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2682/71 of 16 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 277, 17.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2683/71 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2683/71 of 16 December 1971 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 277, 17.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2684/71 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2684/71 of 16 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 277, 17.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2686/71 de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2686/71 of 16 December 1971 fixing the import levies for calves and heavy cattle and bovine meat other than frozen) L 277, 17.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2689/71 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2689/71 of 17 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 278, 18.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2690/71 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2690/71 of 17 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 278, 18.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2691/71 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2691/71 of 17 December 1971 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 278, 18.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2695/71 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de produits transformés destinés au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2695/71 of 17 December 1971 concerning the opening of tenders for the procurement of processed products for the International Committee of the Red Cross as aid) L 278, 18.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2696/71 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de 28 000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné au royaume du Maroc à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2696/71 of 17 December 1971 concerning the opening of tenders for the procurement of 28 000 tons of soft wheat as aid to Morocco) L 278, 18.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2697/71 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, relatif aux modalités concernant les importations des huiles d'olive du Maroc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2697/71 of 17 December 1971 concerning procedures for imports of olive oils from Morocco) L 278, 18.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2698/71 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2698/71 of 17 December 1971 amending the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 278, 18.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2700/71 de la Commission du 20 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2700/71 of 20 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 280, 21.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2702/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2702/71 of 20 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2703/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2703/71 of 20 December 1971 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2704/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2704/71 of 20 December 1971 fixing the production refunds for white sugar used in the chemicals industry) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2705/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, relatif à la fixation, pour les matières grasses, des limites de tolérance visées à l'article 5 du règlement (CEE) 786/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2705/71 of 20 December 1971 concerning the fixing, for fats, of the tolerance limits mentioned in Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) 786/69) L 280, 21.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2706/76 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, relatif à la méthode de détermination de la peroxydase dans certains produits transformés de céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2706/71 of 20 December 1971 concerning the method for determining peroxydasis in certain processed cereals products) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2709/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant le prélèvement pour les olives importées du Maroc et de Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2709/71 of 20 December 1971 amending the levy on olives imported from Morocco and Tunisia) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2710/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2710/71 of 20 December 1971 fixing the basic amounts of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2711/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2711/71 of 20 December 1971 amending the refunds on the export, in the natural state, of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2712/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2712/71 of 20 December 1971 amending the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2713/71 de la Commission, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2713/71 of 20 December 1971 amending the rates of refund applicable to beet or cane sugar or syrups exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 280, 21.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2699/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2699/71 of 21 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 281, 22.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2707/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2707/71 of 21 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 281, 22.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2708/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2708/71 of 21 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to refund on cereals) L 281, 22.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2714/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2714/71 of 21 December 1971 laying down the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 281, 22.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2715/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2715/71 of 21 December 1971 laying down the average production prices in the wine sector) L 281, 22.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2716/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} janvier 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2716/71 of 21 December 1971 laying down the export refunds in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 January 1972) L 281, 22.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2718/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, modifiant la méthode de calcul du poids des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation 2718/71 of 21 December 1971 amending the method for calculating the weight of oilseeds) L 281, 22.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2719/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 142/69 en ce qui concerne l'adaptation du quota maximum dans le cadre du régime dit « prix mixte » dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2719/71 of 21 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 142/69 as regards the adaptation of the maximum quota in the framework of the "mixed price" system in the sugar sector) L 281, 22.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2720/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1971/1972 le montant maximum pour la participation aux frais de stockage que les fabricants de sucre peuvent, en cas de report, exiger des producteurs de betteraves et de cannes (Commission Regulation 2720/71 of 21 December 1971 fixing for the 1971/1972 sugar year the maximum amount of participation in stocking costs that sugar manufacturers may demand of producers of beet and cane sugar in the event of carry-over) L 281, 22.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2721/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, portant établissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux articles et engins pour les jeux de plein air, etc., des sous-positions tarifaires 97.06 B et C, originaires de Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 1309/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2721/71 of 21 December 1971 laying down the levying of the duties of the Common Customs Tariff applicable to articles and devices for open air games, etc., from tariff subheadings 97.06 B and C, originating in Yugoslavia and benefiting from the tariff preferences provided for under Council Regulation (EEC) 1309/71 of 21 June 1971) L 281, 22.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2722/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 816/70 en ce qui concerne la conclusion de contrats de stockage à long terme pour les vins de table (Council Regulation (EEC) 2722/71 of 20 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 816/70 as regards the conclusion of long-term stocking contracts for table wines) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2723/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, concernant le régime des restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans la fabrication des produits énumérés à l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 765/68 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2723/71 of 20 December 1971 on the system of production refunds for white sugar used in the manufacture of the products listed in Annex I of Regulation (EEC) 765/68)

L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2724/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, prorogant, pour l'année 1970, la date limite à laquelle la Commission doit prendre une décision en ce qui concerne les demandes de concours du FEOGA, section orientation (Council Regulation (EEC) 2724/71 of 20 December 1971 extending for the year 1970 the date by which the Commission must take a decision regarding applications for assistance from the EAGGF Guidance Section)

L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2725/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 888/68 en ce qui concerne la définition des conserves de viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) 2725/71 of 20 December 1971, Amending Regulation (EEC) 888/68 on the definition of preserved meat of bovine animals)

L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2726/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du riz (Council Regulation (EEC) 2726/71 of 20 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 359/67 on the common organization of markets in the rice sector)

L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2727/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant, en matière de nomenclature tarifaire, le règlement 23 portant établissement graduel d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes et les règlements 136/66/CEE, 120/67/CEE, 121/67/CEE, 123/67/CEE, 1009/67/CEE, (CEE) 805/68, (CEE) 2142/70 et (CEE) 827/68, portant organisation commune des marchés respectivement dans les secteurs des matières grasses, des céréales, de la viande de porc, de la viande de volaille, du sucre, de la viande bovine, de la pêche et pour certains produits énumérés à l'annexe II du traité (Council Regulation (EEC) 2727/71 of 20 December 1971 amending, as regards the tariff nomenclature, Regulation 23 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of markets in the fruit and vegetable sector and Regulations 136/66/EEC, 120/67/EEC, 121/67/EEC, 123/67/EEC, 1009/67/EEC, (EEC) 805/68, (EEC) 2142/70 and (EEC) 827/68 establishing a common market organization in the sectors of fats, cereals, pigmeat, poultrymeat, sugar, beef and veal, fisheries, and certain products listed in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2728/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant, en matière de nomenclature tarifaire, le règlement (CEE) 1052/68 relatif au régime d'importation et d'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Council Regulation (EEC) 2728/71 of 20 December 1971 amending as regards tariff nomenclature, Regulation (EEC) 1052/68 concerning the import and export system for processed products based on cereals and rice)

L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2729/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, prorogant le règlement (CEE) 1468/70 fixant des dispositions transitoires pour la désignation des centres d'intervention dans le secteur du

tabac brut (Council Regulation (EEC) 2729/71 of 20 December 1971, extending the validity of Regulation (EEC) 1468/70 laying down transitional arrangements for the designation of intervention centres in the raw tobacco sector) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2730/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement 116/67/CEE et le règlement (CEE) 2114/71 relatifs à l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) 2730/71 of 20 December 1971 amending Regulation 116/67/EEC and Regulation (EEC) 2114/71 concerning aid for oilseeds) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2731/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de viande bovine congelée, de la sous-position 02.01 A II a) 2 du tarif douanier commun (année 1972) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2731/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, allotting and laying down the method of administration for the Community tariff quota for frozen beef and veal from subheading 02.01 A II a) 2 of the Common Customs Tariff for the year 1972) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2732/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 876/68 en ce qui concerne les ajustements à apporter, dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers, aux restitutions fixées à l'avance (Council Regulation (EEC) 2732/71 of 20 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 876/68 as regards the adjustments to be made in the milk and milk products sector to the refunds fixed in advance) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2734/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2734/71 of 21 December 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to India as Community aid under the World Food Programme) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2735/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Algérie à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2735/71 of 21 December 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to Algeria as Community aid under the World Food Programme) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2736/71 de la Commission, du 21 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2736/71 of 21 December 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2737/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de certaines variétés d'oranges douces en provenance de la Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2737/71 of 22 December 1971 establishing a compensatory tax on imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges from Greece) L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2738/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires de Turquie (Commission

- Regulation (EEC) 2738/71 of 22 December 1971 applying the duty under the Common Customs Tariff to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrids of citrus fruits from Turkey) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2739/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2739/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2740/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2740/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2741/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2741/71 of 22 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2742/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2742/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2743/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2743/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the import levy for molasses) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2744/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2744/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2745/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2745/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2746/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2746/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2747/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2747/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 282, 23.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2748/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certaines peaux préparées d'autres animaux, à l'exclusion de celles des 41.06 à 41.08 inclus, de la sous-position tarifaire 41.05 B II, originaires de la Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des

préférences tarifaires, prévues par le règlement (CEE) 1309/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2748/71 of 22 December 1971 re-establishing the levying of the duties under the Common Customs Tariff applicable to certain prepared skins of other animals, excluding those of 41.06 to 41.08 included, from the tariff subheading 41.05 B II, coming from Yugoslavia and benefiting by the tariff preferences laid down in Regulation (EEC) 1309/71 of the Council of 21 June 1971)

L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2749/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux tissus de soie ou de bourse de soie (schappe) de la position tarifaire 50.09 originaires de l'Inde, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 1313/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2749/71 of 22 December 1971 re-establishing the levying of the duties under the Common Customs Tariff applicable to fabrics of silk or waste silk (schappe) from CCT heading 50.09 coming from India and benefiting by the tariff preferences under Council Regulation (EEC) 1313/71 of 21 June 1971)

L 282, 23.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2750/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture et répartition d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire, pour l'année 1971, de ferro-silico-manganèse, de la sous-position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2750/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering the Community tariff quota of ferro-silico-manganese in CCT subheading 73.02 D (1971))

L 283, 24.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2751/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant augmentation du volume du contingent tarifaire communautaire de magnésium brut de la sous-position 77.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2751/71 of 20 December 1971 increasing the volume of the Community tariff quota of unwrought magnesium from subheading 77.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff)

L 283, 24.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2752/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2752/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 283, 24.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2753/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2753/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 283, 24.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2754/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2754/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 283, 24.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2755/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2755/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 283, 24.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2756/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2756/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2757/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2757/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund for rice and broken rice) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2758/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2758/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2759/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2759/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the import levies for calves and heavy cattle and bovine meat other than frozen) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2760/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2760/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2761/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2761/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2762/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2762/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the import levies on frozen beef and veal) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2763/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'adjudications pour la mobilisation de 7 500 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la République libanaise à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2763/71 of 23 December 1971 concerning the opening of tenders for the procurement of 7 500 tons of soft wheat as aid to Lebanon) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2764/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, relatif à la modification, en matière de nomenclature tarifaire, des règlements (CEE) 1077/68 et (CEE) 1080/68 concernant les produits transformés de céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2764/71 of 23 December 1971 concerning the amendment, as regards tariff nomenclature, of Regulations (EEC) 1077/68 and (EEC) 1080/68 on processed cereals products) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2765/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2510/71 relatif aux modalités concernant l'aide pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2765/71 of 23 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2510/71 concerning the procedures for aid in the olive oil sector) L 283, 24.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2766/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1279/71 relatif à l'utilisation des documents du transit communautaire aux fins de l'application de mesures à l'exportation de certaines marchandises (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2766/71 of 23 December 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1279/71 concerning the utilization of Community transit documents in applying export measures to certain goods) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2767/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2767/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the basic amount of the import levy for syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2768/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2768/71 of 23 December 1971 amending the export refunds for molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector in the natural state) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2769/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2769/71 of 23 December 1971 amending the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2770/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2770/71 of 23 December 1971 amending the rates of the refunds applicable to beet or cane sugar or syrups exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2771/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2771/71 of 23 December 1971 amending the export refund for seed grains) L 283, 24.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2801/71 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2801/71 of 27 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 284, 28.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2802/71 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2802/71 of 27 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levy on cereals and malt) L 284, 28.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2803/71 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2803/71 of 27 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 284, 28.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2804/71 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2804/71 of 27 December 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2805/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, portant fixation du prix de référence valable pour l'année 1972 dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2805/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the reference price for 1972 in the fisheries products sector)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2806/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, établissant des règles complémentaires relatives à l'octroi de la restitution à l'exportation pour certains produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2806/71 of 23 December 1971 laying down supplementary rules concerning the grant of the export refund for certain processed products based on cereals and rice)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2807/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 91/68 en ce qui concerne la détermination de la période de fixation à l'avance de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2807/71 of 23 December 1971 completing Regulation (EEC) 91/68 as regards the determination of the period of advanced fixing of aid for oilseeds)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2808/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, complétant l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 109/71 de la Commission, du 28 mai 1971, relatif aux modalités d'établissement du prix d'entrée pour certains produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2808/71 of 23 December 1971 supplementing Annex I of Commission Regulation (EEC) 109/71 of 28 May 1971 concerning the procedures for establishing the entry price for certain fisheries products)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2809/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant, pour les produits de la pêche énumérés à l'annexe I sous A et C du règlement (CEE) 2142/70, les prix de retrait valables à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2809/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the withdrawal prices valid from 1 January 1972 for the fisheries products listed in Annex I (A and C) of Regulation (EEC) 2142/70)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2810/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2810/71 of 23 December 1971 concerning the special system to be applied to imports of certain frozen bovine meats)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 281/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1970/1971 le montant définitif de la cotisation à la production (Commission Regulation (EEC) 281/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the definitive amounts of the production contribution for the sugar year 1970/1971)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2812/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1971/1972 le montant provisoire de la cotisation à la production (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2812/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the provisional amount of the production contribution for the sugar year 1971/1972)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2813/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant le montant à payer par les fabricants de sucre aux vendeurs de betteraves produites hors du quota de base pendant la campagne

sucrière 1970/1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2813/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the amount to be paid by sugar manufacturers to sellers of beetroot produced outside the basic quota during the sugar year 1970/1971)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2814/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 756/70 relatif à l'octroi des aides au lait écrémé transformé en vue de la fabrication de caséine et de caséinates (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2814/71 of 23 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 756/70 on the grant of aids to skim milk processed with a view to the production of casein and caseinates)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2815/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant la différence de prix du sucre blanc applicable pour le calcul du prélèvement dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2815/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the price difference for white sugar applicable when calculating the levy for processed products based on fruit and vegetables)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2816/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2816/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the production refund for olive oils used in making certain fish or vegetable preserves)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2817/71 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1971, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de certaines variétés d'oranges douces en provenance de la Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2817/71 of 27 December 1971 abolishing the compensatory import charge on certain varieties of sweet oranges from Greece)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2818/71 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2818/71 of 27 December 1971 amending the export refunds for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2819/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires de tissus de soie ou de bourre de soie (schappe) et des tissus de coton, tissés sur métiers à main, des position ex 50.09 et ex 55.09 du tarif douanier (année 1972) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2819/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the methods of administering Community tariff quotas for 1972 for fabrics of silk or silk waste (schappe) and fabrics of cotton woven on hand looms from headings ex 50.09 and ex 55.09 of the Common Customs Tariff)

L 285, 29.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2820/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent communautaire concernant certains produits faits à la main (année 1972) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2820/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the methods for administering a Community tariff quota for the year 1972 for certain hand-made products)

L 285, 29.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2821/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, concernant l'application de l'article 85 paragraphe 3 du traité à des catégories d'accords, de décisions et de pratiques concertées (Council Regulation (EEC) 2821/71 of 20 December 1971 concerning the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to certain categories of agreements, decisions, and concerted practices) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2822/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, complétant les dispositions du règlement 17 relatif à l'application des articles 85 et 86 du traité (Council Regulation (EEC) 2822/71 of 20 December 1971 supplementing the provisions of Regulation 17 pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2823/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant suspension temporaire partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux vins originaires et en provenance du Maroc, de la Tunisie et de la Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2823/71 of 20 December 1971 on the partial temporary suspension of the CCT duties applicable to wines originating in and coming from Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2824/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant fixation des contingents quantitatifs communautaires à l'exportation pour certaines cendres et certains résidus de cuivre ainsi que pour certains déchets et débris de cuivre, d'aluminium et de plomb (Council Regulation (EEC) 2824/71 of 20 December 1971 fixing Community quantitative quotas for the export of certain ash and residues of copper and for certain copper, aluminium and lead waste and scrap) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2825/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour le plomb d'œuvre et le plomb brut autre que le plomb d'œuvre des sous-positions 78.01 A I et A II du tarif douanier commun (année 1972) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2825/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering Community tariff quotas for 1972 for work lead and unwrought lead other than work lead from the subheadings 78.01 A I and A II of the Common Customs Tariff) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2826/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour le zinc brut de la sous-position 79.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1972) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2826/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering a Community tariff quota for 1972 for unwrought zinc from CCT subheading 79.01 A) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2827/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de magnésium brut de la sous-position 77.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1972) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2827/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering a Community tariff quota for 1972 for unwrought magnesium from CCT subheading 77.01 A) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2828/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire de colophanes (y compris les produits dits « brais résineux ») de la sous-position 38.08 A du tarif douanier commun

- (Council Regulation (EEC) 2828/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering a Community tariff quota for rosins (including the products known as "brais résineux") from CCT subheading 38.08 A) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2829/71 du Conseil, du 24 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 748/68 relatif aux règles générales pour le report d'une partie de la production de sucre à la campagne sucrière suivante (Council Regulation (EEC) 2829/71 of 24 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 748/68 concerning the general rules for the carry-over of a part of sugar production to the following sugar year) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2830/71 du Conseil, du 24 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1599/71 fixant les conditions supplémentaires auxquelles doivent répondre les vins importés destinés à la consommation humaine directe (Council Regulation (EEC) 2830/71 of 24 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1599/71 laying down the supplementary conditions to which imported wines for direct human consumption must conform) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2831/71 du Conseil, du 24 décembre 1971, relatif à la perception d'une taxe à l'exportation de certaines marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2831/71 of 24 December 1971 concerning the levy of an export tax on certain goods coming under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2832/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2832/71 of 28 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2833/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2833/71 of 28 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2834/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2834/71 of 28 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2835/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2835/71 of 28 December 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2836/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2836/71 of 28 December 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 285, 29.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2837/71 de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1971, octroyant des aides pour le stockage privé à long terme de certains vins de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2837/71 of 27 December 1971 granting aids for private long-term stocking of certain table wines) L 285, 29.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2838/71 du Conseil, du 24 décembre 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 805/68 en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) 2838/71 of 24 December 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 805/68 as regards the advance fixing of the levy in the beef and veal sector)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2839/71 du Conseil, du 24 décembre 1971, prorogeant l'applicabilité des catégories de qualité supplémentaires de certains fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 2839/71 of 24 December 1971 extending the applicability of supplementary quality categories for certain fruits and vegetables)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2840/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1972, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2840/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the rates of refunds applicable, as from 1 January 1972, to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2841/71 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1972, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2841/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the rates of refunds applicable, as from 1 January 1972, to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II of the Treaty)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2842/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2842/71 of 23 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2843/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2843/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2844/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2844/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2845/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2845/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the import levy on molasses)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2846/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2846/71 of 28 December 1971 fixing the standard average values for the assessment of imported citrus fruits)

L 286, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2847/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2847/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

L 286, 30.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2848/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2848/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2849/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1373/70, le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 et le règlement (CEE) 432/71 en ce qui concerne les certificats de fixation à l'avance du prélèvement dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2849/71 of 28 December 1971 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 1373/70, Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 and Regulation (EEC) 432/71 as regards the certificates of advance fixing of the levy in the beef and veal sector) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2850/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles et les droits additionnels applicables pendant le premier trimestre 1972, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2850/71 of 28 December 1971 laying down the amounts of the mobile components and the additional duties applicable during the first quarter of 1972 to imports into the Community of goods coming under Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2851/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, prorogeant la validité du règlement (CEE) 180/71 de la Commission relatif à l'application des catégories de qualité supplémentaires à certains fruits de la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2851/71 of 28 December 1971 extending the validity of Commission Regulation (EEC) 180/71 concerning the application of supplementary quality categories to certain fruits of the marketing year 1971/1972) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2852/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné au Chili à titre d'aide communautaire au Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2852/71 of 29 December 1971 concerning the supply of skim milk powder to Chile as Community aid to the International Committee of the Red Cross) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2853/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2853/71 of 29 December 1971 concerning the supply of skim milk powder to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2854/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, portant modification, en matière de nomenclature tarifaire dans le secteur de la viande porcine, des règlements 204/67/CEE, (CEE) 2403/69, (CEE) 2275/71 et (CEE) 2630/71 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2854/71 of 29 December 1971 amending, as regards the tariff nomenclature in the pigmeat sector, Regulations 204/67/EEC, (EEC) 2403/69, (EEC) 2275/71 and (EEC) 2630/71) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2855/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes en provenance de la Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2855/71

- of 29 December 1971 introducing a compensatory tax on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrids of citrus fruits from Turkey) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2856/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2856/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2857/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2857/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2858/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2858/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2859/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2859/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 286, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2772/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certaines anguilles de la sous-position ex 03.01 A II du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2772/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering a Community tariff quota for certain eels from CCT subheading ex 03.01 A II) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2773/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour la soie grège (non moulignée), de la position 50.02 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2773/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering a Community tariff quota for raw silk (not thrown) from CCT heading 50.02) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2774/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les fils entièrement de soie, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position ex 50.04 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2774/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering a Community tariff quota for yarn entirely of silk, not put up for retail sale, from CCT heading ex 50.04) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2775/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les fils entièrement de bourre de soie (schappe), non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position ex 50.05 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2775/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering a Community tariff quota for yarn completely of silk waste (schappe) not put up for retail sale from CCT heading ex 50.05) L 287, 30.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2776/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de papier journal de la sous-position 48.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2776/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for news-print from CCT subheading 48.01 A) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2777/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire pour le ferro-silicium de la sous-position 73.02 C du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2777/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-silicon from CCT subheading 73.02 C) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2778/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-silico-manganèse de la sous-position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2778/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-silicon manganese from CCT subheading 73.02 D) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2779/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-chrome, contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et plus de 30 % jusqu'à 90 % inclus de chrome (ferro-chrome surraffiné), de la sous-position 73.02 E I du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2779/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium containing 0.10% or less of carbon by weight and more than 30% to 90 % inclusive of chromium (super-refined ferro chromium) from CCT subheading 73.02 E I) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2780/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant suspension temporaire des droits autonomes du tarif douanier commun sur un certain nombre de produits (Council Regulation (EEC) 2780/71 of 20 December 1971 temporarily suspending the autonomous duties of the Common Customs Tariff for certain products) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2781/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire d'autres tissus de coton, de la position 55.09 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Israël (Council Regulation (EEC) 2781/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for other cotton fabrics of CCT heading 55.09 originating in Israel) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2782/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de figes sèches, présentées en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net inférieur ou égal à 15 kg, de la position ex 08.03 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2782/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for dried figs put up in instant packagings of a net content of 15 kg or less from CCT heading ex 08.03 B originating in Spain) L 287, 30.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2783/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de raisins secs, présentés en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net inférieur ou égal à 15 kg, de la position 08.04 B I du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2783/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for dry raisins put up in instant packagings of a net content of 15 kg or less of CCT heading 08.04 B I originating in Spain) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2784/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire d'autres tissus de coton, de la position 55.09 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Espagne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2784/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for other cotton fabrics of CCT heading 55.09 originating in Spain) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2785/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de certains produits pétroliers, du chapitre 27 du tarif douanier commun, raffinés en Espagne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2785/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for certain petroleum products, from Chapter 27 of the CCT, refined in Spain) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2786/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de fils de coton, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position 55.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 2786/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for cotton yarn not put up for retail sale from CCT heading 55.05 originating in Malta) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2787/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de fibres textiles synthétiques et artificielles de la position 56.04 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 2787/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for outer wear from CCT heading 56.04 originating in Malta) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2788/71 du Conseil du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de vêtements de dessus de la position 60.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 2788/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for the administration of the Community tariff quota for outer garments, of CCT heading 60.05, originating in Malta) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2789/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de vêtements de dessus pour hommes et garçons de la position 61.01 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 2789/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering the Community tariff quota for outer garments for men and boys of CCT heading 61.01 originating in Malta) L 287, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2790/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour les noisettes fraîches ou sèches, même sans leurs coques ou décortiquées, de la sous-position ex 08.05 G du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2790/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering a Community tariff quota for fresh or dried hazelnuts even without their shells or shelled from CCT subheading ex 08.05 G coming from Turkey)

L 287, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2791/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certains produits pétroliers du chapitre 27 du tarif douanier commun, raffinés en Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2791/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering a Community tariff quota for certain petroleum products from Chapter 27 of the CCT refined in Turkey)

L 287, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2792/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires de fils de coton, non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, et d'autres tissus de coton, des positions 55.05 et 55.09 du tarif douanier commun, en provenance de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2792/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering Community tariff quotas for cotton yarn not put up for retail sale and other cotton fabrics from CCT headings 55.05 and 55.09 coming from Turkey)

L 287, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2793/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant suspension totale ou partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits agricoles originaires de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2793/71 of 20 December 1971 totally or partially suspending CCT duties for certain agricultural products originating in Turkey)

L 287, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2794/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2794/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in developing countries)

L 287, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2795/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2795/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries)

L 287, 30.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2796/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits textiles originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2796/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in developing countries)

L 287, 30.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2797/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits textiles originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2797/71 of 20 December 1971 opening tariff preferences for certain textile products originating in developing countries) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2798/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits textiles et des chaussures, originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2798/71 of 20 December 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the method for administering Community tariff quotas for certain textile products and footwear originating in developing countries) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2799/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains textiles et des chaussures, originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2799/71 of 20 December 1971 opening tariff preferences for certain textiles and footwear originating in developing countries) L 287, 30.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2800/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, établissant, pour certains produits des chapitres 1 à 24 du tarif douanier commun, un système de préférences généralisées en faveur des pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2800/71 of 20 December 1971 establishing, for certain products from Chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT, a system of generalized preferences for the benefit of the developing countries) L 287, 30.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2864/71 du Conseil, du 30 décembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 823/68 déterminant les groupes de produits et les dispositions spéciales relatives au calcul des prélèvements dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers, en ce qui concerne le lait frais (Council Regulation (EEC) 2864/71 of 30 December 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 823/68 determining the groups of products and the special provisions concerning the calculation of the levies in the milk and milk products sector as regards fresh milk) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2865/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2865/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 288, 31.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2868/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2868/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2869/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2869/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2870/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2870/71 of 30 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2871/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2871/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the import levies for calves and heavy cattle and bovine meat other than frozen) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2872/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2872/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2873/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2873/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the amount of the refund for olive oil) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2874/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2874/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the export refund for oilseeds) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2875/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2875/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2876/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2876/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the basic amounts of the import levy on syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2877/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2877/71 of 22 December 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products of the sugar sector) L 288, 31.12.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2878/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1972, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2878/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the rates of refund applicable, with effect from 1 January 1972, to certain products of the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II of the Treaty) L 288, 31.12.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 2880/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2880/71 of 28 December 1971 fixing the levies applicable to imports of processed products based on cereals and rice) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2881/71 de la Commission, du 28 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2881/71 of 28 December 1971 fixing the levies applicable to imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2882/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2882/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the refunds applicable to exports of processed products based on cereals and rice) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2883/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2883/71 of 29 December 1971 fixing the refunds applicable to exports of cereals-based compound animal feedingstuffs) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2884/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2884/71 of 29 December 1971 concerning the supply of skim milk powder for India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2885/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2885/71 of 29 December 1971 concerning the supply of skim milk powder to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 288, 31.12.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2886/71 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2886/71 of 29 December 1971 concerning the supply of skim milk powder to certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 288, 31.12.1971

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L 288, 31.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2888/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, relatif à la fixation des montants compensatoires valables à partir du 3 janvier 1972 dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies des États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2888/71 of 30 December 1971 concerning the fixing of the compensatory amounts valid with effect from 3 January 1972 in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins of fluctuation of the currencies of Member States)

L 288, 31.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2889/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2889/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)

L 288, 31.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2890/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2890/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the import levies in the milk and milk products sector)

L 288, 31.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2891/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2891/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 288, 31.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2892/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2892/71 of 30 December 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 288, 31.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2893/71 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2893/71 of 30 December 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 288, 31.12.1971

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L 289, 31.12.1971

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L 289, 31.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2861/71 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, concernant l'application de la décision 41/71 du conseil d'association prévu par la convention d'association entre la Communauté économique européenne et les États africains et malgache associés à cette Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 2861/71 of 20 December 1971 concerning the application of Decision 41/71 of the Association Council provided for in the Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with the Community)

L 289, 31.12.1971

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L 289, 31.12.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2862/71 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1971, relatif à la définition de la notion de produits originaires pour l'application des préférences tarifaires accordées par la Communauté économique européenne à certains produits de pays en voie de développement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2862/71 of 22 December 1971 concerning the definition of the concept of "products originating in" for the application of the tariff preferences granted by the European Economic Community to certain products of the developing countries)

L 289, 31.12.1971

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C 123, 15.12.1971

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71/391/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 27 septembre 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le programme alimentaire mondial portant prorogation du délai d'exécution des accords conclus entre la Communauté économique européenne et le programme alimentaire mondial, relatifs à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre et de matières grasses du lait à des pays en voie de dévelop-

pement (Council Decision of 27 September 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the World Food Programme extending the time limit for the execution of the agreements concluded between these two bodies for the supply of skim milk powder and milk fats to developing countries)

L 279, 20.12.1971

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71/392/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république d'Indonésie relatif à la fourniture de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 8 November 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Indonesia on the supply of soft wheat flour as food aid)

L 279, 20.12.1971

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71/401/CEE :

Quatrième directive du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1971, en matière d'harmonisation des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Introduction de la taxe à la valeur ajoutée en Italie (Fourth Council Directive of 20 December 1971 concerning the harmonization of Member States' legislation on turnover taxes—introduction of Value Added Tax in Italy)

L 283, 24.12.1971

71/403/CECA :

Décision, du 20 décembre 1971, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, réunis au sein du Conseil, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires concernant certains produits sidérurgiques originaires de pays en voie de développement (Decision of 20 December 1971 of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community met in the Council opening, apportioning and laying down the method of administering tariff quotas for certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries)

L 287, 30.12.1971

71/404/CECA :

Décision, du 20 décembre 1971, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, réunis au sein du Conseil, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits sidérurgiques originaires de pays en voie de développement (Decision of 20 December 1971 of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community met in the Council opening tariff preferences for certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries)

L 287, 30.12.1971

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C 122, 10.12.1971

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C 122, 10.12.1971

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C 123, 15.12.1971

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C 122, 10.12.1971

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C 121, 8.12.1971

Avis de concours général 52/Conseil (deux traducteurs adjoints d'expression française) [Notice general competitive examination 52/Council (two French-language assistant translators)]

C 121, 8.12.1971

Avis de concours général 53/Conseil (deux traducteurs adjoints d'expression italienne) [Notice of general competitive examination 53/Council (two Italian-language assistant translators)]

C 121, 8.12.1971

Avis de concours général 54/Conseil (deux traducteurs adjoints d'expression néerlandaise) [Notice of general competitive examination 54/Council (two Dutch-language assistant translators)]

C 121, 8.12.1971

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71/386/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la huitième adjudication partielle de sucre de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 10 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of refund the eighth partial award of tender for beet sugar in the setting of the permanent tendering under Regulation (EEC) 258/71)

L 269, 8.12.1971

71/387/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison de butteroil à la République turque dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2355/71 (Commission Decision of 23 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amounts for the supply of butteroil to Turkey under tendering procedure in Regulation (EEC) 2351/71)

L 269, 8.12.1971

71/388/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2351/71 (Commission Decision of 23 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount for the supply fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering procedure in Regulation (EEC) 2351/71)

L 269, 8.12.1971

71/389/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2352/71 (Commission Decision of 23 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount for the supply fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering procedure in Regulation (EEC) 2352/71)

L 269, 8.12.1971

71/390/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2353/71 (Commission Decision of 23 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount for the supply fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering procedure in Regulation (EEC) 2353/71)

L 269, 8.12.1971

71/393/CEE :

Deuxième directive de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, portant fixation de méthodes d'analyse communautaires pour le contrôle officiel des aliments des animaux (Second Commission Directive of 18 November 1971 fixing the Community methods of analysis for the official control of animal feedingstuffs)

L 279, 20.12.1971

71/394/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, portant publication de la version actuelle de l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 du Conseil, du 25 mai 1970, portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Commission Decision of 30 November 1971 publishing the current version of Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) 1025/70 of 25 May 1970 establishing a common system for imports from third countries)

L 279, 20.12.1971

71/395/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, portant publication de la version actuelle de l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1969, portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Commission Decision of 30 November 1971 publishing the current version of the Annex to Council Regulation (EEC) 109/70 of 19 December 1969 establishing a common system for imports from state-trading countries)

L 279, 20.12.1971

71/396/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 30 November 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled)

L 280, 21.12.1971

71/397/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 novembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 30 November 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid operation are fulfilled)

L 280, 21.12.1971

71/399/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1971, relative à la non-application de la taxe à l'exportation prévue au règlement (CEE) 2227/71, à certaines livraisons de lait écrémé en poudre dans le cadre de l'aide alimentaire (Commission Decision of 3 December 1971 concerning the non-application of the export tax laid down in Regulation (EEC) 2227/71 to certain supplies of skim milk powder as part of food aid)

L 280, 21.12.1971

Décision 2733/71/CECA de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1971, fixant le taux des prélèvements pour l'exercice 1972 (Commission Decision (ECSC) 2733/71 of 15 December 1971 fixing the rate of levies for the financial year 1972)

L 282, 23.12.1971

71/400/CEE

Décision de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, relative à une procédure d'application de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/26.945 — Boehringer) [Commission Decision of 25 November 1971 concerning procedure for the application of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.945—Boehringer)]

L 282, 23.12.1971

Recommendations and Opinions

71/398/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1971, adressé au gouvernement du grand-duché de Luxembourg au sujet d'un projet de règlement grand-ducal fixant les sanctions des infractions aux dispositions du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Commission Opinion of 3 December 1971 addressed to the Luxembourg Government concerning a draft Grand Ducal Regulation laying down the penalties for infringements of the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 concerning the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field)

L 280, 21.12.1971

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Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime applicable à certains fruits et légumes frais, originaires de la République unie de Tanzanie, de la République de l'Ouganda ou de la République du Kenya (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning the system applicable to certain fresh fruit and vegetables originating in Tanzania, Uganda or Kenya)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au régime applicable à certains fruits et légumes frais, originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning the system applicable to certain fresh fruit and vegetables originating in the Associated African and Malagasy States or the overseas countries and territories)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Proposition de décision du Conseil prorogeant le régime des prix minima (Proposal for a Council Decision extending the system of minimum prices)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant suspension temporaire partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux vins originaires et en provenance du Maroc, de la Tunisie et de la Turquie (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) for the temporary partial suspension of the CCT duties on wines originating in and coming from Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification, en matière de nomenclature tarifaire, des règlements 136/66/CEE, 120/67/CEE, 121/67/CEE, 123/67/CEE, 1009/67/CEE, (CEE) 805/68, (CEE) 2142/70 et (CEE) 827/68, portant organisation commune des marchés respectivement dans les secteurs des matières grasses, des céréales, de la viande de porc, de la viande de volaille, du sucre, de la viande bovine, de la pêche et pour certains produits énumérés

- à l'annexe II du traité (Council Regulation (EEC) amending, as regards the tariff nomenclature, Regulations 136/66/EEC, 120/67/EEC, 121/67/EEC, 123/67/EEC, 1009/67/EEC, (EEC) 805/68, (EEC) 2142/70 and (EEC) 827/68 setting up the common organization of the markets in the fats, cereals, pigmeat, poultrymeat, sugar, beef and veal, fisheries sectors respectively and for certain products listed in Annex II of the Treaty) C 122, 10.12.1971
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant certaines modalités administratives et financières de fonctionnement du Fonds social européen (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) concerning certain administrative and financial procedures for the operation of the European Social Fund) C 127, 28.12.1971
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil complétant le règlement (CEE) 805/68 en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) supplementing Regulation (EEC) 805/68 as regards the advance fixing of the levy in the beef and veal sector) C 127, 28.12.1971
- ### European Development Fund
- Information relative aux cours de change retenus pour les opérations du Fonds européen de développement (FED) (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) C 121, 3.12.1971
- Avis d'appel d'offres 986, lancé par le Surinam pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 986 by Surinam for a project financed by EEC-EDF) C 123, 15.12.1971
- Avis d'appel d'offres 987 de la République du Sénégal — Appel à la concurrence relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour l'aménagement et le bitumage de la route en terre Ziguinchor-Kolda (Notice of call for tender 987 by Senegal—Call concerning the pre-selection of firms permitted to take part in the restricted call for tender later to be issued for the repair and asphaltting of the Ziguinchor-Kolda earth road) C 123, 15.12.1971
- Avis d'appel d'offres 988 de la République rwandaise pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 988 by Rwanda for a project financed by EEC-EDF) C 126, 21.12.1971
- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de produits transformés en application du règlement (CEE) 2695/71 de la Commission du 17 décembre 1971 (Notice of award of tender for the supply fob of processed products in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 2695/71 of 17 December 1971) C 126, 21.12.1971
- Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de « l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G) » en application du règlement (CEE) 2696/71 de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1971 (Notice of award of tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of soft wheat from the stocks of the "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G)" in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 2696/71 of 17 December 1971) C 126, 21.12.1971

Memoranda

71/402/CEE :

Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars 1972 (Balance sheet of beef and veal for the processing industry during the period 1 January to 31 March 1972)

L 284, 28.12.1971

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1312/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1312/71 of 21 June 1971)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux associations d'entreprises relevant de la CECA (art. 48 du traité CECA) [Memorandum from the Commission of the European Communities to the associations of firms coming under the ECSC (Art. 48 of the ECSC Treaty)]

C 125, 18.12.1971

Octroi du concours de la section orientation du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole 1970, troisième et dernière tranche (Grant of aid by the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund for 1970, third and last instalment)

C 127, 28.12.1971

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum under Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971)

C 127, 28.12.1971

Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (art. 54 du traité CECA) [List of Opinions rendered on investment programmes (Art. 54 of the ECSC Treaty)]

C 127, 28.12.1971

Information

Avis d'adjudication de « l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 1 143 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F)" for the supply of 1 143 tons of butteroil for certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFP)]

C 126, 21.12.1971

Avis d'adjudication de « l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 616 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F)" for the supply of 616 tons of butteroil for certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFP)]

C 126, 21.12.1971

Avis d'adjudication de « l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 925 tonnes de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) [Notice of award of tender by "Einfuhr-

und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F)" for the supply of 925 tons of butteroil for certain third countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme (WFP)]

C 126, 21.12.1971

Avis d'appel à la concurrence 989 de la République du Zaïre, relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'adjudication restreinte qui sera lancée ultérieurement pour la construction partielle de la route Kenge-Kikwit (Notice of call to competition 989 by the Republic of Zaïre, concerning the pre-selection of the enterprises permitted to take part in the restricted call for tender which will be issued later for the building of part of the Kenge-Kikwit road)

C 127, 28.12.1971

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G) » en application du règlement (CEE) 2763/71 de la Commission du 23 décembre 1971 (Notice of award of tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of soft wheat from the stocks of the "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G)" in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 2763/71 of 23 December 1971)

C 127, 28.12.1971

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Affaire 90-71 : Recours introduit le 8 novembre 1971 par M. Giorgio Bernardi contre le Parlement européen (Case 90-71: Suit filed on 8 November 1971 by Mr Giorgio Bernardi against the European Parliament)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Affaire 91-71 : Recours introduit le 8 novembre 1971 par M. Pierre Guillot contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 91-71: Suit filed on 8 November 1971 by Mr Pierre Guillot against the Commission of European Communities)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Affaire 92-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par ordonnance du 15 octobre 1971 du « Finanzgericht » de Hambourg dans l'affaire « Firma Interfood GmbH » contre « Hauptzollamt » de Hambourg-Ericus (Case 92-71: Request for a preliminary ruling submitted by order of 15 October 1971 of the Hamburg Finanzgericht in re the matter of Firma Interfood GmbH v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Affaire 93-71 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par une ordonnance de la « Pretura » de Lonato dans l'affaire Mme Orsolina Leonesio contre Ministère de l'agriculture et des forêts (Case 93-71: Request for a preliminary ruling submitted by an order of the "Pretura" of Lonato in re Mrs Orsolina Leonesio v. the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Affaire 94-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par le tribunal fiscal de Hambourg dans l'affaire Entreprise Schlüter & Maack contre Bureau principal des douanes de Hambourg-Jonas (Case 94-71: Request for a preliminary ruling submitted by the Hamburg Fiscal Court in re Schlüter & Maack v. the Central Customs Office of Hamburg-Jonas)

C 122, 10.12.1971

Affaire 95-71 : Recours introduit le 19 novembre 1971 par Mlle Marie-Claire Saut contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 95-71: Suit filed on 19 November 1971 by Miss Marie-Claire Saut against the Commission of the European Communities) C 122, 10.12.1971

Affaire 81-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du tribunal fiscal de Hambourg, le 13 août 1971, dans l'affaire Wilhelm Spethmann contre Bureau principal des douanes de Lübeck-Ouest (Case 81-71: Request for a preliminary ruling submitted by order of the Hamburg Fiscal Court on 13 August 1971 in re Wilhelm Spethman against the Chief Customs Office of Lübeck-West) C 123, 15.12.1971

Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 62-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 62-70) C 126, 21.12.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 26-71 (Judgment of the Court in Case 26-71) C 126, 21.12.1971

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 30-71 (Judgment of the Court in Case 30-71) C 126, 21.12.1971

Cases struck off

Radiation de l'affaire 16-71 (Case 16-71) C 126, 21.12.1971

Radiation de l'affaire 34-71 (Case 34-71) C 126, 21.12.1971

Radiation de l'affaire 47-71 (Case 47-71) C 126, 21.12.1971

III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

5399 — The independent Resources of the European Communities and Budgetary Powers of the European Parliament — Debates of Ratification

1971. 192 pp. (d, f, i, n)

FB 130,—

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(Foreign trade: Monthly statistic)

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(5380) 1971. No. 12

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Annual subscription

FB 500,—

Statistique mensuelle de la viande

(Monthly meat statistics)

Monthly (d/f)

(5342) 1971. No. 12

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(“Coal statistics” notes)

1971. November (d/f/i/n)

Limited
distribution

Note rapide « sidérurgie »

(“Iron and Steel” note)

Monthly. 1972. I (d/f/i/n)

Limited
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Statistiques sociales

(Social statistics)

1971. 6 numbers + supplement

Price per issue

FB 100,—

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These publications as well as those mentioned “free” can be obtained at:

Commission of the European Communities

Service de renseignement et de diffusion des documents

Rue de la Loi, 200

1040 BRUXELLES

Publications not issued free can be obtained from the sales offices listed on p. 3 of the cover of this Bulletin.

N° 4 — Statistiques harmonisées des gains horaires bruts, de la durée hebdomadaire du travail offerte et de l'emploi salarié dans l'industrie. IV/1971

(No. 4 — Harmonized statistics of gross earnings per hour, number of hours worked per week and wage earners in industry — IV/1971) 134 pp. + annex (d/f/i/n)

Non-periodicals

Harmonised nomenclature for the foreign trade statistics of the EEC countries — NIMEXE
(NIMEXE 1969, updated to 1st January 1971) (d, f, i, n, e)

FB 750,—

Community law

8362
Community Law
(Extract from the Fourth General Report on the Activities of the Communities — 1970)
1971. 40 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)

Free

Developing countries

Commission memorandum on a Community policy for developing cooperation
(Summary)
(Supplement 5/71 — Annex to the Bulletin of the European Communities 9/10-1971)
1971. 98 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)

FB 20,—

Economic — Monetary and financial affairs

Short and medium term economic trends

4002
Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community
Monthly. 1971. No. 12 (f/i, d/n, e/f)
Price per issue
Annual subscription

FB 30,—
FB 300,—

8068
Report of the results of the business surveys carried out among heads of enterprises in the Community
Published three times a year: 1971. No. 2 (d, f, i, n, e)
Price per issue
Annual subscription

FB 50,—
FB 125,—

Social affairs

Vocational training and guidance

Documentation pédagogique (Formation professionnelle)
[Documentation for teachers (Vocational training)]
Quarterly. 1971. No. 4 (d/f/i/n)

Limited
distribution

Agriculture

Statistical information periodicals

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles
 Prix. Produits animaux
 (EEC Information. Agricultural products
 Price. Animal products)
 Irregular (d/f/i/n) Limited
 (VI/4113/71) 1971. No. X distribution

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles
 Échanges commerciaux
 (EEC Information. Agricultural products
 Trade)
 Irregular (d/f/i/n) Limited
 (VI/4428/71) 1971. No. 1-october distribution
 (VI/4430/71) 1971. No. 2-october

Industry — Research — Technology

Scientific and technical periodicals

Industry — research and technology
 (Information bulletin) Limited
 Weekly. 1971. Nos. 125 to 127 (d, f, i, n, e) distribution

Euro-spectra
 Scientific and technical review of the European Communities
 (— Winfried Becker: Biomedicalengineering: Quo Vadis?
 — Jack Randles: Ispra's contribution to reactor safety
 — Cesare Marchetti: Hydrogen, master-key to the energy market)
 Quarterly. 1971. Vol. X. No. 4 (d, f, i, n, e)
 Price per issue FB 40,—
 Annual subscription: Europe FB 125,—
 other countries FB 175,—

Documents of the "Bureau Eurisotop"

Information booklet of the "Bureau Eurisotop" Limited
 Irregular distribution

No. 33 — Probleme des Strahlenschutzes bei der industriellen Ver-
 wendung von Radionukliden
 262 pp. + annexe (d)

No. 57 — Determination of oxygen, silicon, phosphorus and copper
 in iron and steel by 14 MeV neutron activation analysis
 96 pp. (e)

ITE-Informations Limited
 Irregular distribution

No. 69 — Aktivierungsanalyse mittels geladener Teilchen und Gamma-
 photonen in der Edelmetallindustrie (Ru, Rh, Rd, Ag, Os, Ir, Pt, Au)
 62 pp. (d)

No. 71 — Stable isotope dilution: A possible tool for the analytical
 chemistry of noble metals
 48 pp. (e)

"EUR" documents

EUR 4560

Topical report on collision tests with ship models

1971. 144 pp. — 39 fig. (e)

FB 185,—

EUR 4576

Joint integral safeguards experiment (JEX 70) at the Eurochemic Reprocessing Plant, Mol, Belgium

January 1970 — July 1971

(Edited by R. Kraemer and W. Beyrich)

1971. 504 pp. (e)

FB 600,—

EUR 4693

Die Brennelementförderung Mittels Schwerkraft und Pneumatik in der Beschickungsanlage eines Kugelhaufenreaktors, insbesondere die Bewegung von Einzelkugeln in Rohrleitungen

(W. Rysy)

1971. 100 pp. — 25 fig. (d)

FB 150,—

EUR 4716

Calcul statistique du calibrage des intensités des raies en spectographie d'émission

(W.E. Hecq et D.J. Pel)

1971. 32 pp. — 2 fig. (f)

FB 50,—

EUR 4717

50 MWe Kernenergiecentrale Dodewaard

Jaarverslag 1970

1971. 90 pp. — 18 fig. (n)

FB 125,—

EUR 4719

Gravimetric determination of the sum of uranium and plutonium in products of the uranium-plutonium-carbide fabrication

(L.M. Angeletti, W.J. Bartscher and J. Rebizant)

1971. 14 pp. — 1 fig. (e)

FB 40,—

EUR 4732

Erkennung und Behandlung von Strahlenschäden beim Menschen

(T.M. Fliedner)

1971. 84 pp. — 28 fig. (d)

FB 125,—

EUR 4737

BR2 irradiation devices for HTGR fuel

(P. von der Hardt)

1971. 60 pp. — 19 fig. (e)

FB 85,—

EUR 4739

Détermination gravimétrique de la teneur en lithium dans le fluorure de lithium

Application au cas d'un fluorure de lithium avant et après évaporation

(Y. Le Duigou)

1971. 18 p. (f)

FB 40,—

EUR 4740

Some experimental results on the sorption of Cs by submicron W-10% Ta and Ta Powders
(G.F. De Beni, O. Gautsch and G. Hodapp)
1971. 24 pp. — 19 fig. (e)

FB 40,—

Iron and steel

Collection of general "steel" objectives

8361

N° 4 — Mémoire sur les objectifs généraux de la sidérurgie de la Communauté pour les années 1975-1970
1971. 84 pp. (d, f, i, n)

FB 75,—

Bibliographies — Catalogues — Terminology

Bibliographie n° 12

Protection de l'environnement
(situation au 15 décembre 1971)

Brussels: EC Commission. Central documentation office
1971. 12 pp. (d, f)

Free

Articles sélectionnés
(Selected articles)

Brussels: EC Commission. Central documentation office
Fortnightly multilingual)
1971. Year VIII. No. 23/24

Limited
distribution

Bulletin des acquisitions
(List of recent additions)

Brussels: EC Commission. Central Library
Monthly (multilingual)
1971. Year XIII. No. 11

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distribution

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Newsletter on the common agricultural policy
(Information bulletin)

Monthly (d, f, i, n, e)
(308/X/71) 1971. No. 4
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Europe université
2, rue Mérimée, 75 — Paris 16^e

How the European Community is helping
the developing countries

(The European Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar)

44 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)
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IV. RECENT PUBLICATIONS

COMMISSION

8359-71 — Economic and financial studies on social security — Summary report

1971 — 81 pp. (d, f, i, n)

FB 50.—; DM 3.60; FF 5.60; Lit 620.—; Fl 3.60; fsd 0.8.6; £p 0.42½; \$1.—

Under the terms of section 118 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, "the Commission's aim shall be to promote close collaboration between Member States in the social field, particularly in matters relating to social security".

The Commission accordingly submitted three economic and financial studies on social security to the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, and the latter requested the Commission to submit them a summary report and proposals as a guide to future action.¹

In addition to an introduction by the Commission, the present Summary Report contains: — a report by M. Veldkamp, former Netherlands Minister of Social Affairs, on social security studies from the economic and financial viewpoint and their relation to the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers on 19 December 1966 providing for "the study of social security expenditure" and the manner in which it is divided up among employers and employees and financed from public funds; — an analysis of each of the three studies by the experts heading the study groups concerned, and — the Commission's conclusions.

The decisions arrived at by the Council of Ministers are shown in an appendix.

The reader will see that most of the Commission's proposals regarding future action were accepted by the Council, particularly the suggestion that the work preceding the Social Budget in France and Germany should take the form of an European Social Budget on a more general Community level.

Free

COURT OF JUSTICE (2)

Decisions of the Court

	FB	DM	FF	Lit	Fl
Volumes I to XV and tables (1954 to 1969)	4,800.—	352.—	534.—	60,000	347.50
Volume XI (1966)	400.—	32.—	39.—	5,000	29.—
Volume XII (1966)	500.—	40.—	50.—	6,250	36.50

¹ Two of these Studies have already been published in the "Social Policy" series (Nos. 20 and 21), viz. "The Financing of Social Security in Agriculture" and "The Economic Incidences of Social Security".

² The publications of the Court are on sale at bookshops and at the following addresses:

Belgium: Ets Emile Bruylant, rue de la Régence 67 - 1000 Brussels.

Germany: Carl Heymann's Verlag, Gereonstrasse 18 - 32, 5000 Cologne 1.

Netherlands: NV Martinus Nijhoff's Boekhandel, Lange Voorhout 9, The Hague.

France: Ed. A. Pedone, 13, rue Soufflot, Paris 5^e.

Italy: Casa Editrice Dott. Giuffrè, Via Statuto 2, I - 20 121 - Milan.

and at the Official Publications Office of the European Communities.

Other countries: Official Publications Office of the European Communities, Case postale 1003, Luxembourg.

	FB	DM	FF	Lit	Fl
Volume XIII (1967)	500.—	40.—	50.—	6,250	36.50
Volume XIV (1968)	550.—	44.—	55.—	6,900	40.—
Volume XV (1969)	600.—	48.—	60.—	7,500	44.—
Volume XVI (1970)	750.—	60.—	83.—	9,375	54.50
Volume XVII (1971)	850.—	62.50	94.—	10,625	61.50
Volume XVIII (1972)	1,000.—	74.—	112.—	12,500	73.—

(published in German, French, Italian and Dutch)

Collection of texts: legislative texts concerning the organisation, jurisdiction and procedure of the Court and analytical index

	FB	DM	FF	Lit	Fl
Second revised edition (1967)	200.—	16.—	20.—	2,500	14.50

Publications concerning European integration (bibliography)

	FB	DM	FF	Lit	Fl
New edition 1966	300.—	24.—	29.—	3,750	22.—
Supplement 1967	150.—	12.—	15.—	1,870	11.—
Supplement 1968	150.—	12.—	15.—	1,870	11.—
Supplement 1969	150.—	12.—	15.—	1,870	11.—
Supplement 1970	150.—	11.—	17.—	1,900	11.—

Bibliography of European case law concerning judicial decisions relating to the Treaties establishing the European Communities

	FB	DM	FF	Lit	Fl
1965	100.—	8.—	10.—	1,250	7.25
Supplement 1967	100.—	8.—	10.—	1,250	7.25
Supplement 1968	100.—	8.—	10.—	1,250	7.25
Supplement 1969	100.—	8.—	10.—	1,250	7.25
Supplement 1970	100.—	7.50	11.50	1,250	7.25

Court of Arbitration of the Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with the Community
FB 150.— (*)

¹ Available only from the Official Publications Office of the European Communities, Case postale 1003, Luxembourg 1.

