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## COOPERATION BETWEEN ENTERPRISES AND COMPETITION POLICY

*by Mr Albert BORSCHETTE,  
member of the Commission*

The Commission has always considered small and medium-sized enterprises to be an essential part of the economy, and has constantly stressed the pressing need for their adaptation to the new market conditions and rapid changes brought about by economic and technological progress. The Commission considers cooperation between enterprises to be a satisfactory technique for this purpose, in that the enterprises involved can rationalize and strengthen their competitive position on the market while remaining independent.

Such cooperation must respect the conditions and limits laid down by the competition rules of the European Treaties. As part of the formulation of its competition policy, the Commission has therefore adopted two sets of measures with a view to specifying the arrangements which do not fall under the prohibition on restrictive agreements and those which do, but are eligible for exemption because of their beneficial effects.

Firstly, on 29 July 1968, the Commission published the notice on cooperation between enterprises, listing the many types of agreement which, in its opinion, do not fall under the prohibition because, by their very nature, they do not restrict competition. The object of the notice on agreements of minor importance, of 27 May 1970, was to draw the line below which agreements have insufficient economic importance to affect competition significantly, and consequently are outside the scope of the prohibition. According to the definition given, agreements are not affected if they cover 5 % or less of the market, and if the annual turnover of the associated firms does not exceed 15 million u.a. (20 million u.a. in the case of trading enterprises). The Commission considers this to be a reasonable measure from the point of view of competition policy, since an agreement covering such a small percentage of the market and involving enterprises of such limited

economic and financial power cannot have an appreciable impact on the intensity of competition or the freedom of choice of outsiders.

In addition, other types of cooperation between enterprises and agreements of greater importance, which are affected by the competition rules, can be facilitated by dispensation from the normal notification requirement or under conditional clearance by block exemptions. This is the purpose of the two draft regulations submitted by the Commission to the Council on 29 May 1970.

The first of these draft regulations extends exemption from notification to joint research and development agreements and to specialization agreements covering not more than 10 % of the market. In the eyes of the Commission, the purpose is to eliminate, in a first stage, a serious psychological obstacle to cooperation between enterprises, whose general apprehension of administrative procedures may prevent economically desirable collaboration projects from materializing, even though they would not restrict competition unduly.

The second draft regulation would authorize the Commission to exempt from the prohibition certain groups of agreements concerning joint research and development and the exploitation of research findings, the application of standards and types, specialization, joint buying and joint selling. The Commission has already adopted a number of individual decisions in some of the fields where block exemption is envisaged. The lessons learned will be drawn on in working out the general arrangements, now being considered, for promoting horizontal cooperation between enterprises.

It can also happen that other types of cooperation between enterprises, which are not covered by these general measures, are not caught by the prohibition or meet the conditions laid down for exemption. The parties to such agreements can, of course, obtain an individual Commission decision by applying for negative clearance or notifying their agreement.

Such a policy, designed to authorize or encourage cooperation between enterprises, falls naturally within the framework of the competition policy as it is defined by the Treaty and pursued

and applied by the Commission. By identifying the agreements between enterprises which do not restrict the free play of competition, because of their character or minor importance, and by specifying the conditions for the exemption of restrictions on competition which, generally speaking, can be considered admissible, the Commission remains faithful to a policy aimed at ensuring that effective competition is maintained in the Common Market.

*ABonville*



**PART ONE**

**Features and documents**





## I. FROM CUSTOMS UNION TO ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

On 9 February 1971 a new page was turned in the history of the building of Europe. By giving concrete form and substance to the communiqué of the Hague Summit Conference on the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community, the Council did more than merely translate into practical terms the political will expressed some fourteen months earlier by the Heads of State or Government. It conferred new dimensions and even a new form upon the Community's institutions.

### *A new stage*

On 9 February 1971 the Council of Ministers carried a stage further the building of Europe which got under way in 1950, was continued in 1955 at the Messina Conference and in 1958 when the Treaties of Rome entered into force, and has been developing ever since. As predicted by a certain number of economists and theoreticians, this development was more or less bound to lead from a simple customs union to economic union (through the sometimes rather laborious implementation of common policies) and finally to monetary union, although none of these "systems" is to be found unadulterated in any concrete economic "structures".

The representatives of the Six have come to recognize the need for economic and monetary union in the Community because the very running of the Common Market clearly showed that this was indispensable. Experience has shown that the Community's future depended to a large extent on the progress which could be achieved in coordinating Member States' economic policies and in strengthening their monetary solidarity, as envisaged in very general terms the EEC Treaty (Articles 104 to 109), where each Member State is left with a large measure of autonomy in these matters. Changes in the parity of the French franc and the Deutsche Mark may in this context be seen as danger signals which cannot be minimized, although it may be pointed out that the Commission had long before recommended greater coordination of national economic and monetary policies.

This may be clearly seen from a "chronology of events" of which the following are the main features: the Commission's memorandum of February 1969, the Hague Conference, the document forwarded to the Council on the drawing up of a plan by stages for economic and monetary union, the Werner Report, the Commission's proposals made pursuant to it, and finally the Council decisions and resolutions of 9 February 1971.

We publish below a "dossier" on economic and monetary union compiled after the results of the Council meeting of 8/9 February had been made known, and including the following texts: a chronological record of the facts; statements by Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, to the European Parliament; the resolution adopted by the Council on the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union; an analysis of four decisions directly relating to the realization of this union, and on which the Council agreed at the same session.<sup>1</sup>

### *Chronology of events*

- 4 March 1960 — Council decision concerning the coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies.
- 24 October 1962 — Commission memorandum on the Community's action programme during the second stage: Chapter VIII on monetary policy.
- 8 May 1964 — Council decision on collaboration between Member States in matters of monetary relations and on collaboration between Central Banks.
- 30 September 1964 — "Initiative 1964": the Commission's memorandum to the Council and Governments of the Member States.
- February 1968 — The Commission's communication to the Conference of Finance Ministers, on Community action in monetary matters.
- 5 December 1968 — Commission memorandum to the Council on a policy which the Community might implement to deal with its existing economic and monetary problems.
- 12 December 1968 — Session at which the Council "recognized the need for a greater convergence of economic policies within the Community and the need to examine the possibilities of intensifying monetary cooperation".
- 15 January 1969 — Interim report of the Monetary Committee on the coordination of economic policies, improvements in and strengthening of procedures for prior consultation and improvements in information processes.

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<sup>1</sup> The Council formally adopted the resolution and three of these decisions on 22 March 1971. See *Journal officiel* C 28 and L 73, 27 March 1971.

- 12 February 1969 — Commission memorandum to the Council on the coordination of economic policies and on monetary cooperation within the Community.
- 20 March 1969 — Commission proposal for a Community working programme. Essential tasks for 1969. Programme for the next three years. This provided for a series of Community moves to “consolidate Community currencies and monetary solidarity between the Member States”.
- 12 May 1969 — Council agreement on the general guidelines for the Community’s work programme, including coordinating of economic policies and cooperation between Member States.
- 9 July 1969 — Commission memorandum to the Council on “maintaining the conditions for balanced growth within the Community”.
- 17 July 1969 — Council agreement on the principles for action proposed by the Commission in its memorandum to the Council on coordinating Member States’ short-term policies.
- 19 November 1969 — Commission *aide-mémoire* to the Hague Conference: “it is essential that the Heads of State or Government affirm their will to continue the building of a genuine Community, i.e. to complete the customs union by the establishment of an economic and monetary union in the years ahead”.
- 2 December 1969 — Final communiqué of the Conference of Heads of State or Government “...they agreed that, within the Council on the basis of the memorandum presented by the Commission on 12 February 1969, and in close collaboration with the latter, a plan by stages will be worked out during 1970 with a view to the creation of an economic and monetary union”.
- 12 December 1969 — Commission memorandum to the Council on the broad medium-term (1971-1975) economic policy guidelines in the Community.
- 26 January 1970 — Council agreement on a draft decision concerning the procedures for the “prior consultations” introduced by the decision of 17 July 1969. Formal agreement on the system for short-term monetary

- support to be implemented by the Community's Central Banks.
- 9 February 1970 — Entry into force of the Community system of short-term monetary support.
- 5 March 1970 — Commission memorandum to the Council on the "preparation of a stage-by-stage plan for the establishment of an economic and monetary union".
- 6 March 1970 — Council decision setting up a Group presided over by Mr Pierre Werner to draw up a report bringing out the fundamental options of such a union.
- 20 May 1970 — "Werner Group" Interim Report.
- 8/9 June 1970 — Council approves the joint conclusions of the Werner Group's Interim Report and invites it to continue its work.
- 11 June 1970 — Commission submits a proposal for a decision to the Council on the implementation of a system of medium-term monetary support.
- 20/21 July 1970 — The Council examines this proposal.
- 13 October 1970 — "Werner Group" submits its Final Report to the Council and the Commission.
- 23 October 1970 — The Commission submits the draft Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme (1971-1975) to the Council.
- 30 October 1970 — Commission memorandum and proposals to the Council on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union:
- (i) draft resolution,
  - (ii) proposal for a decision on strengthening the coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies,
  - (iii) draft decision on strengthening collaboration between the Central Banks.
- 18 November 1970 — Exchange of views between the Parliament, the Council and the Commission on "economic union and the prospects for monetary union in the Community".

- 23 November 1970 — First preliminary discussion by the Council of the “Werner Report’s” conclusions and of the Commission’s proposals of 30 October.
- 14/15 December 1970 — The Council continues its discussion of the Commission proposals. Agreement on a number of points.
- 8/9 February 1971 — The Council adopts
- (i) the resolution on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union,
  - (ii) the decision on strengthening the coordination of short-term economic policies,
  - (iii) the decision on strengthening collaboration between the Central Banks,
  - (iv) the decision on the setting up of machinery for medium-term financial aid.
- The Council and Member Governments adopt the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

*Extracts from the statement by Mr Raymond Barre,  
Vice-President of the Commission,  
to the European Parliament on 10 March 1971*

The decisions taken by the Council of Ministers at their session of 8/9 February 1971 may, it seems to me, be best appreciated against the background of the economic situation in the Community and the world at large. Now that the excitement caused over the last few months by discussions on the establishment of economic and monetary union has died down and commentators have diverted their energy to other matters, it is at last possible to examine the results obtained calmly and objectively.

It should first of all be recognized that the great undertaking launched at the Hague Conference almost got off to a false start, and it is to be welcomed that, in the final analysis, logic and common sense were the sole victors.

It should also be recognized that this Council session was particularly fruitful, since a batch of decisions were taken which are undoubtedly of varying importance but none of which is without interest or significance. I do not wish to launch upon a detailed analysis of the texts here, but I would like to highlight the major aspects of the decisions taken.

### *“Organized” cooperation*

By adopting in full the Commission proposals of February 1969, the Council has provided the Community with the indispensable procedures and machinery for “organized” economic and monetary cooperation.

From now on, the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, with its quantified guidelines, will provide the framework within which coordination of economic policies will be able to contribute towards greater convergence of economic trends in Member States. This convergence is an essential condition for the stability of exchange rates within the Community.

The prior consultation procedure, which has already been working efficiently since July 1969, helps to promote a Community awareness of the specific problems of each Member State and to find solutions which reconcile national and Community interests.

The introduction of short-term monetary support mechanisms and of medium-term financial aid means that for the first time the Community has its own instruments available for monetary cooperation. They are perhaps only on a small scale, but at least they do exist. Let us hope that the Community’s development will be harmonious enough for them not to have to be used. Whatever happens, it will no longer be possible to call on extra-Community aid on the grounds that nothing exists at Community level. Furthermore, this machinery will enable the Community to begin forthwith to show its individuality within the international monetary system, until more ambitious monetary institutions have been brought into being.

### *A clear strategy*

Secondly, the Council has adopted the principles for a clear strategy for this decade.

The first of these—which was already formulated in the Hague communiqué—is that the Community should be a Community of stability and growth. In this way, the Council has confirmed that the search for stability may not be dissociated from the requirement of growth, without which our countries would be unable to provide solutions to the social problems they must tackle, nor assume their responsibilities to the rest of the world, especially to the developing countries. The Council has moreover recognized that the Community would not be able to achieve these objectives unless the structural and regional imbalances existing within it are corrected.

In its resolution on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community, the Council has also included the principle of parallel advance as between the development and the convergence leading up to the unification of economic policies. The Parliament undoubtedly remem-

bers the interminable discussions held since 1969 between “monetarists” and “economists”; it is to be hoped that the adoption of the principle of parallel advance puts an end to this scholastic debate.

The third principle is that of endowing the Community with an individual character within the international monetary system, without this in any way affecting or diminishing its contribution towards economic and monetary cooperation. Commitments entered upon in respect of the first stage as regards common positions in both monetary and trade relations with non-member countries and international organizations are one of the first applications of this principle.

### *The final objective*

Thirdly, the Council defined the essential features of the final objective which the Member States have expressed the will to attain during the next ten years. The Council resolution sketches out the component parts of this economic and monetary union. It provides for the necessary responsibilities and powers to administer it to be vested in the Community institutions, and states that the policies initiated within the framework of economic and monetary union shall be subject to discussion and supervision by the Parliament.

In this connection, the Commission, being anxious to avoid sterile controversies, had selected as its line of conduct—set out in its memorandum to the Council—the policy of having the principles which it considered fundamental recognized from the outset, the ways in which they were to be put into effect being adopted as the economic and monetary union took shape. This approach was endorsed by the Parliament in November 1970 and has also been accepted by the Council.

### *An action programme for 1971-1973*

Fourthly, the Council adopted a precise action programme which will henceforth be its own and the Commission’s charter to cover the next three years. The Commission will submit to the Council without delay all proposals for the implementation of this programme under which better coordination of economic policies may be achieved, fiscal harmonization speeded up, the free movement of capital encouraged, the action which is indispensable in the regional and structural sphere carried out, and coordination of the Member States’ monetary and credit policies strengthened.

The two decisions taken by the Council, to strengthen both the short-term economic policies of Member States and collaboration between Central Banks, will enable progress to be made without delay in these two particularly important fields. The Commission welcomes in particular the fact that the

Annual Report on the Community's economic situation, which has to be drawn up towards the end of the third quarter of each year, will now be adopted by the Council after consulting the Parliament, and not, as originally suggested, referred to the Parliament after a decision on it by the Council.

### *The "transition" to the second stage*

Finally, the Council has adopted a definite procedure to govern the transition from the first to the second stage. This procedure places great responsibility upon the Commission, which will be called upon to assess progress made and to determine how far parallelism between the coordination of economic policies and progress in the monetary sphere has been observed. The Commission will also have to submit a report to the Council on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between Community institutions and Member States, as required for the smooth running of an economic and monetary union. And, lastly, it is to make proposals for measures leading to the full establishment of economic and monetary union after the transition to the second stage.

It is then that it will be possible to determine whether the decisions can be taken on the basis of existing provisions in the Treaty—either of Article 235 or Article 236. Thus, no possibility has been excluded, not even that of amendments to the Treaty.

In its final form, the "precautionary clause" inserted at the request of certain Member States in the Council's resolution, has been so worded that it no longer contains any threat of a sanction—which would not have been fitting—nor introduces any element of insecurity into a process moreover described as irreversible. On the contrary, it appeared as a stimulus to make the course of action embarked on irreversible. It is all the easier to accept in that it has become a pure and simple illustration of the "safety first" adage rooted in the wisdom of nations.

All the Member States of the Community made concessions in relation to their initial positions to arrive at the agreement of which I have just outlined the main aspects. In doing so, they were not so much seeking a second-best compromise, but trying to bear in mind each other's problems. The Council's work was inspired by a spirit of responsibility, understanding and solidarity, which alone befits this great aim of achieving economic and monetary union.

At the same time the Council showed its desire to strengthen the cohesion of the Community on the eve of its enlargement. The pledges made by the six Community countries give form and substance to one of the development options which, according to the Hague communiqué, must be accepted by the applicant countries. While the principles and guidelines fixed



are mandatory on the future members, they are first of all mandatory on the present ones. This means that enlargement can now take place under conditions better calculated to safeguard the nature, effectiveness and vitality of the Community.

Unless accompanied by the establishment of a Community monetary and financial organization, the accession of new members, and more especially of the United Kingdom, might well lead to a radical change in the way the Community operates at monetary and financial levels. Such an organization will make it possible to welcome the new members into structures providing a context for Community solidarity. It will allow the enlarged Community to operate in such a way that, in the economic and financial fields, as in the other spheres of Community activities, the fundamental principle of equal rights and obligations for all Member States may be respected.

*Resolution of the Council and the representatives  
of the Governments of the Member States*

on the achievement by stages  
of economic and monetary union  
in the Community

*The Council of the European Communities and the representatives of the  
Governments of the Member States,*

Having regard to the Final Communiqué of the Conference of Heads of State or Government held on 1 and 2 December at The Hague, and in particular to point 8 which expressed their wish to see the Community develop into an economic and monetary union through the implementation of a phased plan,

Having regard to the joint conclusions of the interim report<sup>1</sup> of the Committee set up by a Council Decision of 6 March 1970 and placed under the chairmanship of Mr Pierre Werner, President and Minister of Finance of the Luxembourg Government, which were adopted by the Council at its 116th meeting on 8/9 June 1970,<sup>2</sup>

Namely that:

- (1) the ultimate objective, as laid down by the Conference of Heads of State or Government, appears to be attainable within the present decade, provided that it receives permanent political support from the Governments;

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 94, 23 July 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 136, 11 November 1970.

- (2) economic and monetary union implies that the main economic policy decisions will be taken at Community level, and therefore that the necessary powers will be transferred from the national to Community level. This could eventually lead to the adoption of a single currency which will guarantee the irreversibility of the undertaking;
- (3) between the point of departure and the point of arrival, action will have to be taken simultaneously and progressively on a number of fronts. Some of these measures will necessitate amending the Treaty of Rome, and the preparatory work for this purpose ought to be successfully concluded right from the first stage. However, the present provisions already permit substantial progress to be made;
- (4) the first stage should begin on 1 January 1971 and be completed within a specified period; from the technical point of view, a period of three years appears appropriate. This stage is intended to render Community instruments more and more effective and to mark the beginning of the Community's identity within the international monetary system;
- (5) the first stage cannot be considered as an aim in itself; it cannot be dissociated from the overall process of economic and monetary integration. It should therefore be embarked upon with the determination to attain the final objective;
- (6) this first stage should include a strengthening of consultation procedures, by methods yet to be determined; the budgetary policy of the Member States should be conducted in the light of Community objectives; some degree of fiscal harmonisation must be introduced; monetary and credit policies should be closely coordinated and the integration of financial markets intensified;
- (7) the Community should progressively adopt common standpoints in regard to monetary relations with third countries and international organisations; in particular, it should not, in exchange dealings between Member States, avail itself of any provisions that might render the international exchange system more flexible;

Having regard to the suggestions drawn up by that Committee in its final report and sharing the views expressed on the factors essential for the existence of an economic and monetary union and on the economic policy consequences implied by such a union,

Aware of the profound political significance of the achievement of the economic and monetary union for the Community and for the Member States which comprise it,

Desirous of affirming the irreversible nature of the measures which the Heads of State or Government have decided to undertake with a view to establishing an economic and monetary union,

Having regard to the draft prepared by the Commission,  
Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

*Have adopted the following resolution:*

## I

In order to bring about a satisfactory growth rate, full employment and stability within the Community, to correct structural and regional imbalances therein and to strengthen the contribution of the latter to international economic and monetary cooperation, thereby achieving a Community of stability and growth, the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States express their political will to introduce, in the course of the next ten years, an economic and monetary union, in accordance with a phased plan commencing on 1 January 1971.

The measures to be carried out must be such that at the end of this process the Community shall:

1. constitute a zone within which persons, goods, services and capital will move freely and without distortion of competition, without, however, giving rise to structural or regional imbalances, and in conditions which will allow persons exercising economic activity to operate on a Community scale;
2. form an individual monetary unit within the international system, characterised by the total and irreversible convertibility of currencies, the elimination of fluctuation margins of rates of exchange and the irrevocable fixing of parity rates—all of which are indispensable conditions for the creation of a single currency—and including a Community organisation of the Central Banks;
3. hold the powers and responsibilities in the economic and monetary field enabling its Institutions to organise the administration of the union. To this end, the required economic policy decisions shall be taken at Community level and the necessary powers shall be given to the Institutions of the Community.

Powers and responsibilities shall be distributed between the Institutions of the Communities, on the one hand, and the Member States, on the other hand, in accordance with the requirements for the cohesion of the union and the efficiency of Community action.

The Institutions of the Community shall be enabled to exercise their responsibilities with regard to economic and monetary matters with efficiency and speed.

The Community policies implemented within the framework of the economic and monetary union shall be subject to discussion and control by the European Parliament.

The Community organisation of the Central Banks shall assist, within the context of its own responsibilities, in achieving the objectives of stability and growth of the Community.

The principles laid down above shall be applied to the following subjects:

- (1) the internal monetary and credit policy of the union;
- (2) monetary policy vis-à-vis the external world;
- (3) policy in respect of the unified capital market and movements of capital to and from third countries;
- (4) budgetary and fiscal policy as it affects the policy of stability and growth; as regards budgetary policy proper, the margins within which the main items of all the public budgets must be situated shall be determined at Community level, with particular reference to the variation in their sizes, the extent of the balances and the methods of financing and using the latter;
- (5) the structural and regional measures called for in the context of a Community policy possessing appropriate means, so that these, too, may contribute to the balanced development of the Community, in particular with a view to solving the most important problems.

## II

As progress is made towards the final objective, Community instruments shall be created whenever they appear necessary in order to take over from, or supplement, the operation of national instruments.

In all fields, the measures to be undertaken shall be interdependent and complementary; in particular, the development of monetary unification should be based on parallel progress in harmonising and subsequently unifying economic policies.

## III

In order to achieve these objectives, the Council and the Representatives of the Member States have agreed to initiate, as from 1 January 1971, a number of measures to be carried out in the course of a first phase lasting three years.

1. The Council shall lay down, on a proposal from the Commission, provisions on the reinforcement of the coordination of short-term economic policies in such a way as to make this coordination genuinely effective, in particular by means of intensifying and generalising compulsory prior consultations. This coordination of short-term economic policies shall take into account the guidelines of the medium-term economic policy programmes.

To this end, the Council has agreed to adopt, either on a proposal from the Commission, which will have first consulted both sides of industry within the Economic and Social Committee, or by some other means, the broad outlines of economic policy at Community level and quantitative guidelines for the essential items of the public budgets.

In order to facilitate the coordination of economic policies, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and in the light of opinions from the Committees concerned, has agreed to take the measures required for progressive harmonisation of the instruments of economic policy, and, in particular, to align the timetables of national budgetary procedure.

2. In order to accelerate the effective liberalisation of movements of persons, goods, services and capital and the interpenetration of the economies, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission, shall, giving due weight to each, decide on measures concerning:

- (i) the Community rules laying down the uniform base for the VAT within the terms of the Council Decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of the financial contributions of the Member States by the Communities' own resources;<sup>1</sup>
- (ii) the harmonisation of the scope and base of and procedures for levying excise duties, in particular those having an appreciable effect on trade;
- (iii) the harmonisation of certain types of tax which might have a direct effect on capital movements within the Community, and in particular the harmonisation of the tax system applicable to interest on fixed interest transferable securities and on dividends;
- (iv) further harmonisation of the structure of company taxation;
- (v) the progressive extension of tax exemptions granted to private persons on crossing intra-Community frontiers.

Before the end of the first phase, the Council shall examine the studies undertaken and any proposals from the Commission regarding the alignment of VAT and excise duty rates.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L94, 28 April 1970.

3. In order to promote the free movement of capital, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission, shall:

- (i) adopt a directive laying down procedures for progressive liberalisation which will allow the issue of transferable securities on the financial market without any discrimination, and abolishing any differential treatment as regards placing transferable securities issued by residents of other Member States on the stock market;
- (ii) lay down a procedure providing for progressive coordination of the policies of the Member States with regard to financial markets.

4. In order to reduce, by taking action in the regional and structural sphere, any tensions which might jeopardise the timely achievement of economic and monetary union, the Council shall decide, on a proposal of the Commission, on the measures required to provide an initial solution to the most urgent problems, due account being taken of the guidelines laid down by the third medium-term economic policy programme, in particular by making available to the Community the appropriate means under the Treaties currently in force.

5. In order to strengthen coordination in the field of the monetary and credit policy, of the Member States, the Council has agreed that:

- (i) compulsory prior consultations shall be intensified within the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of Central Banks;
- (ii) to the extent that their powers and their own responsibilities permit, the Central Banks are invited to coordinate their policies within the Committee of Governors of Central Banks, in conformity with the general economic policy guidelines to be defined by the Council;
- (iii) the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of Central Banks, acting in close collaboration, shall continue to work on the harmonisation of the instruments of monetary policy.

6. The Council has agreed that the Community should progressively adopt common standpoints in regard to monetary relations with third countries and international organisations; in particular, it should not, in exchange dealings between Member States, avail itself of any provisions that might render the international exchange system more flexible.

7. The Council and the Member States invite the Central Banks of the Member States, from the beginning of the phase and by way of experiment, to keep fluctuations in the rates between Community currencies within margins narrower than those resulting from the application of the margins in force for the US dollar, by means of concerted action vis-à-vis this currency.

The Council has agreed that further measures may be taken as circumstances and the results of the harmonisation of economic policies require. Such measures shall consist in the transition from a *de facto* system to a *de jure* system, in interventions in Community currencies and in a repeated narrowing of the fluctuation margins between Community currencies. The Committee of Governors of Central Banks shall report twice a year to the Council and to the Commission on the operation of the concerted action by the Central Banks on the exchange markets and on the advisability of adopting new measures in this sphere.

8. The Council invites the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of Central Banks to draw up, in close collaboration and by 30 June 1972 at the latest, a report on the organisation, functions and statute of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund, to be integrated at a later stage into the Community organisation of the Central Banks provided for under paragraph I, 2 above, in order to allow the Fund, in the light of the experience gained with respect to the reduction of margins and the convergence of economic policies, possibly to be set up during the first phase. They shall submit this report to the Council and to the Commission.

9. In order to promote the harmonious execution of the plan for economic and monetary union, and above all in order to provide the required parallelism between economic measures and monetary measures, the term of validity of the monetary provisions, i.e. III. 7 and 8, and the term of application of the machinery for medium-term financial aid shall each be of five years as from the beginning of the first phase. The provisions referred to above shall remain in force, once it has been agreed to move on to the second phase.

#### IV

The Council notes that the Commission is prepared to submit to it before 1 May 1973:

- (i) an assessment of the progress made during the first phase, due account being taken of the parallelism which must be observed between the coordination of economic policies and progress in the monetary field within the Community;
- (ii) a report drawn up in cooperation with the relevant Consultative Committees on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Community Institutions and the Member States as required for the smooth running of an economic and monetary union, particularly in the fields of short-term economic policy, currency and credit policy and budgetary policy.

The Council and, where necessary, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States shall, on a proposal of the Commission and before the end of the first three-year phase, adopt the measures leading to the complete achievement of economic and monetary union after transition to the second phase:

- (i) on the basis of the existing provisions of the Treaty; or
- (ii) on the basis of Article 235; or
- (iii) on the basis of Article 236 of the Treaty.

### *The Council decisions*

Apart from the agreement reached on the general resolution, the Council took four decisions at its session of 8/9 February. These all form part of the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union and cover the following points.

#### **Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme**

By adopting the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme for 1971-1975,<sup>1</sup> the Council and Governments of Member States have provided a framework for the action undertaken. This programme is based on the draft submitted by the Commission,<sup>2</sup> which is identical to the preliminary draft prepared by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

By making balanced development its central theme, this third programme aims at forwarding two of the objectives formulated by the Heads of State or Government at the Hague Conference, the first being that "the integration process should result in a Community of stability and growth", and secondly, "in the establishment of economic and monetary union". In this spirit, and pursuant to the Council decisions of 26 January 1970, the programme puts forward compatible guide figures for 1971-1975, and defines the global economic policies and main structural measures which should be completed both at national and Community level. The programme reviews in turn the Community's need for a coherent strategy, global economic prospects and their compatibility, the guidelines for the economic policy of each country, on the one hand, and for the Community as a whole, on the other.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 49, 1 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 12-1970, Part One, Ch. I.



## Medium-term financial aid

The Council—which had already taken a decision in January 1970 on introducing a system of short-term monetary support<sup>1</sup>—has also reached agreement on the setting up of a mechanism for medium-term financial aid, which constitutes one of the facets of the “Barre Plan”.

This decision provides that when a Member State is faced with serious balance of payments disequilibria or with the threat of such disequilibria, it may call on the Community’s machinery for providing mutual assistance. The Council decides by a qualified majority on the granting of such credits. The different Member States may be called upon to contribute up to the following ceilings:

	Million in u.a.	Or in % to total
Germany	600	30
Belgium-Luxembourg	200	10
France	600	30
Italy	400	20
Netherlands	200	10
Total	2 000	100

Initially the commitments by Member States, and the system as a whole, are valid for four years from 1 January 1972. In principle, they are automatically renewed every five years thereafter.

The decision to grant mutual aid not only fixes the amount and terms for such credit, but also determines the economic policy undertakings to be given by the Member State receiving aid, taking into account the guide figures of the medium-term economic policy. The Council may also decide on the possible mobilization of claims by creditor states finding themselves in similar difficulties. Credit facilities granted under the system run for two to five years.

The system is financed by the participating states in proportion to those of their commitments not yet called upon. Any Member State which claims to have current or foreseeable balance of payments difficulties and/or a persistent deterioration in its reserve position may upon request be exempted

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1970, Editorial and Part Two, sec. 9.

from this financing. Its situation will, however, still be subject to review by the Monetary Committee. If the Commission or a Member State feels that this exemption is no longer justified, the Council shall be duly informed. Under the initial procedure, the Council may request the Member State in question to participate in the financing operation and fix the conditions under which it would do so.

The decision also covers the conditions and procedure for the repayment of a debt ahead of schedule, the total or partial transfer of the claim and the mobilizing of the claims of one or several States.

### **Closer coordination of Member States' short-term policies**

This decision, on which there was also agreement, provides for three Council sessions per year to examine the economic situation in the Community. On the basis of a Commission memorandum accompanied, where necessary, by proposals for decisions, directives or recommendations, the Council will adopt guidelines for the short-term economic policy to be followed by the Community and by individual Member States in the interests of achieving harmonious economic growth.

Following a preliminary examination at the beginning of each year to assess the economic policies of the previous year, a second examination will define compatible guidelines for the essential parts of the preliminary economic budgets. Within this context, guide figures for draft public budgets for the following year will be fixed, due account being taken of the differences in their volume as regards the surplus or deficit character of their balances and of the methods of financing or using such balances.

After the last of these three sessions, the Council, on a Commission proposal and after consulting the European Parliament, will adopt an annual report on the economic situation in the Community, which will fix the guidelines to be followed by each Member State in its economic policy for the following year. Upon its adoption by the Council, the Governments will submit this annual report to their national parliaments in order that they may take account of it in their budget debates.

### **Stronger collaboration between the Central Banks**

This decision—one of the four upon which the Council reached agreement—stipulates that Member States shall coordinate their monetary and credit policies within the terms of the general economic policy guidelines as defined by the Council. In this context, and as far as their competence and responsibilities allow, the Central Banks are invited to:

- (a) coordinate their monetary and credit policies within the Committee of Governors;
- (b) draw up general guidelines to be followed by each Bank, particularly in respect of bank liquidity trends, credit allocation terms and interest rate levels;
- (c) determine the practical means for applying this procedure.

## II. THE COMMUNITY AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

The problems raised by the development of relations between the Community and the Mediterranean countries, and the conclusion of a series of agreements (in most cases preferential) have led the Brussels institutions to reflect on these developments and the perspectives they open up. Below, for information, is a part of the report presented to the European Parliament by Mr Rossi—a report which is at the same time a balance sheet and an evaluation of the possible future outlook—and the address on the subject by Mr R. Dahrendorf, member of the Commission of the European Communities, to the European Parliament on 9 February 1971.

### *Report on the commercial policy of the Community in the Mediterranean basin*

1. The Mediterranean is suddenly back on the highroad of History—that History which, after giving it pride of place for centuries, seemed to have turned aside from it immediately after the Second World War.

The Yalta Agreement had placed it entirely—except for Yugoslavia and Albania—in the Western camp, which relegated it to a back seat. It seemed as though everything was to happen elsewhere: in the Atlantic, in the Pacific and even in the polar seas. Thus, until the Middle Eastern conflict—apart from the inevitable strains and stresses of decolonization—it lived isolated from major world issues.

But now—whether as a cause or a consequence—the Middle Eastern drama goes hand-in-hand with an ever-increasing penetration by the Russians who hitherto had only enjoyed the use of the “Albanian window”, which, as a further complication, has fallen under Chinese control. Having experienced in turn a thousand years of Pax Romana, an Anglo-French century and two decades under the flag of the Sixth Fleet, the Mediterranean has once again become a prize to strive for, with all the anxieties that such a competition can arouse, especially when it occurs in a poverty-stricken region.

The risk takes on its full dimensions and significance when it is realized that the countries around the Inland Sea, including those in Europe, have not seen their way to seeking a common policy, corresponding to their mutual interests: it is regrettable that they have not even been able to rediscover the reflexes common to those who could speak in terms of “mare nostrum”.

## Mediterranean Europe

2. Another paradox, but this time a more reassuring one that might hold the key to the problem: Mediterranean Europe is no longer confined to its southern States, Italy and France. The other four feel just as much "coastal" and it is enough to recall Mr Scheel's declaration to the European Parliament:

"Through her membership of the Community, Germany has become a country that borders on the Mediterranean, along with the traditional coastal states. This being the case, she must contribute to the elaboration of a Mediterranean policy that will not be confined to trade in citrus fruit alone."

This Mediterraneanization of the Common Market is equally true of Benelux, whose borders, thanks to the customs union, move down to the southern limits of the Community. As a result, its north-south trade grows unceasingly. Thus, the exports of the Netherlands (exclusive of petroleum) towards the Mediterranean countries<sup>1</sup> increased by 193 % between 1960 and 1969, rising from \$ 138.2 to \$ 404.9 million. Conversely, their imports increased by 138 % over the same period—from \$ 74.6 to \$ 177.6 million. In the same way, the exports of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union to the Mediterranean countries went up by 124 % between 1960 and 1969—from \$ 174 to \$ 390.4 million, while imports swelled from \$ 91 to \$ 205.1 million, or 125 %.

3. We think that these figures give the lie to the argument that the EEC turned to the Mediterranean only with regret of the delay in its expansion towards the Nordic countries. This idea is attractive in itself in so far as it conveys a sense of the Community's vitality. But it is inaccurate in so far as the Community has in fact merely provided the response to requests. It is even more so, in that it also ignores the complementary nature of the European and Mediterranean economies and the evidence of the links that geography and history wanted no better than to tie. Yet these links have been tied haphazardly. This is the whole substance of the problem that is posed in this report.

### A mosaic of agreements

4. For how can we explain the very wide variety of agreements signed by the EEC, or in process of negotiation, with nearly all the Mediterranean countries,<sup>2</sup> agreements through which one will look in vain for a guiding thread?

<sup>1</sup> Spain, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus.

<sup>2</sup> Agreements have been signed, in chronological order, with Greece, Turkey, Israel, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Spain and Malta. Others are being negotiated with the United Arab Republic and Lebanon and—at a less advanced stage—with Algeria and Cyprus. Albania, Libya and Syria alone have not asked for the opening of negotiations.

Some will point out that the requests from the Mediterranean States have been spaced out over ten years approximately, and were made each time in a different context. This is an explanation but no answer: access to the Community does not have to be a competitive race with rewards and bonuses for the first off the mark.

A more obvious explanation is the one—incidentally encountered in so many other fields—of the diversity of positions of the Member States, expressed in political preconditions beyond their control.

The result has been major differences in treatment from one country to another; differences in legal form (simple or preferential commercial agreements, association agreements of varying scope), substance and the purpose of the provisions adopted. We shall come back to this in detail, but first we should stop for a moment to look at the causes.

5. It would indeed be convenient to make do with the explanation, used in many spheres of the Community's activities, that the political will is lacking. But in this particular case, in order to emerge and make itself felt, this will would first have required an overall view, a common awareness. And it is probably this long-term thinking that is lacking in our Community.

There can be no question of falling into systematic dogmatism. A certain pragmatic approach is generally better adapted than dogmatism to realities as diverse as those one meets in this region; however, a few main directing lines should run like veins through this diversity. They are unfortunately difficult to find, apart from a definite will to adopt an outward-looking attitude, which, incidentally, the Treaty of Rome envisaged with respect to certain States.

### A policy of drift

6. It was normal that, when Greece and Turkey asked for association, the Community, still in its early stages, should not have made its decision on the basis of an overall doctrinal choice. Taking the economic realities of these two countries into account, it adopted the solution envisaged in Article 238 on association.

7. But once the number of States wishing to negotiate with the Community began constantly to increase and, in consequence, the idea of a "regional promotion policy" became, if not a project, at least a reasonable possibility, the Community had to make two choices:

- (1) Between a bit-by-bit approach and an overall approach;
- (2) Between traditional commercial relations and a development policy.

In the absence of any consciousness of Mediterranean solidarity, our States, sometimes bound by privileged positions, sometimes handicapped by past prejudices, were not able to decide on these two issues, which are necessary preconditions to any regional policy.

In this way, the Community finds itself in the paradoxical situation of being the leading client and the leading supplier of the Mediterranean countries, while the United States and Russia, with far weaker trading relations there, enjoy much greater influence. True, economic power is not the only source of influence, but we must recognize that here it is not reaping its just reward. And this, we repeat, is because the Community has lived and contracted on a day-to-day basis.

Before going on to make proposals we must, therefore, sum up the state of our relations with these countries and illustrate its disordered nature.

### Agreements à la carte

8. Two comments dominate in any comparison between these agreements.<sup>1</sup>

#### A. *Diversity in their legal character*

9. On this point, let us first recall the only two provisions of the Treaty which enable the Community to make agreements with the outside world:

#### “Article 113

1. After the expiry of the transitional period, the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to tariff amendments, the conclusion of tariff or trade agreements, the alignment of measures of liberalization, export policy and protective commercial measures, including measures to be taken in case of dumping or subsidies.”

#### “Article 238

The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of States or an international organization agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures.”

Article 238 has given rise to two kinds of association: the first, with Greece and Turkey, aims at promoting development by financial aid and sets itself the long-term goal of establishing a customs union.

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<sup>1</sup> A summary and analysis of these will be found below.

The content of the other two agreements, concluded six years later with Morocco and Tunisia, is in fact essentially commercial. In this they seem more akin to the preferential commercial agreements signed at much the same time—and in this instance pursuant to Article 113—with Spain and Israel, but legally they are associations.

The agreements with Yugoslavia and Lebanon were likewise concluded on the basis of Article 113. But here we should note that the one with Yugoslavia is not preferential, whereas the commitment to provide technical aid in the first agreement with Lebanon, signed on 25 May 1965, is a feature that belongs rather to the armoury of association.

The agreement with Malta was concluded on the basis of Article 238, while the negotiations with the UAR, like the new talks opened with Lebanon, have been initiated pursuant to Article 113.

### *B. Diversities in commercial arrangements*

10. Major differences are apparent if we consider the size of the tariff reductions which—it should be noted—call for reciprocity: Greece enjoys intra-Community status for all industrial products excepting certain textiles, and for most agricultural products. Turkey will shortly come into the intra-Community system for all industrial products apart from three textile headings which are subject to quotas. Concessions vary for agricultural products.

Tunisia and Morocco enjoy free entry for their industrial products except for ECSC products and cork goods. Advantages vary for certain agricultural products.

A certain parallel approach was deliberately sought as regards Israel and Spain, but it should be noted that tariff reductions for Spain, at the end of the six years envisaged by the agreement, may be 70 % for one list of industrial products and 40 % for another. For Israel the reduction at the end of the five-year period envisaged will be 50 % maximum for most industrial products, and for others, between 28 % and 34 %. Concessions on agricultural products vary.

In the agreement recently signed with Malta, the first five-year stage provides for an immediate tariff reduction of 70 % for all industrial products, except for five textile headings, but nothing in the case of agriculture.

If we take as an example agricultural products (citrus fruits, olive oil, wines) differences in the concessions granted by the Community again appear.

11. Such is the situation of which your rapporteur said a moment ago that it was characterized by the absence of any guiding thread. When we talk of “diversities” this is a euphemism; we could have said a mosaic. It is a safe



bet that the states concerned, for their part, will end by speaking of "distortion", since each, in turn, will always be able to find some one product which receives more favourable treatment in the case of another state. Thus we are in danger of becoming involved in a series of petty commercial quarrels, that will quickly lead our partners to lose sight of the generous intention which was behind the Community's action in this part of the world.

#### A basis for discussion

12. The Committee on External Trade Relations considers as its duty to warn the Community of the difficulties that any subsequent political stage would encounter if the economic stage that must necessarily precede it has been bungled. Now, it is clear that the diversity of solutions adopted threatens to deprive the Mediterranean States of the feeling that they have been considered as part of a whole. We are not creating within the hearts of these peoples this certainty of belonging to one and the same region of the world, having its own personality, its brand image. And this is the more serious since we are thus in danger of justifying the criticisms voiced by those other non-member countries which, particularly in GATT, contest the regional character of Community policy in the Mediterranean.

13. Yet it is through economic agreements, especially if we give them a development purpose, that we can best seek to lay the foundations of a Mediterranean solidarity and thus achieve the preliminary stage to any later political evolution. Is it too late? We do not think so, and that is why we shall put forward three kinds of approach, one in the purely commercial field, another for development, and a third concerning increased concertation.

#### A. *On the commercial plane*

14. Is it possible, is it desirable to seek harmonization of the Community's offers, bearing in mind that harmonization cannot mean levelling out, as the countries involved are so diverse?

The agreements exist, and there is clearly no question of going back on them. But, with a view to their renewal, it should be asked whether it would not be logical to think even now in terms of products and no longer of countries alone. We have already quoted some examples of the differences in treatment which occur for each product. It would seem reasonable to consider even now, with our partners, a harmonized policy for citrus fruit, tobacco, olive oil and each of the agricultural products.

The same thinking should be brought to bear on industrial products. Certainly, as regards petroleum, it would be premature to discuss the issue

before a common fuel policy has been defined and set out in clear terms. But for other industrial products, or for processing trade, the reasons for the very wide diversity of Community decisions should be explained and justified.

In throwing open for discussion the idea of a product-based policy, we would not wish to fall into the hide-bound attitude we just now opposed. For, while better harmonization based on products can and must encourage, in each of our partners, the feeling of belonging to a region that constitutes a whole, at the same time an excessively rigid harmonization failing to take each country's state of development into account would lead to discrimination. If matters are taken to their logical conclusion, it is difficult to achieve consistency between commercial harmonization and a development policy.

### *B. The development option*

15. This option seems basic to your rapporteur, who is profoundly convinced that at world level the industrial nations save their consciences cheaply by opening their frontiers to the industrial products of developing countries and, in a limited way, to their agricultural products. Certainly, this is of advantage to the developing countries, but without a development policy as well, a trifling and illusory one. It is trifling in so far as the requirements of the common agricultural policy restrict the outlet for agricultural products, which are the basis of these countries' economy. It is illusory in so far as their industrial products cannot really stand up to competition. It is even immoral, since it compels poor countries to apply a low-wage policy in order to remain competitive.

Development aid alone—whether technical or financial or preferably both—is a moral obligation on the most prosperous nations. This is particularly true in their relations with the Mediterranean countries, given their unequal levels of development.

16. The Community has already entered into this stage through association, and this in two different ways. With Greece and Turkey it opted for "national promotion", country by country. With the Yaoundé Agreement, it chose regional development, treating its partners, in a certain sense, as a whole.

While it is difficult to carry over the Yaoundé arrangement into the Mediterranean framework, because of the special links which have long existed between the Europe of the Six and the African Associated States and Madagascar, it would on the other hand be denying the regional character of our action to have as many associations as countries. Hence, beside the Greece and Turkey approach, slanted towards possible accession to the Community, and the Yaoundé formula, which entails fairly close institutional links, there is

room for "sub-regional agreements", taking account of affinities by groups of countries.

Is the Community prepared to enter upon this path, to accept the financial implications and to take on long-term responsibility? World peace is well worth this price.

### C. *Increased cooperation*

17. At the present stage, when the Mediterranean countries have only just become conscious of their economic solidarity, and when History's centuries-old links are beginning to be tied once more, it would be premature to confine ourselves within a rigid institutional pattern. On the other hand, it behoves us to make more perceptible, more evident to people's minds, the *de facto* solidarity which exists and which is proved by all the agreements that have been concluded.

Let us take the example of the Community entering on a product-based policy. Could it not then simultaneously organize a general consultation in which the countries with an interest in these products could seek the elements of a future harmonization (which would not mean uniformity), with the aim of organizing production and markets, and solve all the implementing difficulties? Thus, in a somewhat pragmatic manner, an increasingly practical dialogue between the Community and the Mediterranean could be initiated.

Let us take another example: would it not be desirable, bearing in mind the importance of the migration of workers from the Mediterranean countries towards the northern part of industrialized Europe, to study the conditions for a consistent and equitable manpower policy?

18. It would seem possible to us for the Community to offer the Mediterranean countries what we shall call "supply of services". For instance, could it not make available to them all the resources it has acquired by experience as regards statistics, agricultural forecasts and trade promotion?

19. Similarly, the Community could, where the need arises, become the advocate of its Mediterranean partners in all the great international technical authorities, helping them to coordinate their requests and to establish a common strategy, and standing by them to plead their cause. To this end, of course, the Community should be able to be heard as an entity in the international organizations. We deliberately say "advocate" and not plenipotentiary because it is important that none of our actions should in any way be liable to a suspicion of the least trace of a "leadership" attitude. It is also with deliberate intent that we say "technical authorities" for it is obvious that such a stage could not go beyond bodies such as UNCTAD, GATT, IMF or

IBRD. It would clearly be inappropriate in the case of the UN General Assembly or the major world political bodies.

20. Our Committee has sought to put forward a number of practical proposals of an economic nature, so that a common Community policy should develop on the basis of a consistent overall doctrine. It was our duty to make the Community aware that the actions carried out up till now do not as yet make it possible to define the shape of future action.

If, as our Committee hopes, the Community is willing to award priority to a balanced economic development of the Mediterranean basin, a development which would be a factor for peace, it is for the competent institutions to give thought forthwith to a possible overall policy in the area.

*Statement by Professor Dabrendorf,  
member of the Commission, to the European Parliament*

(9 February 1971)

It may seem surprising that the Parliament should today hold such a keen and thorough debate on the questions affecting Mediterranean countries. One might indeed argue that four of the six Member States of the European Communities are not directly concerned by these problems. If, as I do, we already consider the European Communities from the angle of enlargement, one should even say, looking at their political history, that seven members at least of the future Community of Ten have not contracted any obligation in the area we are now discussing. It is important, however, to note that while some Member States are interested in the implementation by the European Communities of a credible policy in the Mediterranean basin, this interest is not confined to them, for it is common to all the Member States and to the Commission of the Communities. More still, I think it is worth stressing here and now that the negotiations on the accession of Great Britain and the other applicant States give no reason to imagine that the interest shown by the European Communities in Mediterranean policy would decline after their accession. I think one can say that the Communities intend to shoulder this political task, not only in their present form, but also as the enlarged body they will constitute in a few years' time.

The European Commission is deeply indebted to the Parliament for having given us the opportunity today of discussing the policy implemented by the European Communities in the Mediterranean basin. No doubt it is too soon to seek now to develop a consistent concept of the Communities' Mediterranean policy. In fact the rapporteur himself is inclined to allow us a few months' grace to enable us to tell the European Parliament also how we

envisage the future implementation of this policy. It seems to me, however, that it would not be without interest to give you forthwith, on behalf of the Commission, some indications as to our thinking in this field. The attitude of the Commission of the European Communities towards the Mediterranean countries is conditioned by a series of principles which probably already contain some elements of a reply to the questions put by Mr Rossi. Allow me to single out three of the principles I have just mentioned.

The first of these principles consists in seeking, in our relations with the Mediterranean countries, a balanced relationship between reciprocal interdependence on the one hand and the mutual respect for independence on the other. I believe this is an important principle and I should like to state quite clearly, on behalf of the Commission, that it has never been our intention, in concluding agreements with the countries of the Mediterranean basin, to establish a new state of dependency there. In such agreements we respect, as always, the wish of these countries to determine their own future themselves. However, we also respect their desire, which I may say is also our own, to dovetail this independent future into the framework of common actions. I should say that the equitable relationship established between interdependence and the independence of the contracting parties is, and must remain, a distinctive feature of the agreements concluded with the countries of the area. I say this without taking into consideration the fact that several of these agreements provide the possibility for some Mediterranean countries of acceding in due course to the European Communities. It is specifically in this context that it seems important to me to stress that this question will also have to be settled freely and in full sovereignty by the states involved, and that the interdependent relationships created today must not prejudge the decision that will be taken in the end. Reciprocal interdependence and respect for the independence of these countries are therefore indissolubly linked in the very framework of the relations that we have, on a European plane, with a region whose problems, difficulties and importance are appreciated by all.

The second of these principles has to do with a subject that looms particularly large in Mr Rossi's report—that of a common and uniform Mediterranean policy.

Let me state, on behalf of the Commission, that we fully understand—and we subscribe to this idea—the wish to develop an overall concept for our Mediterranean policy. But I am not at all sure that this overall concept should result in identical measures or in treaties of the same kind for all parts of the area: harmonization is not the same thing as levelling. To claim the same advantages for different countries means that one seeks, for these countries, things that may turn out to be very different. One wants to offer them identical development opportunities, but to give these opportunities a practical form different means must be called into play. It is not without interest nor, I must confess, without some amusement that I learnt in the course of the debate

that the word "mosaic" could also be an insult. For one who feels towards mosaics, which did indeed evolve long ago in the Mediterranean basin, an irresistible aesthetic sympathy, it is at first a little surprising to hear it being said that these works of art might be erroneous or evil and that one should make something different. For my part I assert that if, thanks to the policy that has been put in hand in the Mediterranean basin, the European Communities succeed in assembling a mosaic comparable to the great mosaics that were created, let us say in the Roman period, they may claim to have pursued a sound policy in the area. That is why I would invite Mr Rossi, with all the personal esteem I have for him, to take part once again in an aesthetic discussion to consider whether our aim should not be to set up a well-designed mosaic, a mosaic regarded as a work of art, a mosaic whose different components, set in different places, nevertheless make up a consistent whole. That is precisely the goal we must achieve in the Mediterranean basin.

Our task must therefore be to work out an overall concept that will respect the distinctive features of each Mediterranean State, as well as their various historical links, and also take their independence into account. It is easy to speak of the Mediterranean basin but it is enough to travel in thought once round the Mediterranean to realize how diverse are the traditions, the economic and political systems, and the political concepts and aspirations of these countries, and to be convinced that a common design for them all could not be expressed in identical regulations and agreements.

In saying this I do not set my face against the need to coordinate our policy more effectively and to see it as a whole, as indeed we have done up till now. This conviction, however, should lead us to show greater respect—perhaps even a little more so than is stated in the explanatory memorandum annexed to the report—for the diversity of the agreements concluded with the Mediterranean States.

This brings me to a third principle, which is of vital importance for our Mediterranean policy. In this connection, I am particularly anxious to express my appreciation for the standpoint that has been taken in the explanatory chapter of the report. Nowhere does there exist such a flagrant discrepancy as in the Mediterranean area between our political intentions and the means at our disposal for translating them into practice.

For my part I am convinced that the commercial policy instruments available to us under our existing agreements with the Mediterranean countries can make only a very slight contribution towards achieving the goal we have set ourselves, i.e. our contribution to the creation of the long-term conditions for the economic development and stability of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Not one among us believes that the essential conditions for economic stability and development are enough by themselves to guarantee the establish-

ment of a liberal order of society in all the Mediterranean States. But we do believe that it is impossible to achieve this liberal order if development and economic stability are not ensured. That is why we consider that it is important to make a contribution towards this development and this stability. We also think that, in so doing, we are looking further ahead than those countries which are mainly visible in the Mediterranean through their military presence seem to be doing.

But are we really making a contribution to the development and to the stability of these countries? Are the means at our disposal adequate to achieve this goal? In particular, are they adequate within the framework of our association agreements, for instance the important one signed with Turkey?

In this context an issue arises on which the Parliament has already taken a stand repeatedly and on which it will no doubt make its views clear once again today. One may ask whether the European Communities have not put too restrictive an interpretation on the provisions of Article 13, or indeed on those of the article on the basis of which Association agreements are concluded, and whether one should not consider that Article 113 also offers possibilities for cooperation going beyond purely commercial matters, particularly in the technical and economic field, which would enable us to make a major contribution to the internal development of the countries concerned.

These are three principles which guide the Commission of the European Communities in working out its proposals in this field: establishment of a balanced relationship between interdependence and independence; elaboration of an overall design which, however, respects distinctive national characteristics, and the search for a way leading from purely commercial relations with the Mediterranean countries to relations extending into many other fields.

We are endeavouring in the first place to complete in practical terms, through new conventions, the agreements that have already been concluded. As you are aware, we are currently negotiating with the United Arab Republic and with Lebanon. We are about to open exploratory talks with Cyprus. We hope that the Council will shortly decide to give us the mandate to enter into discussions with Algeria also. For us, the negotiations with the Maghreb countries are of very great importance because they will give a better understanding of the tasks that fall to us—an understanding that is not always evident in the agreements we have concluded hitherto. The agreement we have considered today between the European Communities and Malta proves, it seems to me, that the policy being implemented by the European Communities in the Mediterranean basin is now on the right lines.

I will say at the same time—most of you are aware of it—that the Commission of the European Communities, taking into account the particular importance of the problems we are considering today, has also set up within

the competent Directorate-General a special department responsible for relations with the Mediterranean countries. This decision, too, should enable us to develop our relations with these countries even more closely and intensively.

In his report and in the introductory outline which he presented verbally at the meeting, the Parliament's rapporteur has stressed three sectors where he hopes there will be rapid progress in the development of our relations with the countries concerned.

What is involved, first of all, is to frame our agreements more clearly in terms of given products of particular importance for these countries. For one who is not new to such matters, it is clear that here the rapporteur was thinking essentially of the possibility of working out a common policy for citrus fruit from the Mediterranean. The Executive readily supports this proposal, which, incidentally, has been approved by the Political Affairs Committee, if I have rightly followed the discussion.

Allow me to stress at the same time that the problems involved in agreements on specific products are also not free of difficulties. Product agreements—in other words efforts with a view to working out a common policy, starting from certain lines of production which are important for these countries, are not so very distant from a certain agreement on cotton textiles. This agreement is not inappropriate in the textile sector, and could no doubt be discussed in another context, but I would be reluctant to consider it as a model agreement applicable to all sectors of production.

It is therefore not very easy to settle the issue of how one can take basic decisions on behalf of others, not only from the point of view of prices policy but also as regards the quantities that might be imported, without the Member States themselves having a say in the matter.

These arguments should not lead you to think that I am basically opposed to this proposal, which is part of the content of the report under consideration. But I had to put them forward, if only to bring out the fact that implementation of this convincing proposal could encounter many difficulties.

The second proposal made in the Rossi report concerns the possibility of concluding regional agreements. I think this proposal takes very good account of the remarks I made about the diversity of situations existing in the Mediterranean countries. In my view, it could in fact offer a significant basis on which to achieve, starting from this multitude of agreements, harmonization that would not lead to uniformity but to a mosaic that could be described as a work of art.

The third suggestion, that of closer cooperation in the Mediterranean policies of the Communities, is very welcome to the Commission. We are entirely in agreement with the rapporteur in saying that such closer cooper-



ation is essential and hope soon to be able to reach this goal. We also hope this can be done in a non-dramatic manner. For I, too, am of the opinion that one of the tasks to be accomplished by the Community in the Mediterranean basin consists in defusing a situation which, even then, will still be replete with too much drama.

In this connection, the Political Affairs Committee proposes a new version of paragraph 4 of the proposal of the Committee on External Trade Relations. It is not for the Executive to interfere in the Parliament's work. But if I permit myself this comment, it is because I consider that the new paragraph 4 does not really replace the request made in paragraph 4 of the Committee's report, namely that the Executive should submit to the European Parliament, before the end of 1971, the definition of the objectives and the instruments of an overall Community policy in the Mediterranean basin. The Executive is in any event prepared to do this. We look forward to submitting such a proposal to the Parliament in the light of the developments in the situation over the next few months. We also consider that the political tasks of the Communities, defined in paragraph 4 as proposed by the Political Affairs Committee, are justified, and I wonder if there is no possibility of taking due account of both these aspects in one and the same resolution. In passing, I would point out that the reference, in paragraph 4, is to a formula that has already attracted the Parliament's interest on earlier occasions, and in which the Commission is also interested, namely the Davignon formula of direct cooperation between Member States as regards foreign policy. At the present time we cannot help seeing that this formula has enabled the Member States to tackle a large number of problems long neglected—or dealt with only superficially. I should, however, be very happy if the Parliament would keep to its original position on this issue, and, in that event, if it would spell out clearly that it is in our interest that the institutions of the European Communities participate in all consultations organized in accordance with the Davignon formula. Discussions between Member States would probably be much more fruitful if their results could immediately be carried over into the activities of the European institutions.

That is why we think it should also be stated in the new paragraph 4—which, incidentally, might just as easily be a fresh paragraph inserted between points 3 and 4 or points 4 and 5—that the Foreign Ministers of the Member States are asked to continue their consultations jointly with the Commission of the European Communities. I consider that by adding “jointly with the Commission of the European Communities” the consultations between the Foreign Ministers and the Political Affairs Committee would be judiciously rounded off, through the participation of another institution of the Communities, namely the one I have the honour to represent here.

Many speakers have rightly stressed that the European Communities have a major task to accomplish in the Mediterranean basin. One is

somewhat reluctant to use in this context the high-sounding words that one would readily utter if Europe were genuinely capable of effective action, which is not the case as yet. I nevertheless remain convinced—and I think I can say it in the name of the Commission—that Europe appears in its best light in the field of Mediterranean policy. It is my firm belief that the attacks made on this policy are even less justified than others to which we, as the European Communities, are exposed.

I am certain that we are shouldering in the Mediterranean a responsibility which Europe must assume, for we are in a position to contribute to the establishment of a peaceful order there, whereas other countries evidently have much difficulty in acting in such a way. I am, nevertheless, equally convinced that the European Communities will only be able to measure up to their responsibilities if they decide to make more effective use than hitherto of all the possibilities offered by the Treaties, and to prove, in the Mediterranean basin specifically, that the Treaties do not prevent us from acting but, on the contrary, call us to action.

That is why I can say we are particularly glad that the draft resolution and the explanatory memorandum expressed the wish that the armoury of the European Communities be completed.

Allow me in closing to thank warmly, on behalf of the Executive, the rapporteur and the Committee competent in these matters, and to hope that the Parliament will take a decision which will help you and all of us in our joint efforts to assume, in a meaningful way, a major share of European responsibility.

### *Agreements concluded by the Community in the Mediterranean basin*

The contractual obligations of the European Community in the Mediterranean basin may be broken down under two headings:

1. Agreements setting up a preferential system;
2. Non-preferential agreements.

#### **I. Agreements setting up a preferential system**

These are either association agreements pursuant to Article 238, or preferential agreements pursuant to Article 113, of the Treaty.

*A. Agreements concluded on the basis of Article 238 of the Treaty*

Country	Duration	Entry into force	Expiry	Opening of negotiations for renewal
Greece	unlimited	1.11.62	—	—
Turkey	unlimited	1.12.64	—	—
Tunisia	5 years	1. 9.69	31.8.74	31. 8.72 at the latest
Morocco	5 years	1. 9.69	31.8.74	31. 8.72 at the latest
Malta	5 years	1. 4.71	31.3.76	1.10.74

*B. Agreements concluded on the basis of Article 113 of the Treaty*

Preferential agreements are now in force between the Community on the one hand and Israel and Spain on the other. Negotiations are currently in progress for the conclusion of similar agreements with the United Arab Republic and Lebanon.

The content of these agreements is of the same kind as that of the first stages of those with Tunisia and Morocco. Thus, as regards the movement of goods, these are subject to the rule of origin and require a certificate of origin.

Country	Duration	Entry into force	Expiry	Opening of negotiations for renewal
Spain	6 years at least	1.10.70	(30.9.76)	—
Israel	5 years	1.10.70	30.9.75	1.4.73
UAR		negotiations in progress		
Lebanon		negotiations in progress		

## Greece

- Signed: Athens, 9 July 1961.
- Entry into force: 1 November 1962.
- Type: Association agreement concluded by the Community and the Member States.
- Legal basis: Article 238.
- Duration: Unlimited.
- Content: The Agreement provides for:

(a) The establishment of a customs union with the Community, to be completed over a 12-22 year transitional period.

The tariff reductions which the EEC and Greece were to grant each other have been made in accordance with the provisions of the Athens Agreement: grant of duty-free entry by the Community for industrial products and for the agricultural products listed in Annex III of the said agreement; reduction of Greek duties by 60 % or by 20 %, depending on products, on 1 May 1970. At the same date, Greece had approximated its tariff to the CCT by 60 % or by 20 %, depending on the products. The system of free circulation exists for goods.

(b) Harmonization of economic policies and development of common projects.

(c) Financial assistance amounting to 125 million u.a. for five years, in accordance with the financial protocol annexed to the Agreement.

(d) Joint institutions: a Council of Association having the power of decision in all matters concerning the practical application of the agreement; a joint parliamentary committee.

Article 72 of the Agreement provides for eventual accession to the Community, but the Agreement has been "frozen" since the coup d'état in Greece on 21 April 1967. No new decisions are taken; the Commission of the Communities confines itself to the "day-to-day management" of the Agreement.

## Turkey

- Signed: Ankara, 12 September 1963.
- Entry into force: 1 December 1964.
- Type: Association agreement concluded by the Community and the Member States.

- Legal basis: Article 238.
- Duration: Unlimited.
- Content: The Agreement comprises three stages:

(a) *The preparatory stage* (5 years with possible extension to 9 years).

It was envisaged that during this first stage Turkey would strengthen its economy with the help of the Community in order to achieve a level of development sufficient to assume the obligations incumbent upon it in the transitional and the definitive stages.

Turkey has received financial aid from the EEC in the form of loans amounting to 175 million u.a. for five years under an initial financial protocol.

It has also enjoyed certain tariff preferences to help its main exports on the Community market: tobacco, raisins, dried figs, shell-fruits, textile products, quality wines, fish and sea foods.

(b) A *“transitional” stage* which will come into force as soon as all the Member States and Turkey have ratified the additional protocol to the Ankara Agreement, signed on 23 November 1970. This set out the arrangements for the implementation of the transitional stage.

A new financial protocol has also been signed.

The additional protocol provides that the customs union shall be achieved progressively over a transitional period of 12 to 22 years depending on products. As regards agriculture, the Council of Association will decide, at the end of the 22-year period, on the arrangements for the free movement of agricultural products between the Community and Turkey. In the meantime, the Community and Turkey grant each other a preferential system whose scope and procedures will be determined by the Council of Association.

The financial aid to be granted under the new protocol amounts to 195 million u.a. for a period of 5 1/2 years. Furthermore, the possibility has been envisaged for the EIB to grant loans to the value of 25 million u.a. on standard market conditions from its own funds once certain conditions are fulfilled.

(c) *Definitive stage.* At the end of the transitional stage a customs union will have to be achieved between the Community and Turkey, and economic policies harmonized. The movement of goods will be subject to the free circulation system.

*Common institutions* are provided for:

- (i) A Council of Association, and
- (ii) A Joint Parliamentary Committee, as under the agreement with Greece.

Similarly, Article 28 of the Agreement provides for the possibility of accession to the Community in due course.

#### Tunisia and Morocco<sup>1</sup>

- Signed: Tunis, 28 March 1969.  
Rabat, 31 March 1969.
- Entry into force: 1 September 1969.
- Date of expiry: 1 September 1974.
- Date for the opening of renegotiations: 1 September 1972 at the latest.
- Type: Association agreement concluded by the Community on the basis of Article 238.
- Content: The Tunis and Rabat Agreements are at present limited to commercial matters. The movement of goods is subject to verification of origin.

The Community grants freedom from customs duties for the whole of the industrial sector, save certain sensitive products, and *ad hoc* reductions (100 %, 80 % and 50 %) for certain agricultural products.

Tunisia grants tariff and quota advantages to the Community.

Morocco, for its part, grants quota concessions and has accepted the principle of according tariff preferences under a general agreement.

From the end of the third year, negotiations may be opened for wider agreements, more fully associating Morocco and Tunisia with the EEC.

Each agreement is administered by a Council of Association consisting of members of the Moroccan or Tunisian Government, of the Council and of the Commission of the European Communities.

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<sup>1</sup> For the record, it should be added that Article 227(2) of the Rome Treaty stipulates that the provisions of the Treaty, particularly as regards the free movement of goods, shall apply to Algeria.

Since Algeria's accession to independence this Article has not been modified, and legal uncertainty prevails in this matter. The system of trade is specific to each Member State as well as to each sector, ranging from free entry to non-member country status. Thus there is a *de facto* situation which the Community and Algeria are seeking to legalize through negotiations.

## Malta

- Signed: 5 December 1970.
- Entry into force: 1 April 1971.
- Duration: 5 years (first stage).
- Date of expiry: End of March 1976.
- Date for opening of renegotiations: 1 October 1974.
- Type: Association Agreement concluded by the Community.
- Legal basis: Article 238.
- Content: Agreement involving two stages of five years each, with a view to the establishment of a customs union in the second stage. Only the provisions governing the first stage have been settled in detail.

The provisions are purely commercial: concessions in the industrial sector (excepting ECSC products); tariff reductions of 70 % by EEC and of 35 % by Malta. Concessions in the agricultural sector: none by EEC; 35 % tariff reduction by Malta. The movement of goods is subject to the verification of origin.

## Israel

- Signed: 29 June 1970.
- Entry into force: 1 October 1970.
- Duration: Limited.
- Date of expiry: 30 September 1975.
- Date for opening of renegotiations: 1 April 1974.
- Type: Preferential commercial agreement.
- Legal basis: Article 113.
- Content: The object of the Agreement is to promote the growth of reciprocal trade, and it envisages the possibility of concluding a new agreement on a wider basis, aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the bulk of trade.

The provisions of this agreement are purely commercial. It involves a 50 % reduction over four years by the Communities of CCT duties for all industrial products except a small number of sensitive goods and, in the agricultural sector, reductions of 40 % to 30 % for Israel's main exports (citrus fruit, grapefruit, pimentos, etc.).

On Israel's side the agreement provides for tariff reductions of 30 %, 25 %, 15 % and 10 % respectively for four lists of products, both industrial and agricultural, and binding of the liberalization. It covers about 80 % of reciprocal trade, on the basis of 1968 figures.

### Spain

- Signed: 29 June 1970.
- Entry into force: 1 October 1970.
- Duration: First stage six years (at least).
- Date of expiry: 1 October 1976.
- Date for opening of renegotiations: —
- Type: Preferential commercial agreement.
- Legal basis: Article 113.
- Content: A two-stage agreement: only the provisions governing the first stage have been settled.

The opening of negotiations on what shall happen in the second stage, and the transition from the first stage to the second, are subject to the agreement of both parties.

This is an exclusively commercial agreement. Concessions in the industrial sector (excepting ECSC products): tariff reduction of 60 % or 70 % by the EEC and modulation (lists at 60%, 70%, 30%, 25%) and freeing of imports by Spain. Concessions in the agricultural sector: *ad hoc* solutions and major exceptions on both sides.

## II. Non-preferential agreements

1. *Lebanon*: a first commercial and technical cooperation agreement, signed on 21 May 1965, came into force on 1 July 1968.
2. *Yugoslavia*: agreement signed on 17 March 1970.



## Lebanon

The agreement on trade and technical cooperation between the Community and the Member States, on the one hand, and Lebanon on the other, signed on 21 May 1965, came into force on 1 July 1968 and will expire on 30 June 1971. The possibility of annual renewal is specifically provided for.

This is a "mixed" agreement, as some of the matters covered fall within the competence of the Member States.

On the commercial plane the parties grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment, subject to certain conditions.

Furthermore, the Member States coordinate their action in the field of technical cooperation with the Lebanese Republic. This cooperation may include, in particular:

- (a) The dispatch of experts, specialists and teaching personnel to public bodies or to academic or research establishments in Lebanon;
- (b) Technical training of Lebanese citizens in public bodies, teaching establishments and industrial, agricultural, commercial or banking concerns in the Community;
- (c) The preparation of studies and surveys on the development of Lebanese resources;
- (d) The supply, where appropriate, of technical equipment to teaching and research institutions in Lebanon.

A Joint Technical Cooperation Group has been set up, consisting of representatives of the Governments of Member States, the EEC, and the Lebanese Government. Representatives of the Commission take part.

The technical cooperation projects are governed by common agreement through bilateral procedures between each Member State and Lebanon, taking into account any conclusions worked out by the Joint Group.

A new commercial agreement of the preferential type is being negotiated between the Community and Lebanon.

## Yugoslavia

A non-preferential commercial agreement was signed on 17 March 1970 between the Community and Yugoslavia.

It entered into force on 1 May 1970 and its duration is three years.

The agreement provides that the two parties shall grant each other the highest degree of liberalization they apply to third countries.

The crux of the agreement is "baby beef", which represents 40% of Yugoslavia's agricultural exports to the Community. The Community will adjust the system of levies applicable to cattle and beef in accordance with the procedures envisaged in Protocol No. 1, with a safeguard clause. A "goodwill clause" (Article 4) provides that the parties will endeavour to promote and increase their mutual trade, on the basis of equality of advantages.

A Joint Committee of representatives of the Community and of Yugoslavia meets once a year and watches over the smooth operation of the agreement.

### III. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION : A PRESSING PROBLEM FOR INDUSTRIALIZED SOCIETIES

The protection of our natural surroundings, and environmental problems as a whole, are now giving rise, in all the industrialized countries, to reflections, studies and numerous decisions of various kinds which point to society's new awareness of the seriousness and complexity of these problems.

The fundamental causes of the present gradual deterioration in our natural surroundings are both multiple and deep-seated. A leading one is the tendency to attribute more importance to the quantitative than the qualitative aspects of technology, and to this may be added the difficulty for the economic system of assessing and taking into account the social cost of pollution and of the deterioration of the environment, and finally the slowness with which ecological factors are being integrated into the planning and decision-making process.

Deterioration of the environment does not only affect the well-being of the individual and of the community at large, but also has very serious repercussions in the political, economic and social fields. Science and technology, its indirect causes, can and should act to reverse this trend towards a gradual and irrevocable deterioration of our environment. Moreover, solutions for most environmental problems, if they are to be effective and acceptable to all, are only to be found at international level.

If the quality of life and the environment are to be protected and enhanced, adequate knowledge and information must be available both on the causes and effects of nuisances and on the various aspects of pollution. A few examples of the damage done to our natural heritage—drawn from a Commission study—highlight the urgent need for action in this field.

#### *What is pollution and how can we fight against it ?*

The three main causes of the deterioration of our environment are: the accelerated growth in population, increasing urbanization and the reckless expansion and use of modern technology. Favoured by society's indifference, these factors contribute, jointly and singly, towards creating ever-increasing needs for space, food, air, water, fuels and minerals, and exert a constant pressure on all our natural resources. Each factor is worthy of a more detailed study which will give a better idea of its significance and scope.

The world's population is increasing at such a rate that within forty years<sup>1</sup> it will have doubled, whereas it took the human race around half a

<sup>1</sup> UN Provisional Report on World Population Prospects, as assessed in 1963.

million years to reach its present numbers. However, it is not so much the overall growth in population which threatens the present and future availability of water and air, which until now were thought to be inexhaustible, so much as the growing needs for energy and natural resources of an industrial society.<sup>1</sup> Water requirements per individual seem to be doubling every forty years.<sup>2</sup> If we consider the growth in population during this same period, we realize that overall needs for water will have quadrupled, whereas pollution will make ever greater quantities of this very water unusable.

Urbanization contributes at local level towards upsetting nature's equilibrium and creating new needs, such as waste disposal and the problem of public transport. It is estimated, for example, that an average American city of one million inhabitants uses 625 000 tons of water, 2 000 tons of food and 9 500 tons of various fuels every day. In fact, it is a mistake to talk about how much of this or that has been used and by whom, since the percentage of material actually used up is very low. All these substances are in fact used, processed and disposed of. The town in question produces daily 500 000 tons of used water polluted to some degree (containing 120 tons of solid matter), 2 000 tons of waste and 950 tons of air pollutants.

At the beginning of the sixties, the number of commuters as a percentage of the working population was 24.2% in Germany (a 50% increase since 1950), 17.1% in the Netherlands, 15.1% in Sweden, 22.5% in Switzerland and 38.6% in England and Wales. These figures continue to increase.

Technological progress without thought for its consequences is also one of the main causes of ecological damage; in creating new needs, and at the same time the means to cope with them, technology contributes indirectly towards aggravating the above phenomena. One of the particularities of pollution brought about by technological progress is its unpredictable and persistent character. How often has it been impossible to forecast the effects of pollution before they became evident in a redoubtable and sometimes irrevocable way? An example of this may be found in the use—in certain cases excessive—of DDT, traces of which are to be found in the ground, in water, in human beings, and even appear in the fat of Antarctic penguins. Together with other pesticides, DDT has almost interrupted the reproductive cycle of certain species of fish in inland waters,<sup>3</sup> but its concentration and effects in ocean life remain unknown. However, a request was recently made

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<sup>1</sup> It has been estimated that energy per person produced in the United States is equivalent to the muscle energy of 500 "slaves" working for one single person: man, woman or child. These "slaves" not only increase the mobility of the individual, they also make it possible to move and process enormous quantities of materials. According to some estimates, the United States economy uses, apart from building and excavation work and the like, 2 500 million tons of material per annum, i.e. nearly 13 tons per head of population (*Fortune*—February 1970).

<sup>2</sup> "The Nation's Water Resources" — US Water Resources Council Publication (1968), p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc.* 93, 127 (1965).

for its use to be severely limited.<sup>1</sup> A further example is provided by supersonic aircraft. They fly at an altitude of around 65 000 ft and release their combustion products into the stratosphere. It is not yet possible to assess the exact consequences of this on the atmosphere.

These considerations are intended to bring out the complexity of the problem, made even more complicated by current scientific mentality, which, to facilitate the understanding of natural phenomena, tends to fragment the problem by highlighting certain specific points whilst leaving the rest in shadow. The scientific and technological sectors have no monopoly of this inability to see a problem in the round. Civil engineers, for example, when building roads, generally take into account the economic and political interest of this kind of work and estimate the apparent cost per mile without paying much attention to any ecological damage resulting from the route chosen or to the cost of restoring the land they have spoiled. The private sector is guilty of the same kind of indifference towards our natural surroundings when, for example, it decides to build an industrial complex or an electric power plant without considering the disastrous effects, which are all too often neglected, progress can have on the natural equilibrium.

Despite the urgent need to preserve and protect the environment, the measures chosen can only be progressively implemented; care must be taken to see that the fight against pollution does not turn into a war against technological progress in general.

A work programme will have to be drawn up so as to define and list the problems to be tackled in order of priority, bearing in mind the urgent nature of the work to be done, in view of the damage being caused to our natural surroundings; the economic importance of this work; the need for international cooperation, but also of cooperation between authorities at national level.

### *Industrial pollution*

Industrial activity in itself is certainly not the major cause of pollution but contributes towards increasing it directly through manufacturing processes and indirectly through its finished products. The indirect result is probably the most damaging, the most difficult to remedy and the most costly to control. An example is provided by thermal power stations which, during their work cycle, produce large quantities of harmful residues (especially SO<sub>2</sub>) although the finished product, electricity, is "clean". On the other hand, the motor industry uses harmless manufacturing processes, but the finished product, the car, proves to be the main cause of air pollution. In other branches, such as the chemical and petrochemical industries, it is either the processes or the products which are pollutants (the manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers

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<sup>1</sup> MIT Study of Critical Environmental Problems — Bull. Atomic Sc., October 1970.

and their often irrational use in agriculture, the manufacture of plastics and the problem of their disposal).

It is relatively easy and economically possible to reduce the pollution caused by manufacturing processes through the use of filters, fuels and raw materials or purified catalytic agents. It is, on the other hand, much more difficult and costly to replace one set of products by others causing less pollution, since this often entails radical changes in the manufacturing process itself. The American law on reducing air pollution caused by the internal combustion engine (Federal Register Vol. 35, No. 136, July 15, 1970) brings us to the likely economic consequences of this new measure. Under this legislation, the US Government requires manufacturers to adhere to certain standards whose entry into force is staggered over three years from 1972 to 1975. During this period, manufacturers will have to prepare the necessary changes and improvements in specifications if they are to be able to market their vehicles. It is not difficult to imagine that only the biggest manufacturers will be in a position to meet the costs involved and will have the qualified staff available with which to develop and implement the required changes before the deadline set. The scope and consequences of these decisions are not, however, limited to the American automobile industry, since European manufacturers, whose exports to the American market in 1969 totalled 43 % of their overseas orders, and were worth 1 130 million u.a., must also conform to the new standards if they are to maintain their position on the American market.

Another typical example is provided by waste and its disposal—a problem characteristic of our industrial civilization and its reckless progress. Natural systems do not in fact produce waste, energy and matter being continually changed and recycled within a closed circuit. If industry is to solve this problem, it must move over to a greater reutilization of “consumer” products by making it economically payable to reprocess them, and also develop easier ways of disposing of unwanted products (e.g. by manufacturing self-destroying products).<sup>1</sup>

To master the problem of industrial pollution, attention must be concentrated on the following points: (i) identification of the manufacturing processes and products contributing most to pollution, (ii) study of less harmful processes and substitute products, the economic consequences of this substitution and the possibility of technological advance in this field.

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<sup>1</sup> Examples of this kind also abound: it is not worthwhile economically to reclaim the steel used in tin cans because of the tin plating and lead soldering processes involved; the small amount of magnesium used in manufacturing aluminium containers also makes the latter not worth salvaging. Research is at present being carried out on the breakdown of plastics by sunlight and their elimination by bacteria (it is estimated that 250 000 tons of plastic waste and litter will be thrown away in Britain this year — *New Scientist*, 6 August 1970, p. 293).

## *The cost of pollution*

The cost of the fight against pollution is in general inversely proportional to the results which can be expected. This is why the introduction of excessively rigid standards to reduce water and air pollution below the danger-limit can involve a disproportionately large amount of expenditure. One of the major aims to be achieved is therefore the establishment of carefully thought out, consistent and effective standards which are not likely to clamp the brakes on economic expansion or slow it down too sharply.

It is extremely difficult to assess the financial benefits which would result from this campaign against pollution. It is easier to calculate the damage caused to buildings by air pollution than it is to measure the financial incidence of its effects on public health. How can a price tag be fixed to the cleanliness of the sea, or how is the damage caused by an industrial complex because of its siting in one place and not in another to be assessed? It can only be expected that in cases of this kind the consequences are either overestimated or underestimated according to the interests involved. It may sometimes prove very difficult to make an objective assessment of the situation.

Economists estimate the cost of the rational protection of our natural surroundings and environment at 5% to 6% of the gross national product in all the industrialized countries. On the other hand, the annual cost of air pollution alone is put at between 0.5% and 1% of GNP, as may be seen in the following table.<sup>1</sup>

Country	Year	GNP <sup>1</sup> per person in u.a.	Damage per person in u.a.
USA	1963	3 170	29.60
France	1964	1 911	11.42
Italy	1968	1 390	10.50

<sup>1</sup> At market prices and constant exchange rates.

In purely economic terms a successful struggle against pollution would enhance the quality of life at the expense of the quantity of material possessions. The community at large would benefit from this, and it seems fitting

<sup>1</sup> According to a study carried out by the ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) and the ISVET (Istituto per gli Studi sullo Sviluppo Economico e il Progresso Tecnico).

that it should therefore pay the price and bear the consequences. It cannot be denied that the latter can sometimes be dramatic, particularly in the case of small and medium-sized companies relying on out-dated working methods, where changes may prove to be economically difficult, if not impossible.

Apart from radical action like that the United States intends to implement for motor traffic, a method generally put forward consists of levying a tax on the use of such things as water and air, which until now were freely available. This tax could be charged according to the amount of pollution produced and gradually stepped up so as to discourage producers and users who are ready to assume this burden directly or indirectly but show little willingness to reduce pollution itself.

These relatively tolerable measures should be strictly limited in time so as to avoid a situation developing similar to that existing for motor vehicles, where users are prepared to pay a tax (insurance) to cover themselves against damage or injury they might cause or sustain, whereas this money could be much better employed in improving road safety for the benefit of all.

Finally, it must be remembered that the cost of prevention is always lower than the cost of repairing damage already done or of restoring nature's disturbed equilibrium.



## IV. NEW GUIDELINES OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

In March 1971 the European Community completed a very important stage in its pursuit of a more balanced common agricultural policy.

At a "marathon" session which went on from 22 to 25 March 1971, and following discussions on this subject at an earlier session, on 8 and 9 March, the Council agreed<sup>1</sup> a resolution which embodies choices regarding the establishment in the Six of a genuine structural policy for agriculture, based on these Community principles. In close connection with this resolution, the Council also took decisions on agricultural prices and market policy.

The Council achieved this significant result thanks to a general proposal from the Commission in the form of a "memorandum and draft Council resolution concerning the new guidelines of the common agricultural policy".<sup>2</sup> In making simultaneous decisions on prices and market policy and on structural policy, the Council took into account the Commission's standpoint, backed by the Opinions and resolutions recently formulated by the European Parliament and by the Economic and Social Committee. In the Commission's view the basic problems of agriculture, and particularly that of appreciable differences in income within the sector, can only be resolved by a consistent Community approach involving both a policy for structural improvement and a prices and market policy.

It should be added that the Council, in voting the resolution, took considerable account of the essential elements of the Commission's proposals regarding these issues.

The urgency of the adoption of this new orientation in the common agricultural policy was heavily underlined by the concentration and the massive demonstration of farmers from the six Member States on 23 March 1971 in Brussels; for these demonstrators decided to come and defend their claims in the very place where major political decisions affecting them were to be taken.

On this occasion, the representatives of the farmers' organizations in the Community (Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC-COPA) had an opportunity of making known to the President-in-office of the Council, Mr Cointat, and to the President of the Commission, Mr Malfatti, and to Vice-President Mansholt, their deep concern as regards the economic situation of farmers, and the need for speedy and effective decisions by the Council in order to redress it.

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<sup>1</sup> This text to be formally adopted at a later session.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 3-71, leading article by Mr Mansholt, and Part One, Ch. II.

## *Price and market policy measures*

The Council has therefore fixed agricultural prices for 1971/1972 in the sector of cereals, rice, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, dairy products and beef and veal, and the standard aid per hectare for flax and hemp (see table). These prices, generally a little above those proposed by the Commission, will take effect on 1 April 1971 for animal products and on 1 July 1971 for vegetable products.<sup>1</sup>

The Council took its decisions particularly in consideration of the unfavourable economic situation of agriculture, more especially in the beef and dairy sectors, on which a very large number of Community farms depend. It also wished to give special encouragement to the production of beef and veal.

The Council took the following decisions as regards:

- (i) Cereals: an 8% increase in the monthly sums at present added to the prices paid to producers by the intervention agencies; extension for the 1971/1972 farming year of the special bonus when rye of bread-making quality is bought in.
- (ii) Rice: the intervention price for paddy to be maintained at its present level, that is, 125 u.a. per ton; an 8% rise in the monthly increases now in force.
- (iii) Oilseeds: the supplementary aids for rape (colza) processed in Italy to be maintained for the 1971/1972 farming year; monthly increases to be stepped up by 8%.
- (iv) Sugar: a reduction in principle in the guaranteed quantity at the level of forecast consumption without, however, falling below the basic quotas; an increase in the aid granted to beet growers in Italy from 1.1 u.a. to 1.8 u.a. per ton produced.

### *Agricultural prices fixed by the Council for 1971/72*

*(u.a./t)*

Product	Type of price	Prices fixed for 1970/71	Prices fixed for 1971/72	Period of validity
Hard wheat	Target price	125.00	127.50	
	Basic intervention price	117.50	119.85	
	Minimum price guaranteed to producer (at wholesale level)	145.00	147.90	
Soft wheat	Target price	106.25	109.44	1.8.1971- 31.7.1972
	Basic intervention price	98.75	100.72	

<sup>1</sup>. The regulations concerning beef and veal and dairy products have already been formally adopted by the Council. See *Journal officiel* L 77, 1 April 1971.

Product	Type of price	Prices fixed for 1970/71	Prices fixed for 1971/72	Period of validity
Barley	Target price	95.44	100.21	
	Basic intervention price	88.48	92.02	
Rye	Target price	97.50	100.42	
	Basic intervention price	91.00	92.82	
Maize	Target price	95.94	96.90	
Husked rice	Target price	189.70	202.00	1.9.1971- 31.8.1972
Oilseeds	Target price :			1.7.1971- 30.6.1972
	— Colza and rape seeds	202.50	202.50	
	— Sunflower seeds	202.50	202.50	
	Basic intervention price :			
— Colza and rape seeds	196.50	196.50		
— Sunflower seeds	196.50	196.50		
Sugar	Minimum price for beet	17.00	17.00	1.7.1971- 30.6.1972
	"Half-lean" price for beet	10.00	10.00	
	White sugar : target price	223.50	238.00	
	White sugar : intervention price	212.30	226.10	
Milk	Target price for milk	103.00	109.00	1.4.1971- 31.3.1972
	Intervention prices :			
	— Butter	1 735.00	1 780.00	
	— Skim milk powder	412.50	470.00	
	— Cheeses :			
	. Grana padano			
	30-60 days	1 248.00	1 320.50	
	6 months	1 488.00	1 566.00	
. Parmigiano-Reggiano	1 632.00	1 710.00		
Direct subsidies for :				
— skim milk powder	82.50	130.00		
— skim milk liquid	15.00	16.50		
Beef and veal	Guide price for mature cattle (live weight)	680.00	720.00	5.4.1971- 2.4.1972
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	915.00	942.50	3.4.1972- 2.4.1973 5.4.1971- 2.4.1972
Tobacco	Target price		1	1.6.1971- 31.5.1972
	Intervention price			
Flax and hemp	Standard aid (per hectare)			1.8.1971- 31.7.1972
	— Flax	110 u.a./ha	110 u.a./ha	
	— Hemp	80 u.a./ha	80 u.a./ha	

<sup>1</sup> For the prices of all 19 varieties; prices unchanged as compared with the previous agricultural year.

### *Joint measures*

A typical feature of the social and economic situation of those occupied in farming is a substantial disadvantage by comparison with other socio-occupational groups. In the absence of an adequate policy on social structures in the Community, this disadvantage is liable to increase in the general setting of a constantly expanding economy.

In its concern to establish the necessary conditions for farmers to achieve a way of life and an income comparable to those generally found in society, the Council has considered major decisions essential in the socio-structural field. These concern the launching of a number of joint measures for which the rules and financing possibilities had already been laid down by the Council in 1970, in the context of the financing of the common agricultural policy. The choices made in this matter will be given practical form in directives to be approved by the Council at a later date.

In fact, the Commission had already proposed to the Council, in June 1970, five directives and an amendment to a draft regulation<sup>1</sup> concerning most of the new Community arrangements to be implemented; these Commission proposals will be amended on the basis of the above-mentioned options embodied in the resolution. The directives will bind the Member States as regards the results to be achieved, while leaving them a certain latitude in the application of the means to be used. The Member States will put the Community measures in hand at national level by laws and regulations.

To allow for special regional circumstances, they will be free to allow regional differences in the amount of the financial incentives envisaged, and to refrain from applying, in some regions, all the Community measures, or some of them.

According to the terms of the resolution the Community's contribution to the costs of implementing the joint measures will be 25% of eligible expenditure under the directives to be adopted by the Council in the next few months. Nevertheless, for one particular measure (retirement from farming), this proportion may rise to 65% in the poorer agricultural areas, where this type of measure is not already in force. On the Commission's proposal, the Council will establish the criteria for defining these regions.

As soon as the joint measures are under way, the credits available for the "Guidance" Section of the EAGGF, that is, the sums remaining over from previous years, and the amounts of 285 million u.a. to be made available each year to the Section, starting from 1 January 1972, will be allocated to joint projects.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 6-70, Part One, Ch. II.

Finally, at the end of a four-year period starting from the time when the joint projects are put in hand, their application will be reviewed by the Council. This review will not, of course, have any repercussions on the Community's financial commitments in respect of expenditure already incurred by Member States in the course of this four-year period.

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What are the joint projects whose principles have been laid down by the Council? They relate to four types of objective, namely retirement from farming, modernization of farms, vocational information and training of farmers and the improved marketing of agricultural produce.

### 1. Measures in aid of farmers wishing to retire

Member States are required to establish a system of aids to farmers who wish to leave the land, for example because they can no longer derive an adequate income from it. This aid, however, will only be granted on condition that they agree to make over the agricultural land set free by them, either to farms in process of modernization, or to non-agricultural purposes, thus contributing to the improvement of farming structures. Recipients may be owners or tenants. The system envisaged involves two types of aid. On the one hand lump-sum payments (not eligible for EAGGF) may be made to all who retire from farming, regardless of their age, the amount being calculated on the basis of the area of land involved; on the other hand, full-time farmers aged between 55 and 65, and, under certain conditions, persons of the same age working with them, who also retire from agricultural activity, may receive annual compensation of 600 u.a. In appropriate cases Member States may be authorized to replace this by a lump-sum payment.

The resolution also provides that Member States shall establish a system of aids to the vocational retraining of farmers for a non-agricultural activity. These aids also involve a guarantee of income during the period of retraining. The cost of the first measures will be borne by the new Social Fund. Finally, the Council recommends Member States to establish a system of scholarships for the children of farmers in the lower income group.

The measures outlined above are intended to encourage the mobility of manpower as well as of agricultural land, this being a necessary condition to make the remaining farms economically viable.

### 2. Measures in favour of farmers remaining on the land

One of the most important joint measures to be put in hand in the near future is intended to offer full-time farmers who have adequate qualifications

and wish to remain on the land, genuine opportunities for modernizing their holdings. Those concerned present a development plan, showing that at the end of a six-year period—which may be extended in some areas—the farm being modernized will be able to achieve, in principle for one or two persons working it, an income comparable to that provided by non-agricultural activities in the same area.

To this end, Member States will introduce three types of incentive measures: first, arable land vacated under the joint measures concerning the cessation of farming activities will be distributed by priority among these developing farms; aids will be made available to the investments required to implement a development plan (either a 5% interest subsidy with the rate of interest remaining to be borne by the beneficiary never falling below 3%) or the equivalent in the form of a capital grant or of the establishment of a system of deferred repayments, and a loan repayment guarantee where real or personal guarantees are inadequate. Exceptionally, for certain regions, Member States may provide degressive income allowances for developing farms while their plans are being implemented.

In order to facilitate the modernization of farms without excessively high financial costs, the Council also recommends that Member States enact legislation to allow long-term leasing.

Investment aids will be eligible for EAGGF; income subsidies will be borne by the Member States.

### **3. Measures to provide information and vocational training for farmers**

As an essential complement to the measures with the two objectives mentioned above, and in order to help farmers to decide on their professional future, or to manage their farms under the best possible conditions, the resolution also provides that Member States shall establish a system of incentives to the creation or the development of vocational guidance services, the training and further training of specialist socio-economic advisers, and the vocational training and further training of those who stay on the land, and to farm accountancy courses.

### **4. Measures to improve the marketing of agricultural produce**

The economic benefits of farm modernization will be incomplete if, at the same time, the marketing of agricultural produce is not improved. The Council therefore also decided to envisage joint action in this sector.

This joint action provides for the establishment by Member States of a system of aids to groupings of producers and of their unions which apply common rules for production and marketing.

Since other measures may prove necessary, the Commission has been asked by the Council to continue study of the problems arising in connection with the marketing and processing of agricultural products, and to submit proposals to achieve the objectives of Article 39 of the Treaty as regards these matters.

The system of aids will include a starting-up aid, an investment aid—in the form of an interest subsidy not exceeding 5% or the equivalent as a grant—and a guarantee for loans obtained to make up for the inadequacy of real estate guarantees.

### *Measures to be implemented at a later date*

The resolution states that other measures should be taken later. These would be preventive measures by Member States to inhibit any increase in farm acreage. The Council, on Commission proposal, will also enact measures to encourage afforestation under regional planting and recreation programmes.

### *Agricultural aids policy*

The Council has taken a major political decision concerning the application of the Treaty rules of competition in their bearing on state aids. It had already invited the Commission, in July 1970, to submit a report on the existing national aids to the main agricultural products. In the present resolution, it clarifies its standpoint. It has agreed that as soon as the Community provisions on common measures have been enacted, certain categories of aids which would run counter to the objectives of these measures will be prohibited. The Council also takes note of the Community's decision to examine the aids as a whole in the light of Article 93 of the Treaty, applying the following guidelines:

- (a) Harmonization of investment aids;
- (b) Elimination of all other aids having an impact on production costs;
- (c) Establishment of common criteria for the evaluation of general aid systems, in terms of the direction and development of the common agricultural policy.

In this connection, the Commission will take decisions on the basis of the following time-table:

— Fruit, greenhouse products, vegetables, sugar:	1.1.1972
— Milk and dairy produce, beef and veal, pigmeat, eggs and poultry:	1.7.1972
— Cereals, wine, tobacco, fisheries:	1.1.1973
— Other produce:	1.7.1973

Pending the effects of the implementation of the common measures announced, the Council considered it opportune to allow Member States the possibility of introducing certain measures to bridge the gap. Thus, without the Community's financial participation, they will be free to grant temporary aids to farmers under 55 who do not qualify, or do not yet qualify, for the investment aids envisaged within the framework of the common measures. This system of aids will continue for five years only.

*Concerted development of the common agricultural policy  
and of the other common policies*

The Council is aware that the problems with which the farmer is faced cannot be resolved through the agricultural policy alone. This being the case, and in order to clear the way for the agricultural reform programme, the Council considers that rapid progress must be achieved with other Community policies, especially as regards the economic and monetary union, regional policy and social policy.

In particular the Council agrees that Member States and the Community will set up a system of incentives to regional development, encouraging the creation of jobs, particularly in regions with surplus farming population. As regards social policy, the new European Social Fund will have to be endowed with adequate means to contribute to the occupational retraining of farmers who wish to follow another trade.

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Now that the first step has been taken by the Council it is for the Community institutions to make a very early start on implementing all the necessary provisions of this policy.



**PART TWO**

**Community activities in February 1971**



# I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### *Common customs tariff*

1. By a decision of 4 February 1971<sup>1</sup> pursuant to Article 26 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission authorized Germany to postpone the application of CCT duties to imports of certain Algerian wines. This decision, which in fact extends a previous authorization that expired on 31 December 1970, is effective until 31 March 1971.

### *Community transit*

2. On 1 July 1971 a new simplification of Community transit procedures for goods carried by rail will enter into force. It is based on a Commission regulation of 11 February 1971<sup>2</sup> on new facilities for rail transport carried out under one of the Community transit procedures through the territory of two or more Member States. These new simplified procedures supplement those introduced by the basic regulation of 18 March 1969,<sup>3</sup> the most significant result of which has been the introduction of numerous freight trains which do not stop at frontier stations (because they have been exempted from guarantee and all customs formalities at internal Community frontiers). The new facilities consist of using international consignment notes instead of the T1 and T2 forms.

### *Standardization*

3. Under the standardization programme for products of the iron and steel industries, a working party met in Luxembourg on 3/4 February 1971. After some amendments had been adopted, the final text of Euronorms 88 (stainless steel), 89 (alloy steel for springs) and 90 (steels for valves) were drawn up. A new draft taking into account the comments of several delegations will be elaborated for Euronorm 94 (steels for bearings). The second draft of Euronorm 96 (steels for cold forging and cold drawing) was discussed, the bulk of the mechanical and chemical characteristics were fixed and the prob-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 43, 22 February 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 35, 12 February 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 77, 29 March 1969.

lem of measuring decarbonization depths was solved. The characteristics of heat-resistant steels (Euronorm 95) were also decided on and a new draft will be worked out.

Two working parties met in Düsseldorf on 17/18 February 1971 to examine the second revision of Euronorm 25 (general-purpose structural steels), the most important set of standards from the point of view of tonnage because it covers almost one third of the Community's rolled plate production. The delegates decided not to discuss the qualities of plate and sheet for cold working or for the shipbuilding industry. The scope of the standard will be extended to cover sheet and hot-rolled strip. Agreement was reached on mechanical characteristics, which will be a maximum thickness of 100 mm for sheet, and on chemical analyses, for which stricter purity requirements were adopted for special qualities. Euronorm 25 will mean a simplification and an undeniable technical step forwards compared to the previous edition.



4. In its meeting of 24/25 February 1971, the Economic and Social Committee approved, subject to a few comments, two Commission proposals for Council directives on the elimination of technical barriers to trade. One of these refers to the common provisions on measuring instruments and on methods of metrological control and the other to the exploitation and marketing of natural mineral waters.<sup>1</sup>

## COMPETITION POLICY

### *State aids*

5. On 17 February 1971 the Commission, acting under Article 93, 2(1) of the EEC Treaty, agreed a decision requiring Germany to take without delay all measures necessary to terminate the non-selective issue of investment bonuses in the North Rhine-Westphalia region, as specified in paragraph 32 of the "Kohlegesetz" of 15 May 1968.<sup>2</sup> These investment bonuses, amounting to 10%, were introduced by the German legislator in 1968 in order to remedy the economic decline of the regions affected by the coal crisis. This incentive to the establishment or enlargement of companies other than collieries was designed to create new jobs in these regions.

At the time the Commission had raised no objection against such short-term aid because of the continual deterioration of marketing conditions

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<sup>1</sup> See "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 57, 10 March 1971.

for coal, the exceptional increase of pithead stocks, the number of shifts laid off, the many pit closures, the unfavourable trend of the incomes index compared to the rest of the Federal Republic, and the need to create 20 000 new jobs during the incentive period. This aid was originally planned for a two-year period but, following a parliamentary initiative, was extended till 1 January 1972.

This extension motivated the Commission's decision. The Commission judged that the above conditions were no longer present, especially in view of the stabilization in the coal sectors, and the favourable economic and employment trend in North Rhine-Westphalia. In view of the absence of precise objectives and a comprehensive redevelopment plan for the coalmining industry, and because of the results obtained by the investment bonus scheme, the Commission has judged that the non-selective application of such grants, in one of the most highly industrialized and prosperous regions of the Community, would aggravate the standard of living differential between the various regions and therefore be incompatible with the principles of the Common Market. However, the Commission's decision allows for the possibility of selective grant of the bonus in certain areas or localities where this is justified by economic and social difficulties.

This is the first time that the Commission has opposed by a formal decision the application of a general system of aid on the ground of the specific character of a region, i.e. that it considers economic and social conditions in the region concerned not to be such that it could benefit from one of the regional derogations specified in Article 92(3) of the EEC Treaty.

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On the other hand, the Commission has declared compatible with the principles of the Common Market, in accordance with the provision of Article 92(3 c) of the Treaty, the aid measures announced by the Federal Government to develop user software in Germany. These aids take the form of grants up to a maximum of 40% of development costs. They are made to the groups of users of computers as well as to enterprises specializing in user software advisory and development services.

Notwithstanding its approval, the Commission has emphasized to the German authorities that the condition of the prohibition of ties between a beneficiary of aid and a foreign enterprise which has already received aid in the data-processing field in another country cannot in any way be a reason for discriminating against certain enterprises in the Community. At the same time, the Commission invited the German Government to submit an annual report, beginning in October 1971, on the implementation of this system of aids and on the results obtained.

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

### *Application of directives by Member States*

6. At its session of 8-12 February 1971, the European Parliament, following a debate on the application by Member States of the directives on freedom of establishment, noted in a resolution that these directives "have as a whole not become directly applicable in the Member States at the end of the transition period with effect from 1 January 1970 and must therefore still be transposed into national legislation". Noting that this transposition "is still marked by various gaps and shortcomings, especially by more or less long delays in the implementation of measures and by the incompatibility of certain measures with the objectives pursued", the Parliament judged it necessary that "national procedures to implement and apply the provisions of Community law be improved in such a way as to ensure that all Member States will have more efficient instruments at their disposal than has so far been the case". To this end, the Parliament formulated a number of suggestions. Its resolution "appeals earnestly to the national authorities and especially to Member Governments to show greater political will in the future as regards the implementation and application of the provisions of Community law, especially of directives, by renouncing the policy of giving precedence to national interests".<sup>1</sup>

### *Road and inland waterways transport*

7. At its session of 24/25 February 1971, the Economic and Social Committee also expressed its views on the proposals for directives on self-employed activities in transport by road and inland waterways of goods and passengers. In its Opinions on this subject,<sup>1</sup> the Committee stressed the need for the Council to issue the measures on the introduction of common rules on the right to engage in the activities in question as soon as possible, since the application of the proposals contained in the directives is conditional on them. These common transport policy measures, which are part of the common transport policy, are the subject of proposals for regulations not yet adopted by the Council. The Committee also expressed the fear that the introduction of the principle under which transport on own account would be liberalized where it is linked up with principal activities not yet liberalized, could lead to disturbances on the regulated public transport market.

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<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" and "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

## *Self-employed activities of veterinary surgeons*

8. At the same session, the Economic and Social Committee approved on the whole the proposals for directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services as regards self-employed activities of veterinary surgeons, their practice, and the reciprocal recognition of diplomas. In its Opinions, the Committee stressed the need for additional measures to achieve a real academic equivalence in diplomas and to define a European code of professional conduct. The Committee also wished that information centres be set up among professional groups and bodies so as to facilitate the adaptation of migrant members of the profession to conditions of practice in the host country.<sup>1</sup>

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

### *Motor insurance : "Green Card"*

9. At its session of 8-12 February 1971 the European Parliament approved the proposal for a directive submitted to the Council by the Commission on the abolition of inspection of the "Green Card" at frontiers between Member States, a measure which would considerably facilitate motor traffic. The Parliament thought that, although limited to a particular sector of freedom of establishment, this proposal constituted an important step from the point of view of car users and stressed its "positive character as regards the standardization of national legal provisions on this subject, guaranteeing a wider protection of victims of accidents". Under the proposal for the directive, abolition of inspection of the Green Card at frontiers between Member States can be achieved on the basis of an agreement between the six national insurance bureaux whereby each would undertake to pay compensation in respect of all indemnifiable loss or injury caused on its territory by a vehicle normally based in another Member State. In the resolution passed at the end of the debate, the European Parliament nevertheless asked for a number of amendments to the proposal for a directive.<sup>2</sup>

At its plenary meeting of 24/25 February 1971, the Economic and Social Committee issued an Opinion on the same proposal for a directive, approving it subject to a few amendments. In general terms, the Committee brought out the need to abolish administrative inspections at the internal Community frontiers so as to ensure the free movement of goods and persons. The Commission's proposal forms an effective contribution towards this objective.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

<sup>2</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV)..

<sup>3</sup> See "Economic and Social Committee" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### *Establishment by stages of economic and monetary union*

10. At its session of 8 and 9 February 1971<sup>1</sup> the Council took an important decision by which it agreed a resolution concerning the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union in the Community, in principle the first stage should last three years.<sup>2</sup>

The Council also agreed on four other decisions.<sup>2</sup> The first concerned the strengthening of the coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies; it provides in particular that each year the Council shall hold three sessions devoted to the examination of the economic situation in the Community. The second decision, on strengthening cooperation between Central Banks, lays down that the Member States shall coordinate their monetary and credit policies in accordance with the general economic policy guideline fixed by the Council.

Following its decision of January 1970 on the institution of a system of short-term monetary support,<sup>3</sup> the Council also agreed on the establishment of a system of medium-term financial aid. When a Member State is faced with or threatened by balance of payments difficulties, it can make use of the system of mutual Community aid; the decision to grant such a credit will be made by a qualified majority of the Council. Finally, the Council and the Governments of the Member States adopted the third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme for the period 1971-1975.<sup>4</sup> This programme is based on the draft submitted by the Commission which itself was identical to the preliminary draft drawn up by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

#### *Monetary Committee*

11. The Working Party on Securities Markets held its 11th meeting on 28 and 29 January 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr De Voghel. The meeting examined the trends of Member States' financial markets during the fourth quarter of 1970.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1971, editorial by Mr Barre and Part Two, sec. 5.

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

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin 3-1970, editorial and Part Two, sec. 9.

<sup>4</sup> *Journal officiel* L 49, 1 March 1971 and Part One, Ch. I of this Bulletin.



### *Budget Policy Committee*

12. The Committee held its thirty-fifth session on 5 February 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Stammati. It continued the examination of the Member States' draft budgets for 1971.

### *Alternates of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee*

13. The alternate members of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee met in Brussels on 4 and 5 February 1971 to discuss the work programme for 1971 to be submitted to the Committee.

### *Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts*

14. The Study Group met on 11 and 12 February 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr P. De Wolff. The purpose of the meeting was the approval of the report on economic trends in the European Community till 1975. Apart from a few minor amendments the Study Group accepted the report as it stood.

### *Working Party on External Trade Policy*

15. The Working Party met on 4 February 1971 and discussed its future work.

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

16. The Working Party met in Brussels on 8 and 9 February 1971 to examine the definition of the subsector "central government" in the SEC (European system of integrated economic accounts). It also held an initial exchange of views on the methods to be used in defining the subsector "local authorities".

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Financing of new activities*

17. Under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty the Commission has received two new applications for loans to finance conversion projects in the Netherlands and in Germany.

## *Studies*

18. The summary report on the development possibilities of the Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region was the subject of a discussion between representatives of the region, the Italian Government, the Commission and the research institutes responsible for the study. Possibilities of contributing at different levels to the implementation of the proposals agreed upon were examined.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Social aspects of the common policies*

19. By decision of 19 February 1971, the Commission set up an Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Railways.<sup>1</sup> This Committee, which is similar to the joint Committees already existing for inland waterways and road transport, will be made up of representatives of the Governments, railway undertakings and workers in this sector; each of the groups will be represented by 14 regular members and 14 alternates.

### *Employment*

20. The first meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment, set up by the Council at its session of 26 November 1970,<sup>2</sup> was arranged for 18 March 1971. In preparation for this opening meeting, which will plan the Committee's work, the various parties invited to take part informed the Standing Committee of the subjects or topics which they would like to have examined.

### *Vocational guidance and training*

21. On 18 February 1971 training supervisors from the agricultural sector met in Brussels to make preparations for the second seminar for directors of agricultural training schemes which is to take place in Turin in April 1971. They fixed the general guidelines and finalized the work programme and methods.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 57, 10 March 1971 and sec. 60 of this Bulletin.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 1-1971, Part Two, sec. 19.

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

**Clearing of employment offers and applications**

22. In the regulation on free movement of workers, granting all nationals of Community countries the same treatment in taking on a job, the Council provided for "clearing" machinery to help to bring together supply and demand on the European labour market, in particular by setting up a "uniform system".

To this end the working party of the Technical Committee for the Free Movement of Workers examined the occupations and professions which, in the last five years, have been involved in international clearing, taking into consideration as far as possible developments in production techniques. The group did not confine itself to finding a uniform terminology by simply comparing the names of the occupations; it also endeavoured to determine in which Community country a given occupation was not to be found. During the examination, at 19 meetings, of 750 basic occupations or professions which will form the foundation of the uniform system, the working party also laid down a number of criteria for determining the structure of labour supply and demand.

This work is of special interest because it will provide monthly data which will show either in clear or in code the essential elements for beginning the process of bringing together labour supply and demand i.e.:

- (a) For employment offers:
  - (i) the individual activity or basic occupation;
  - (ii) whether the offer is for a man or for a woman;
  - (iii) the branch offering the job and in which the worker will be occupied;
  - (iv) for engineers and technicians, in addition to the main activity required, the sector of activity and specialization;
  
- (b) For job applications:
  - (i) The individual activity or basic occupation;
  - (ii) the sex of the applicant;
  - (iii) the sector of activity in which the applicant has already worked or in which he would like to be employed;
  - (iv) whether the applicant is a trainee at the end of an accelerated vocational course, an apprentice under contract or a technical school-leaver.

The working party also studied the broad outline of the uniform system on which it will later be called upon to give its opinion.

### Social security of migrant workers

23. At its meeting of 1 February 1971 the Council approved a regulation establishing the Annexes to the regulation implementing the social security schemes for paid workers and their families moving within the Community (formerly Regulation No. 3 revised).

### *Re-employment and readaptation*

#### Reform of the Social Fund

24. The final text of the decision on the reform of the European Social Fund<sup>1</sup> was adopted by the Council at its session of 1 February 1971.

### *Social security and social action*

25. Before taking a final decision on the allocation and use of the 10 million u.a. set aside as the first instalment of the Seventh Programme of financial assistance for the construction of ECSC housing (to be included in the 1971/72 budgets), the Commission consulted the Governments of the member countries and the employers' and trade union organizations of the ECSC industries. These consultative meetings were held in Luxembourg in January and in Paris, The Hague, Rome, Bonn and Brussels in February. It was clear from the discussions, which centred on the allocation of the available credits between the various Community countries and regions and on the choice of building schemes to be financed, that the funds available are quite insufficient to meet the needs. On the basis of the results of these consultations, the final decision on their allocation will be submitted to the Commission.

On 10 and 11 February 1971 the third meeting of the International Council of Experts for the ECSC experimental building programme was held in Brussels; the experts examined the ten schemes proposed for this programme in the six Community countries. They concern groups of about 100 houses suitable for modernization and occupied by workers in the ECSC industries. The schemes have been approved and the various agencies ordering the work are to present the plans drawn up in accordance with the general directives at the next meeting of the experts. The main objective of this programme is to

<sup>1</sup> *Journal official* L 28, 4 February 1971.

discover new, industrialized processes which will improve productivity, reduce the time needed for modernization work, economize on skilled labour and cut the cost of the operations.

### *Living and working conditions, industrial relations*

#### First Community survey of wage structure

26. For the first time a Community survey of the structure and distribution of workers' wages in industry has been made in the Six. A summary of the principal findings<sup>1</sup> which covered the earnings of 2 million workers, representative of 16 million, has been published by the Statistical Office, which carried out the survey with the assistance of the national statistical administrations. Although it has taken some time for the results to be finalized (they are based on figures for 1966), the Statistical Office stresses that this does not detract from the basic interest and topicality.

The results show that the gap between the wages of skilled workers (highest) and the average salary of workers in general, varies considerably from one country to another. In the manufacturing industry, for example, this gap, which is only 7% in Germany, rises to 16% in France, while it stands at about 11% in Belgium and 9% in the other countries (Italy, Netherlands and Luxembourg); furthermore, this difference seems relatively independent of the proportion of skilled workers, which varies widely from one country to another, the extremes being 35% in Luxembourg and 49% in Germany. It can also be seen that in all countries the level of earnings varies with the age of the workers: on the average, earnings are considerably lower for workers under 21, they then rise up to the age of 35 to 44 and fall afterwards, in all countries except Italy, where the increase continues up to about 60. Finally a comparison was made of the extent to which wages for men and women differ in groups of workers identical as regards age, professional qualifications, size of the employing firms, wage system (time basis) and type of hours paid (normal rates exclusive of overtime). The results were more or less similar in the case of the textile and food and clothing industries where the smallest average differences were recorded in Italy (-13%) and France (-15%), the next in order being Germany (-21%), Belgium (-22%) and the Netherlands (-28%). In the electrical industry the smallest differences (less than 15%) were recorded in France, Italy and the Netherlands, followed by Germany and Belgium with differences of about 20%.

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<sup>1</sup> Statistical Office: "Social statistics" — special series No. 8.

## *Health protection*

### **Use of explosives in blast furnaces**

27. On 4 and 5 February 1971 a group of experts instructed to look into the use of explosives in blast furnaces, as part of the work of the Steel Industry Safety Commission, examined the choice of explosives to be used and the safety instructions to be adopted for the actual firing operation.

### **Rescue of trapped miners**

28. On 11 February a meeting was held in Merlebach of the panel of experts instructed to follow developments in research work on the rescue of trapped miners by drilling large bore holes. The panel noted the progress made in this field in 1970, in particular in the Lorraine, Nord and Pas-de-Calais basins. The work dealt mainly with the detection of signals emitted by the miners, methods of tracing them, the drilling of first-aid holes and the digging of larger rescue holes.

### **Campaign against air pollution in steelworks**

29. Representatives from a number of research institutes in the six Community countries met in The Hague and Delft to harmonize a series of research projects promoted by the ECSC dealing with the level of air pollution in and around certain steelworks.

### **Collaboration with safety institutes**

30. On 9 and 10 February 1971 the Commission convened a meeting in Luxembourg of the heads of the national safety institutes for the purpose of increasing cooperation between these. Working parties are to examine the following problems: research into the causes of accidents; safety training in school and factory; use of audio-visual media in preventing accidents (in particular television and safety films); safety of migrant workers. The working parties will begin by an exchange of views on the basis of an inventory of what has been done so far in these fields and the lessons learned.

### **Decontamination of workers exposed to ionizing radiation**

31. A report has just been published on the practical problems of the external and internal decontamination of workers exposed to ionizing radia-

tion. This document is an account of the discussions between specialists of the six Community States at a seminar at the end of 1969. Another part of the report deals with the treatments at present used by the medical services of a number of nuclear installations in the Community.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### *Structure and prices*

32. On 15 February 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum and a draft resolution on the new guidelines for the common agricultural policy, in which price and structural measures are considered to be complementary and inseparable.<sup>1</sup> In this memorandum the Commission stressed the need for agricultural prices for the 1971/72 farm year to be fixed at the same time as the principles of the structural policy in agriculture were adopted in connection with the competition policy on aids.

Following an initial exchange of views, the Council decided, at its session of 15 and 16 February 1971, to take all steps to examine the Commission's proposals at the earliest opportunity.

### *Common organization of the markets*

#### Beef and veal

33. At its session of 15 and 16 February 1971 the Council examined in detail the questions raised by the proposed regulation which provides in principle for the maintenance of the system of subsidies for the non-marketing of milk and milk products. The Council decided that this system, as adopted in October 1969, will remain in force until all the objectives set for the first operation—in particular the conversion of herds to "meat" breeds—have been attained.

#### Pigmeat

34. On 10 February 1971 the Commission adopted a regulation on the procedure for granting aid for private storage in the pigmeat sector.<sup>2</sup> The

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1971, Part One, Ch. II.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 35, 12 February 1971.

main provision is that this aid can be granted only to natural or legal persons whose past activities and professional experience will guarantee that the storage is carried out in a satisfactory manner and who also possess adequate storage space.

### Milk and milk products

35. By its decision of 15 February 1971 the Council authorized Luxembourg to add a supplementary amount to the aid granted for milk from 1 January 1971 until the end of the milk year-1970/71;<sup>1</sup> this amount is 0.200 units of account per 100 kg of milk supplied to dairies.

### Sugar

36. On 16 February 1971 the Commission amended the procedure for compensatory payments to cover storage costs in the sugar sector.<sup>2</sup> The regulation is another step in harmonizing the dates on which repayment is to be made and provides that the Member States shall fix the sums to be collected or to be paid by the sugar manufacturers.

### Fruit and vegetables

37. On 9 February 1971 the Commission amended an earlier regulation fixing the procedures for implementing measures to promote the marketing of Community oranges and tangerines,<sup>3</sup> the aim being to encourage the conclusion of more contracts.

Furthermore, on 12 February 1971, the Commission supplemented the rules on the granting of export refunds in the fruit and vegetables sector;<sup>4</sup> the regulation adopted provides that the payment of the refunds shall be subject to proof that the exported products were in fact consumed (in the case of exports to countries bordering on the Community) or that they reached their destination (in the case of other non-member countries).

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 44, 23 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 39, 17 February 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 33, 10 February 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 36, 13 February 1971.



Finally, on 19 February 1971, the Commission fixed new quality standards for citrus fruits to be applied from 1 June 1971.<sup>1</sup>

## Wine

38. In order to combat the drop in prices of table wines resulting not only from the exceptionally rich harvest, but also from the fact that the possibilities of aid to private storage are not fully used, the Commission, by a regulation of 15 February 1971, amended a number of provisions dealing in particular with the length of storage contracts.

In another regulation adopted on the same day the Commission decided that export refunds in the wine sector would be fixed once every three months.<sup>2</sup>

## Fisheries

39. On 8 February 1971 the Council fixed the intervention prices for fresh or chilled sardines and anchovies to be applied until 31 December 1971.<sup>3</sup>

On 10 February 1971 the Commission adopted a regulation fixing the withdrawal prices for some fisheries products.<sup>4</sup> These prices are calculated by applying to an amount of at least 60%, but not more than 90% of the guide price the quality conversion factor for the class immediately below that selected for fixing the guide price.

## Tobacco

40. On 15 February 1971 the Council adopted three implementing regulations in the unmanufactured tobacco sector.<sup>5</sup> They deal with the procedure for granting export refunds and a number of rules concerning contracts for initial processing, packaging and storage.

### *French agricultural prices*

41. On 18 February 1971 the Council adopted a regulation on the adjustment to Community prices of the intervention or buying-in prices to be paid by France.<sup>6</sup> The increase in French prices for feed grain in accordance with

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 45, 24 February 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 38, 16 February 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 33, 10 February 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 35, 12 February 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 39, 17 February 1971.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* L 41, 19 February 1971.

the provisions adopted at the time of the devaluation of the French franc means that there is no longer any need for compensatory payments on exports and subsidies on imports of products of the pigmeat and poultry and egg sectors.

### *Proposal for the common organization of the hops market*

42. On 25 February 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on the common organization of markets in the hops sector and a further proposal on the granting of certificates of origin for this product. Community production of hops which, depending on the harvest, has varied in recent years between 22 000 and 26 000 tons forms a predominant part of world production, estimated at 95 000 tons. However, although in the Community the share of hops in total agricultural output is modest (only 0,2%), this specialized production plays an important role in some regions of the EEC (Bavaria, Flanders, Alsace, Brabant). Because of the special features of this sector—international trade is of major importance for hops—the Commission was prompted to propose a common organization of the market which included liberal trade conditions: simple application of the common customs tariff with an escape clause. The quality of the product is guaranteed mainly by the proposed rules on granting certificates designating origin (in principle all production must obtain this certificate and certificates issued by non-member countries must be recognized). Under certain circumstances groupings of producers will receive financial aid.

To determine prices on the internal market, the Commission chose in its proposal not to introduce price and marketing guarantees but to set a gross guide figure for product per hectare. If at the end of the marketing year the real gross product was below the target figure the Council could decide to grant aid, the amount per hectare being the same for the whole of the Community.

### *European agricultural guidance and guarantee fund*

43. On 1 February 1971 the Commission decided to make additional advance payments to cover expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF for the first quarter of 1971. These totalled 324 859 023.31 u.a.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 43, 22 February 1971.

## *Conditions of competition in agriculture*

44. Acting under Article 93(3) of the Treaty the Commission has ruled on two Bills of the Sardinia region. The first provides for measures to help sugarbeet growers (in respect of which the Commission opened the procedure referred to in Article 93(2) of the Treaty) and the second for help to stock-breeders (the Commission did not make any special comments on this Bill).

The Commission also examined a Bill of the Trentino-Alto Adige region providing for the further financing and completion of a regional law on aid for land improvement and public betterment work. Apart from inviting the Italian Government to see that the prescribed measures for the maintenance of the drainage and irrigation networks should not be applied to help fruit production, the Commission had no comments on the Bill. It did, however, reserve the right to re-examine the measures provided for as part of its permanent review of existing aids.

## *Harmonization of legislation*

### **Fresh meat**

45. On 15 February 1971 the Council adopted a directive on problems of health and hygiene in trade in fresh poultrymeat.<sup>1</sup> This directive, the third on the harmonization of veterinary legislation, aims at eliminating the disparities which exist in the Member States with regard to health and hygiene provisions and which are an obstacle to trade and consequently to the full establishment of a single market in this sector. To this end the directive draws up rules which apply in an initial stage to intra-Community trade and which, after a transitional period, will also apply to poultry offered for sale in the Member States. The special aim of the harmonization measure is to provide for uniform health and hygiene conditions for poultrymeat in slaughterhouses and during storage and transport.

### **Animal feedingstuffs**

46. In order to complete the harmonization of legislation on animal feedingstuffs the Commission has proposed that the Council adopt two new regulations. The first fixes the maximum permissible content of undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs and the second deals with marketing.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 55, 8 March 1971.

In July 1970 the Council set up a Standing Animal Feedingstuffs Committee and adopted a directive on the introduction of Community methods of sampling and analysis for the official inspection of these feedingstuffs.<sup>1</sup> In November-1970 it also adopted a directive concerning additives in animal feedingstuffs.<sup>2</sup>

The regulation on undesirable substances and products covers all matters whose presence in feedingstuffs is undesirable *per se* but which cannot be completely excluded because they occur naturally in some products used in preparing the feedingstuffs (e.g. arsenic in hay, gossypium in cottonseed oil cakes and aflatoxin in groundnut oil cakes). Maximum permissible levels are therefore proposed to ensure that human and animal health are not endangered.

The marketing regulation is the keystone of the harmonisation process. It provides for definitions for various feedingstuffs and their quality standards. It also proposes legislation on compound feedingstuffs.

A uniform EEC labelling is planned for both types of feedingstuffs. No restriction may be applied to the marketing within the Community of feedingstuffs which fulfil the conditions of the regulation.

### *Report on the situation of agriculture in the EEC*

47. On 17 February 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council its annual report for 1970 on the situation of agriculture in the EEC. This document, which accompanies the draft resolution on the new guideline for the common agricultural policy and the price proposals for the 1971/72 marketing year,<sup>3</sup> consists of three parts: economy, structure and markets.

Although in places adequately comparable statistical data are still unfortunately lacking, as a result of the slow progress of coordinating national statistics and the fact that these are compiled for different periods, this latest report nevertheless contains a large amount of information which can be used as a basis of assessment in determining prices and in framing policy on agricultural structures. The Commission felt for the first time that it was appropriate to include data on the structure of agriculture and the structural policies of the individual Member States.

A considerable part of the report is devoted to an analysis of the trends in 14 different agricultural markets; i.e. cereals, rice, sugar, olive oil, oilseeds,

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part Two, Sec. 34.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 1-1971, Part Two, Sec. 47.

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

flax and hemp, milk and milk products, beef and veal, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat, fruit and vegetables, wine, tobacco. The analysis covers production, the supply position, trade, the world market situation and prices.

In the general section this lengthy report notes that economic growth was particularly rapid in 1969; for the whole of the Community the gross national product increased by 7.5%, as against 5.8% in 1968, a rate never achieved before. It does, however, go on to state that the price climate deteriorated and the economic situation became unbalanced, as a result mainly of the devaluation of the French franc by 11.11% on 10 August 1969 and the revaluation of the German mark by 9.9% on 27 October 1969. These events had considerable repercussions on the common agricultural policy.

The examination of the position of agriculture in the economy as a whole shows that its share of GNP, of total employment, of capital raised and of the value of exports continues to fall. Its share of the gross Community product fell from 6.6% in 1967 to 6.1% in 1968 and was only 5.8% in 1969.

Appreciable differences still exist from one Member State to another in the percentage of the total working population employed in agriculture. The figures range from 21.5% in Italy to 5.2% in Belgium. The Community average was 13.8% in 1969 (as against 14.6% in 1968). Numbers employed in agriculture continued to fall; in 1969 the figure was about 10 million for the Community. Returns for that year show that the agricultural work force decreased by 3.0% in Luxembourg, 3.1% in the Netherlands, 3.6% in France, 3.7% in Germany, 5.0% in Belgium, 5.5% in Italy. Except for Belgium and France these rates are from 0.4 to 1.1 points below those for 1968. The rate of decrease in the Community as a whole was 4.4% (4.9% in 1968).

As in previous reports the indices of agricultural producer prices and prices paid for production inputs are based on national statistics. In 1969 producer prices showed a fairly marked upward trend. Compared with the previous year this was stronger than the increase in the production input price indices. The increase in producer prices was highest in the Netherlands and in France (+8% and +7.5%), followed by Germany (+5.7%) and Belgium (+5.5%). In Belgium and the Netherlands especially the increase in average prices for crop products was much more pronounced than for livestock products. The price index for agricultural production inputs rose in all the Member States, in particular France and Italy; this trend seems to be due mainly to rising prices for machinery (Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany). In spite of the general price increases, costs of fertilizers, cattle fodder and heating and motor fuel remained, in general, remarkably stable during the period under review. On the other hand, the strong upward trends in the wages index for agriculture—already visible in earlier years—persisted; the increases were especially high in the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium.

Among the factors determining the trend of agricultural income the development of the terms of trade, i.e. that of the ratio between the prices received to prices paid by farmers, plays an important role; the report concludes that the terms of trade have deteriorated as compared to 1966; this deterioration would have been even more pronounced if it had been possible for the Commission to take into account the trend of wages, land prices and farm rents.

Before examining the trend in agricultural output in the Member States, the report considers how it can be broken down in each of the six countries. In order to eliminate uncertain factors, for example weather conditions, the annual rates of variation in production have been compared to the average for certain reference periods (1963-65 and 1966-68). On this basis annual rates of increase in output varying between 3.8% and 4.8% per year are arrived at. These exceed the rate of growth of demand for agricultural products, which is hardly more than 2.5% per year. With the exception of France and the Netherlands the rates of increase are higher for livestock than for crop production, in particular in Italy and Belgium. For all the products concerned, apart from potatoes, Community production increased between the two three-year periods 1963-65 and 1966-68. The products which had the highest annual rate of increase were oilseeds, poultrymeat and fruit.

As a result of the increase of agricultural production combined with a steady decline in the number of persons employed on the land, labour productivity rose distinctly during the period 1966-68 compared with 1963-65. Calculated on the basis of data concerning the gross product it increased on an annual average by 8.6% in Germany, 7.8% in Italy, 7.7% in the Netherlands, 7.3% in Belgium and 7.0% in France. Consequently, for 1968, increasing productivity made possible a favourable development of agricultural incomes, but its full effect was not felt because of the deterioration in the terms of trade.

The Commission's document contains data on the factors of production and their mobility. In the 1965-68 period there was a reduction of about 1.3% in the area used for agriculture in the Community. A number of changes occurred in the use of the soil; the area under cereal crops increased slightly and that used for growing oilseeds expanded considerably (by about 15.4%). However, for the remaining products other than sugarbeet the area under cultivation contracted slightly.

The trend in the size of farms in the Community was towards a continued reduction in the total number of agricultural holdings. It should be pointed out that in all Member States there was a reduction both in the number and in the proportion of farms of less than ten hectares. Although the reference periods are different the data available suggest that the annual

rate of reduction varied between 1.9% in Italy and 3.7% in Belgium and Luxembourg.

In the section on trade the report finds that there was a considerable development in intra-Community exchanges, especially in products subject to common market regulations. Exports of these products to non-member countries, in particular to the United States and developing countries, also increased regularly in 1969. However those to state-trading countries dropped sharply in comparison to 1968, the reason being that these countries bought only small quantities of wheat and barley from the Community.

According to the report the degree of self-sufficiency for most products has almost reached or in some cases passed 100%. The exceptions are durum wheat (60%), maize (55%), oils and fats (43%), beef and veal (89%), fresh fruit (88%) and citrus fruit (58%).

The report describes the broad outlines of the recent development of the policy for improving agricultural structure in the Community and analyses the new measures taken in 1968 and 1969 in the Member States, in particular as regards land and labour mobility, production structures, the rationalization of marketing and the improvement of rural infrastructure.

Between 1967 and 1969 the Member States' total public expenditure in agriculture for market support, structural improvement and expenditure not easily placed in either category, increased by 32%. In 1969 total state expenditure apart from that for social measures represented 22.3% of the gross domestic product of agriculture, i.e. 71 u.a. per hectare or about 490 u.a. per person employed, of which almost half went on market support. Since the amount of government expenditure on agriculture, in particular on structural, social and other measures, varies greatly from one Member State to another, the report concludes that agricultural income in the Member States is affected directly or indirectly in widely differing degrees by factors other than those which form part of the Community policy on markets and prices.

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48. At its session of 8 to 12 February 1971 the European Parliament adopted several resolutions on problems connected with the common agricultural policy. During the debate on the proposals for directives to implement the "reform of agriculture", submitted by the Commission to the Council at the end of April 1970, the Parliament reiterated "its point of view on the links between market policy, price policy, structural policy and social policy".

Stressing "that in addition to the common agricultural policy as it has so far been applied further supporting measures are necessary to bring about fundamental improvements in the situation of the population employed in agriculture", it stated that it was expecting the Council "rapidly to adopt a resolution on the Commission's proposals on structure in connection with the fixing of agricultural prices". Without undertaking a formal and detailed examination of these proposals, as an interim measure it drew up a number of principles which it felt must be respected. Other resolutions adopted by the Parliament deal with the following subjects: intervention in the pigmeat market, aid granted to milk production in Luxembourg, provisional system for fisheries products imported from Turkey, marketing standards for ovalbumin and lactalbumin.<sup>1</sup>

The Economic and Social Committee, meeting in plenary session on 24 and 25 February 1971, delivered several Opinions on fruit-tree plantations, preservatives used in foodstuffs and marketing standards for ovalbumin and lactalbumin.<sup>1</sup>

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

### *Industrial Policy*

49. The Commission Memorandum on the Community's industrial policy was discussed by the *European Parliament* at its session of 8-12 February 1971<sup>2</sup>. In the resolution adopted at the end of the debate, the Parliament noted that "creating a Common Market is not in itself sufficient to keep European industry in the lead among the world's industries, and specific measures should therefore be taken to stimulate progress in technology and the organization of European industry."

The same resolution "urges the Council to do its utmost, as soon as possible, to implement measures which the Commission proposed long ago and which must yet be carried out if the Common Market is to be firmly established. These measures include the permanent removal of fiscal obstacles, the abolition of outstanding technical barriers to trade and the elimination of all discrimination in the placing of public contracts". The Parliament further requested the Commission and the Council "to ensure that future work does

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<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" and "Economic and Social Committee" (Part II, Ch. IV).

<sup>2</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part II, Ch. IV).



not entail further divergences in the legislation of Member States but on the contrary, to seek mutually acceptable solutions, bearing in mind the important role of environmental conservation<sup>1</sup> in the future of the Community". It welcomed "the proposals outlined in the Commission Memorandum to facilitate the re-organization of European industry and to work out guidelines for the changes and adaptation processes which will be necessary".

The European Parliament, having approved the tentative analysis contained in the Commission Memorandum on industrial policy, invited the Commission "to submit as soon as possible proposals such as those outlined in the Memorandum, but within the context of an overall industrial policy programme closely connected with the plan for the gradual creation of an economic and monetary union", and in so doing to bear in mind a set of guidelines which the Parliament regards as a prerequisite for this task.

### *General research and technology*

#### Scientific and technical research policy

50. The Committee on *Scientific and Technical Research Policy* devoted its most recent meetings on 14 and 16 February 1971 to the continued discussion of the confrontation of programmes. Three experimental fields were selected to test the effectiveness of the procedure approved by the Committee for pinpointing new research fields suitable for joint action: town planning and the structure of urban areas, building techniques and materials; and medical research. It was decided to set up working panels for these three sectors, consisting of independent experts who would recommend research subjects in their respective fields likely to be of scientific and technical interest and fit in with the Community's requirements. In this connection, the panels would be required to concentrate on those technical subjects which, because of their nature or scale, make collaboration at European level suitable or extremely desirable.

The panels' choice of subjects to be proposed would be based on the research being carried out or planned at national or international level, with due regard to the major trends in scientific and technical developments at world level. The panels would be allowed complete freedom in the organization of their work, and a period of five or six months—which they could cut short if they wished—to submit their views. On the basis of these views, the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research Policy would reach a decision

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

on the advisability of future collaboration on the subjects proposed, and whether to convene working parties consisting of government representatives to organize joint action.

Among the Committee's achievements mention should be made of a report by a study group on the exchange of scientific workers, which was submitted to the Council and to the Commission for transmission to the ministers of national education for their guidance before their first meeting at Community level, and also to the ministers responsible for scientific research. Furthermore, the Committee on Scientific and Technical Research Policy authorized the panel of experts on scientific and technical information and documentation to continue its work. This decision was necessary because the panel had completed the first stage of its work and submitted a preliminary report to the Council on the problems it was required to investigate. The panel was asked to give priority to pursuing its activities in the fields of agriculture, health and documentation on patents.

In addition, the Committee endorsed two pilot projects on data processing. One of these is to prepare the ground for joint action in the supervision of the seriously ill by developing the appropriate software. The other concerns joint action in the training of highly skilled data-processing instructors. During the first year, collaboration between the national authorities will be all that is needed to implement these two projects. Finally, the Committee decided to set up a group at Community level to undertake forecasts and forward surveys. The composition of this group has yet to be decided.

Apart from this, one more country (Turkey) asked to participate in the work on *European cooperation in scientific and technical* research. This request, which followed similar ones by Greece, Finland and Yugoslavia (who have joined the 15 countries already involved), brings the number of applications submitted by non-member countries since early 1971 up to four. Unlike the three other countries, however, Turkey asked to participate only in the implementing phase of the studies. The request was granted.

## Training

51. The situation at 28 February 1971 with regard to *scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders* under contracts of association at the Joint Research Centre was as follows: 50 student trainees actively engaged, 4 new trainees accepted in February for a training period to start at a later date; 49 grant-holders actively engaged, 37 of them preparing a doctorate thesis and 12 specializing in particular nuclear fields. Eight new grants were awarded in the course of the month.

## *Joint research centre (JRC)*

### Re-organization of the JRC

52. Pursuant to its decision at its meeting on 13 January 1971,<sup>1</sup> the Commission has taken the necessary steps to restructure the JRC<sup>2</sup>.

### Information meetings with firms interested in the SORA reactor study

53. Following the Council's allocation of 800,000 u.a. to the research budget to enable the JRC to undertake, in collaboration with a firm or group of firms, a study aimed at determining the cost and timescale for a turnkey basis Sora reactor construction project, a technical information meeting was held at the Ispra Establishment on 2 and 3 February 1971. On the first day, some 15 representatives of approximately 10 firms had a number of briefings on the Sora reactor, its design and technical characteristics. The second day was devoted mainly to going over the files and to visits to the technology and heat-exchange laboratories (where safety tests were carried out, and mock-ups of the reactor core were exhibited). After the meeting, firms or governments interested in construction of the reactor were asked to make this known before 13 March 1971, in accordance with the procedure laid down.<sup>3</sup> The Commission will make its selection at a later date.

### Visit to Ispra by representatives of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

54. Under the terms of the Euratom/UK nuclear cooperation agreement, representatives of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) and of the Commission met at Ispra on 2 and 3 February 1971 to discuss the possibility of a regular exchange of data on *high-temperature gas reactor research* and development. After detailed accounts of the programmes carried out by the UKAEA and the Commission in this field had been given, and laboratories had been visited, a number of subjects on which data might be exchanged were selected. One of these was the study of materials (graphite, fuels, materials for heat-exchangers).

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971 and Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, Sec. 30.

<sup>2</sup> See "Commission" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

<sup>3</sup> See *Journal officiel*, C 3, 11 January 1971.

## Advisory Committees on Programme Management

55. The Advisory Committee on the management of *heavy-water reactor* programmes held its fourth meeting at Ispra on 4 February 1971. The Committee was informed on progress made with the Commission's "heavy-water" programmes during 1970 and of the proposed guidelines for 1971, which were in keeping with the recommendations it had made at its previous meeting, namely, that work be concentrated on reactor physics (nuclear and thermal-hydraulic dynamics, codes, and the use of plutonium), standard zirconium alloys and water chemistry. The Committee then turned its attention to the status of study on pressurized or boiling light-water loops with which it is planned to supplement the ESR reactor's equipment.

The Advisory Committee on *solid-state physics* likewise met at Ispra, on 11 February 1971. The Committee was informed of progress made by the Commission in its work relating to the Sora reactor construction studies, pursuant to Council Decisions of 16 and 17 December 1970.<sup>1</sup> Discussion then turned to the reactor's technical characteristics, and in particular the advisability of linking it to an accelerator so as to increase opportunities for research. It was decided to extend the Committee's next meeting to include an information meeting to which several experts from Member States interested in the Sora reactor's research potential would be invited.

### *Dissemination of information*

56. Over 300 experts on *mine safety* from 12 countries attended the information on "firedamp control and improvement of the mine climate" held by the Commission in Luxembourg on 24 and 25 February 1971. Results of the research undertaken with the help of the Community in the last four years were summarized in 27 technical reports and a number of synthesis reports. The programme was concerned mainly with methane presence and emission, prior calculation of firedamp emission, supervision of ventilation and of firedamp capture, and the mine climate. The results shown were found to be significant as regards mine safety, below-ground working conditions and the technical rationalization of mines.

On 18 and 19 February 1971, the Commission took part in the work of the OECD European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) on *nuclear information*. On 22 and 23 February, the Commission was represented at the meeting of

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-1971, Part Two, Sec. 59.

an OECD working party on the study of—inter alia—documentation problems in the field of pollution.

Two experts from the Commission visited the United States on 12 February 1971 to study various American documentation systems, as part of a two-week fact-finding mission. The aim of this visit was to secure an exchange of information on experience gained in US and European documentation systems.

Finally, under the expanded programme for the *utilization of research results*, consultations were begun with the Gesellschaft für Systemengineering und Know-How mbH at Wetzlar. This company has been set up by a large industrial consortium in Germany to centralize the utilization of patents and know-how originating from the various member firms, and in turn to circulate offers from outside firms among those within the consortium.

## ENERGY POLICY

### *State of the energy market in the Community*

57. The Community's overall energy requirements in 1971 will exceed one thousand million tce, according to the annual report, approved by the Commission, on the state of the energy market in 1970 and the outlook for 1971. Trends on the energy market in 1970 point to certain factors making for inflexibility. A sharp rise in domestic demand (9% over 1969) combined with strains on the supply side to bring about an increase in prices.

*Petroleum* plays a leading part in satisfying the Community's energy requirements. It bears the brunt of rising demand and of the effects of market fluctuations, which relative inflexibility on the supply side precludes other sources of energy from absorbing. It is estimated that petroleum products will meet 65% of the Community's requirements in 1971. Strains on the petroleum market during 1970 may be attributed to a number of factors: faced with rising world demand, supplies, which were plentiful in crude oil form, were adversely affected by a relative shortage of transport capacity at the very time when unforeseen events (e.g. the Tapline incident and developments in Libya) cut down availabilities from two sources in the Mediterranean area. These strains are likely to persist for some time and the cost of crude oil, moreover, will probably rise as a result of fresh demands by producer countries. There can thus be no expectation of a return to the very low price levels obtained in 1969.

On the whole, prices of *natural gas* have remained remarkably stable, in contrast with those of coal and petroleum products. One reason for this trend is that supply contracts with large consumers are usually concluded on a long-term basis. In addition, distributors endeavour to apply prices which stimulate consumption appreciably. Finally, the natural gas market, relying as it does almost entirely on resources of Community origin has been less affected than other forms of energy by events influencing the world market. In all the Community countries natural gas will continue to have the highest growth rate in 1971. Output in the Netherlands will exceed 41,000 million m<sup>3</sup>, thus accounting for over 50% of the Community's total output.

Strains in the coking coal market eased off during 1970, mainly because of a certain slowdown of activity in the iron and steel industry. As regards coal for domestic purposes, the price increases recorded in 1970 probably gave a fillip to substitution processes to the detriment of coal as a source of energy.

*Electricity* output in the Community has continued to rise, reaching 587,000 million kWh in 1970, of which 33% was accounted for by oil. Fuel-oil consumption in thermal power plants varies from country to country but has risen considerably, especially in Germany. This partly explains the expanding demand on the fuel-oil market and the resulting strains.

At the end of 1970 *nuclear reactors* in operation within the Community had a net capacity of 3,150 MWe, that of reactors under construction being 8,700 MWe. Although the number of installations in operation did not increase during 1970, those under construction recorded an expansion of 2,000 MWe. No further grid connections are planned for 1971, but the recommissioning of units currently unserviceable will boost output to approximately 21,000 million kWh.

If energy prices remain at their present high level this may give a fillip to investment in nuclear power plants. It is almost certain, however, that in 1975, installed nuclear power will be no more than 12,000 MWe, instead of the planned 17,000 MWe. This setback is due to the reluctance of electricity producers to implement projects foreshadowed in recent years, which in turn was prompted partly by the relatively low prices at which conventional fuels were selling up to early 1970.

The *conclusions* which may be drawn from the foregoing show that the state of the economy in 1969 and 1970, caused a slackening in the downward trend of coal on the Community's internal market over the whole of that period, which led to an almost total depletion of stocks and increased reliance on imported coal. Now that it is being cut back for the long term, coal production is less likely than ever to cope with cyclical fluctuations in demand.

In the petroleum industry, events in 1970 have shown that, while external supplies are satisfactory at the production stage, they are liable to run into bottlenecks at the transportation stage. Although these strains affect only a relatively small proportion of supplies to the Community, they have a marked effect on prices.

On the whole, investments in the energy sector are substantial, both because of the need to invest on a long-term basis and on account of the heavy financing involved. However, it is possible that some capital investment projects will be delayed in view of the present state of the economy, with its inflationary cost increases and high interest rates. Furthermore, consumer price disparities within the Community, due to the differences in the Member States price policies and fiscal provisions, which suggests that compartmentalization in the Community's markets will probably continue. Finally, strains which occurred on the petroleum freight market have emphasised the need for joint action by the Community to increase its security of energy supply.

### *Hydrocarbons*

58. Following the Teheran negotiations between the six Persian Gulf producer countries and the leading oil companies, which resulted in an agreement on 14 February 1971, Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for energy matters, made the following statement in Brussels:

“In regard to the agreement reached between the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf and the major oil companies, the Commission has pleasure announcing that the framework of a medium-term policy has been defined which should permit regular supplies to the Community.

The crude oil price increases which have been or will be decided upon will not disturb the market if the price increase to the consumer is kept within the range of the cost increase and possibly gives rise later on to cost reductions which are passed on to the consumer; in this connection, competition on the energy market plays an important part.

The Commission hopes that a satisfactory agreement can now be reached for supplies from the Mediterranean basin; it should make due allowance for the specific situation of the producer countries and also for the major importance of the Mediterranean basin as a source of supply for the European Community countries.”

## *Euratom supply agency*

### Signature of a uranium-enrichment contract

59. A contract for the supply of enriched uranium to the 770 MW nuclear power plant under construction at Brunsbüttel was signed at Hamburg on 9 February 1971 by the Euratom Supply Agency, Kernkraftwerk Brunsbüttel GmbH (KKB) (a firm set up by the Hamburgische Elektrizitätswerke and Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke) and the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC), represented by the US Mission to the European Communities in Brussels. By the terms of the contract, the USAEC undertakes to enrich, up to 31 December 1990, such quantities of natural uranium as are delivered by the KKB. A total of 1,573,000 kg SWU will be required for the initial and make-up charges. The total cost of separative work will be approximately US \$ 50 million, spread over the period of validity of the contract, i.e. nearly 20 years.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Harmonization of conditions of competition*

60. On 11 February 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation amending a number of provisions of the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social legislation in road transport. The aim of this proposal is to eliminate difficulties which have arisen in implementing the latter regulation. These difficulties are connected in particular with collection and delivery services, carriage by agricultural tractors and some forms of carriage from or to building sites.

Following the institution of advisory committees on social matters in road and inland water transport, the Commission, on 17 February 1971, adopted a decision to set up an Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Railways which will be made up of representatives of the governments, railway undertakings and workers. The Commission will be able to consult this Committee on social problems arising in this sector.<sup>1</sup>

In a letter of 24 November 1970, the Belgian Government submitted for the opinion of the Commission a draft royal decree providing for the compulsory fitting and use of a monitoring device in some road vehicles registered in

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 57, 10 March 1971 and Sec. 19 of this Bulletin.



Belgium. This draft decree is based on the Council regulation of 20 July 1970 on the introduction for a monitoring device for road transport and, in particular on Article 20, which states that each Member State may as a transitional measure, i.e. until the implementation of the regulation on 1 January 1975, make it compulsory to fit and use a monitoring device based on a design which it has approved for domestic use only. In its opinion of 3 February 1971<sup>1</sup> the Commission considered that the royal decree should make it clear that this was a domestic measure for a limited period, taken before the implementation on 1 January 1975 of the Community regulation and authorized as such under Article 20 of this regulation. For this purpose the draft decree should expressly state that monitoring devices fitted and used before this date and which do not correspond to the standards fixed in annex I of the regulation will have to be replaced at the latest by 1 January 1975 for vehicles carrying dangerous goods or by 1 January 1980 for other vehicles. Apart from these comments the Commission issued a favourable Opinion.

The Dutch Government consulted the Commission on a draft decree (Rijttijdenbesluit) concerning the implementation of the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 and the harmonization of certain social legislation in road transport. On 24 February 1971 the Commission issued a favourable Opinion<sup>2</sup> but did, however, make a number of comments, in particular on interruptions of driving, working or waiting time, daily and weekly rest periods and the minimum age and composition of crews. The Commission's comments also refer to some exceptions and exemptions provided for in the draft decree which do not conform with the Council regulation.

### *Transport rates and conditions*

61. The Commission was consulted by the German Government on the draft additional national legislation to implement the Council regulation of 30 July 1968<sup>3</sup> on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between Member States and the Commission regulation of 26 February 1969<sup>4</sup> fixing the conditions and procedures of publication of transport rates and conditions which diverge from the published tariffs, in implementation of Article 9 of the Council regulation of 30 July 1968 mentioned above. The Commission found that this legislation and that already in

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 46, 25 February 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 57, 10 March 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 194, 6 August 1968.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 53, 4 March 1969.

force in Germany form a set of implementing measures which meet the requirements of the regulations in question. On 10 February 1971 it therefore issued a favourable Opinion.

### *Rates for the use of infrastructures*

62. By its regulation of 9 February 1971 the Commission drew up the list of inland waterways of a maritime nature mentioned in Article 3(e) of the Council regulation of 4 June 1970 establishing an accounting system in respect of infrastructure expenditure in transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

On the basis of the Council decision of 21 March 1962<sup>1</sup> establishing in the transport field a procedure of prior examination and consultation for certain provisions which the Member States planned to lay down by law or regulation, the Belgian Government submitted to the Commission the text of a Bill on the navigation charges to be levied on state-administered inland waterways. The aim is to make it possible to increase the relevant charges on the bases and within the limits defined in the Bill. In its Opinion of 22 February 1971<sup>2</sup> the Commission assessed the Belgian Government's plans from the angle of rates charged for the use of infrastructures. It noted the amendment which cancelled Article 1(2) of the text which had been submitted providing for the possibility of varying these rates according to the kind of goods carried. The Commission also noted that the planned legal provisions, although not based explicitly on the rules on rates for infrastructure use, did in fact bring the navigation charges more into line with infrastructure costs. However, it drew the Belgian Government's attention to the fact that if Community legislation were laid down in this field it might prove necessary to adjust the planned arrangements.

The Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in the studies of transport costs held its 25th meeting in Luxembourg on 12 February 1971, when there was an exchange of views on the principle and feasibility of the study to calculate the effects of the possible introduction of a rate for the use of inland waterways on transport costs and the delivered price of goods carried. At a future meeting the Committee will examine the problems of deciding which cases have to be examined and what methods are to be used in carrying out the study.

The Committee of government experts assisting the Commission in coordinating the work of the Member States in connection with the proposal

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* 23, 3 April 1962.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 57, 10 March 1971.

for an initial Council directive on the adjustment of the national systems of commercial vehicle taxation met in Luxembourg on 26 and 27 February 1971. It continued its examination of the results of the surveys submitted by the national delegations on the marginal cost of policing, maintaining and resurfacing roads and of taxes on fuel. It also examined problems of how to take VAT into account in calculating costs and how to determine certain calculating factors for trailers.

### *Consultative Committee on Transport*

63. The working party of the Consultative Committee on Transport instructed to draw up a draft opinion on distortions of conditions of competition in international transport by rail, road and inland waterway within the Community continued its work on 25 and 26 February 1971 in Brussels. In particular it studied the evaluation of the effect of the major distortions noted in international traffic and then agreed the text of a draft opinion covering all the problems on which the Committee had been consulted by the Commission. This draft will be examined by the Committee at a meeting arranged for 22 and 23 April 1971.



64. At its session of 24 and 25 February 1971 the Economic and Social Committee took note of an information report drawn up by its specialized section for transport and dealing with the pilot study on the Paris-Le Havre axis carried out by the Commission; the main purpose of this study was to show in detail the possible solutions for fixing rates for the use of infrastructures; the Council had done no more than give a general outline of these solutions in its decision of 13 May 1965. The Committee decided to submit this study to the Commission and the Council.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See "Economic and Social Committee (Part Two, Ch. IV).

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

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

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

65. Further to its communication of 17 November 1970 regarding the major problems of the organization of the transitional period for the accession of the four applicant countries, the Commission, on 23 February 1971, submitted to the Council a communication "concerning additional measures during the transitional period".

This document presents the Commission's proposals on a batch of problems connected with the movement of goods: the measures that will become necessary with the progressive establishment of the customs union, and in particular the basic tariffs for the reduction of internal duties and approximation towards the CCT, taxes with effect equivalent to import duties, customs duties of a fiscal nature, measures with effect equivalent to quota restrictions, Community transit and free circulation of goods. Finally, the Commission's paper deals with the problem of the safeguard clauses during the transitional period of the enlarged Community.

Under the terms of reference given it by the Conference with the applicant States, the Commission submitted to the Council, on 11 February, a third interim report on the technical adaptations of Community regulations to the situation existing in the enlarged Community, as regards acts falling within the scope of tax law.

Finally, in accordance with the spirit of the statement regarding the Community's internal development made by the Community spokesman on 30 June 1970 at Luxembourg, the delegations of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark were informed, at the Deputies' meetings, of the decisions taken on 9 February 1971 by the Council of the Communities concerning economic and monetary union.

#### United Kingdom

66. At the fourth ministerial meeting on 2 February 1971, the Community's delegation made proposals for transitional measures in the industrial sector, it being understood that final agreement on the points at issue would be subject to an overall settlement of the problems raised by the negotiations.

These proposals envisage, for the dismantling of internal tariff barriers, five reductions of 20%, to take effect on the following dates: 1 April 1973, 1 January 1974, 1 January 1975, 1 January 1976 and 1 January 1977. As regards the approximation of the applicant States' customs duties towards the CCT, the first step should be taken at the time of the second internal reduction, that is, one year after the entry into force of the accession treaties, it being understood that the percentage of the first approximation should be equal to the sum of the internal reductions achieved by that date, namely 40%. Subsequent approximations of the customs duties of the applicants towards the CCT should be of the same magnitude and occur at the same dates as the internal tariff reductions.

At the 12th meeting at deputy level the United Kingdom delegation confirmed that this proposal regarding transitional measures in the industrial sector was acceptable to the United Kingdom.

During this ministerial meeting, the problem of the financing of the enlarged Community was raised. The two delegations noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom accepted the "own resources" system. A number of agreements were also reached as regards certain territories dependent on the United Kingdom, and on independent Commonwealth member states.

The agreement reached on dependent territories concerns Hong Kong and the Franco-British condominium in the New Hebrides. As regards Hong Kong, it was agreed that the inclusion of this territory in the generalized preferences system, subject to certain adjustments, finally settles the case within the context of the accession negotiations. It therefore follows that this solution should be the regime applicable to Hong Kong by all the Member States of the enlarged Community as from the date of accession.

At the same time, following on a joint Franco-British approach, the Community and United Kingdom delegations recorded their agreement to the New Hebrides being added to the list of dependent territories for which the principle of association with the enlarged Community has been accepted, in accordance with the provisions of Part Four of the EEC Treaty.

The agreements reached as regards independent Commonwealth states relate to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (Ngwame) and to certain developing countries in Asia which are members of the Commonwealth.

In the case of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the enlarged Community would make the same offer as that on which the Conference had agreed, at its third ministerial meeting, for the other African Commonwealth states. This offer, however, would be subject to appropriate solutions being found to settle the specific problems raised by the special position of these countries, which are in a customs union with another country. It should be noted that, in accordance with Article 15 of the Yaoundé Convention, the Community has informed the Associated States of what is envisaged in the context of the

negotiations, regarding all Commonwealth countries in Africa at a comparable level of development. The Associated States will therefore be informed, in the same manner and at the appropriate time, regarding Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

As regards developing Commonwealth countries in Asia (Ceylon, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Singapore), the enlarged Community will be disposed to consider with them, and taking into account the scope of the generalized preferences system, any trade problems that might arise, with a view to finding appropriate solutions.

The date of the next ministerial meeting with the United Kingdom was fixed for 16 March 1971.

### **Ireland, Denmark, Norway**

67. At the Deputies' meetings on 17 February 1971, the Community delegation submitted proposals to the Irish and Danish delegations, regarding the timetable for the establishment of the customs union in the industrial sector, along the lines of those already presented to the United Kingdom delegation.

It also informed them of the conclusions already reached by the Community and UK delegations as regards certain Commonwealth countries (and in particular the independent developing countries in Asia and in Africa), the United Kingdom dependent territories and the Franco-British condominium in the New Hebrides.

The ministerial meetings with Ireland and Denmark were fixed for 2 March.

On the invitation of the Norwegian Government, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, made an official visit to Norway from 24 to 27 February 1971, when he had a number of discussions on various problems raised by Norway's application for accession to the Community.<sup>1</sup>

## **RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES**

### ***Turkey***

68. Negotiations were opened between the Commission and Turkey on 5 February 1971 in Brussels for the conclusion of an interim agreement on visible trade. This agreement has been envisaged in order to permit the implementation before the due date of certain trade provisions of the addi-

<sup>1</sup> See "Commission" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

tional protocol to the Association Agreement (protocol signed on 23 November 1970) for which ratification procedures are still going on in the Six and in Turkey. The opening of negotiations was authorized by the Council at its meeting on 1 February 1971.



In its session of 8 to 12 February 1971,<sup>1</sup> the European Parliament passed a resolution on the additional protocol to the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement, covering the transitional stage of association, and on the new financial protocol. In its resolution, the Parliament "approves and supports the provisions adopted in the additional protocol for the transitional stage, and the contents of the new financial protocol". It stresses in particular that "the results of the preparatory stage of the Association are positive both as regards the general aim of strengthening economic relations and as regards the expansion of trade, and justify moving on to the transitional stage". As regards the institutional growth of the association, the Parliament regrets, however, that it has not proved possible to write into the additional protocol any reinforcement of the institutional role and of the powers of the joint EEC-Turkish Parliamentary Committee, bearing in mind the fact that relations between the Community and Turkey will become increasingly close over the coming years.

### *Malta*

69. The terms of the Association Agreement signed between the EEC and Malta on 5 December 1970<sup>2</sup> were approved by the European Parliament at its session of 8 to 12 February 1971. In the resolution adopted, the Parliament expressed its pleasure "at seeing economic relations thus intensified, and over and above them, at the strengthening of political ties between the EEC and a Mediterranean State belonging to the European geographical area", the agreement that has been signed being "a first step on the way to Malta's subsequent accession to the Community".<sup>1</sup>

### *Cyprus*

70. As the Government of Cyprus had asked for talks with the Community with a view to arriving at an arrangement suitable to both sides, the Council, on the basis of a memorandum from the Commission, invited the latter, on 1 February 1971, to open exploratory discussions with the Cypriot authorities and to report back.

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 2-1971, Part Two, sec. 86 and Bulletin 12-1970, Part One, Ch. II.

## *Tunisia and Morocco*

71. Following on the entry into force of a common fisheries policy in the Community, and to avoid disturbing the present flow of imports pending the adoption of the necessary measures, the Commission has decided to maintain the provisional regime for imports applied to fisheries products originating in Tunisia and Morocco until 30 June 1971 at the latest.<sup>1</sup> Similar decisions have been taken by the Commission in favour of other countries associated with the Community.

## *Spain*

72. "In the Commission's view, the conditions for moving on to the second stage of the agreement with Spain concern the development of Spanish structures, on the one hand, and the results obtained in the implementation of the first stage of the agreement, on the other." This is the Commission's reply<sup>2</sup> to a written question put down by ten Socialist members of the European Parliament concerning the Community's relations with Spain. Reaffirming the position it had already taken as regards the countries of Southern Europe, the Commission specifies that "these relations could only take the form of an association properly so called in the case of those countries which enjoy institutions and regimes comparable with those of the founder states. The others could be offered agreements of such nature as to enable the Community to take their subsequent development into account".

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73. In a resolution on "the Community's commercial policy in the Mediterranean basin", carried at its session of 8 to 12 February 1971,<sup>3</sup> the European Parliament "stresses the responsibility and the special obligations which the Community has in the Mediterranean basin by reason of its economic weight and of its belonging to this region, where it is necessary to foster the feeling of genuine solidarity". It considers that the association agreements concluded by the Community with Greece, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco and Malta, the preferential commercial agreements with Spain and Israel, the non-preferential agreements with Lebanon and Yugoslavia, and the negotiations in progress with the United Arab Republic and with Lebanon should both "help to improve the organization of production and of markets and lead to a joint political action by the Six on the basis of a consistent overall doctrine aimed at promoting a development policy and means of action more suitable than the simple commercial instruments that have been used hitherto".

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 27, 3 February 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 17, 20 February 1971.

<sup>3</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).



The Parliament accordingly requested the Commission and the Council on the one hand "to submit to it before the end of 1971 the definition of the aims and instruments of an overall Community policy in the Mediterranean basin" and on the other hand, the Foreign Ministers of the Member States "to continue, within the framework of the consultations on foreign policy already begun in Munich, their work on defining a common policy vis-à-vis countries in the Mediterranean basin".

## RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### *EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT association*

#### The Vice-President of the Malagasy Government visits the Commission

74. On 8 February 1971, during a stay in Brussels, Mr Jacques Rabemananjara, Vice-President of the Malagasy Government responsible for Foreign Affairs and chairman, since 1 January 1971, of the AASM Coordination Council, was received by the Commission. He discussed with President Malfatti and Mr Deniau a number of issues concerning the AASM as a whole. He stressed the interests of the Association in the light of possible enlargement of the Communities, and preparations for the next meeting of the Association Council (Tananarive—22 April 1971). He also mentioned the prospects for the implementation of the system of generalized preferences for finished and semi-finished products from developing countries. Another part of the talks dealt with Madagascar's development problems, in the setting of the new Yaoundé Convention. On the same day Mr Rabemananjara visited the Council of the European Communities, where he was received by Mr Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister and President-in-office of the Council.

#### Mr J-F. Deniau in Ivory Coast

75. On the invitation of Mr Félix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast Republic, Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, visited Ivory Coast from 23 to 27 February 1971. He discussed the position and prospects of the EEC-AASM Association with the President of the Republic and with members of the Government and toured several regions in the interior, where major projects are to be carried out with Community assistance.

## Trade between the AASM and the Community and the more important countries outside the Community

76. In answer to a written question put down by Mr Dewulf (Belgium, Christian Democrat), member of the European Parliament, on the development of trade between the AASM and the Community and the other leading industrialized countries, the Commission states that "from 1958, the year of entry into force of the Treaty of Rome, and thus of the association between the EEC and the countries that subsequently became the AASM, and 1969, Community imports from these States rose from \$913 million to 1 717 million. They have thus grown by 88% in eleven years. Community exports to these countries have developed less favourably; they rose from \$713 million to 1 117 million, the increase therefore being no more than 57%".<sup>1</sup>

In its reply the Commission shows that the breakdown of imports from the AASM was as follows in 1958: food products 37%, raw materials 45%, manufactured goods 16% and miscellaneous 2%. This breakdown has altered appreciably in the course of eleven years: "in 1969 food products were only 29% of the total and raw materials 36%, while manufactured goods amounted to 32%. It should, however, be noted that, in accordance with statistical and customs classification, this last category of products includes metals, and in particular copper, which alone accounts for more than a quarter of the Community's imports from the AASM".

As regards the principal non-member countries, and in the first place the United States, the Commission observes that "while the volume of American imports has made only limited progress from 1958 to 1969 (17% in eleven years), it should be borne in mind that 1969 was a particularly bad year. In 1968 United States purchases amounted to over \$230 million, an increase of 56% by comparison with 1958, though this was less than the increase in EEC purchases. On the other hand, United States exports to the AASM nearly doubled from 1958 to 1969".

The volume of trade between the AASM and the United Kingdom expanded considerably but in absolute values the quantities involved were lower. British imports increased more than fivefold in eleven years. On the other side of the balance-sheet the growth in exports from the United Kingdom was decidedly smaller though, at 71%, the rate of increase was higher than that for Community exports.

Finally, the volume of trade between the Associated African States and Madagascar and Japan was small in 1958, "but that country has since taken an important place in the list of the AASM's trading partners, ahead of the EFTA countries as a whole (excluding the United Kingdom). In 1969 the volume of its exports to the AASM overtook that of British exports", states the Commission's reply to the Belgian member of Parliament.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 17, 20 February 1971.

## System applicable to the import of certain products originating in the AASM and OCT

77. At its meeting of 1 February 1971 the Council finalized and issued the set of rules regarding the system applicable to unmanufactured tobacco originating in the AASM and OCT. This text, which envisages complete exemption from import duties, had already been adopted by the Council on 14/15 December 1970.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, the Council issued another set of rules on special measures for maize from these same States or territories imported into the French Overseas *Départements*.<sup>1</sup>

Furthermore, the import system applied by the Member States, as of 31 January 1971 to fisheries products from the AASM and OCT will remain in force until the Community establishes a new system for these products, and at the latest until 30 June 1971.<sup>2</sup> This measure has been taken following the establishment of a common market organization for the fisheries sector, so as to avoid any break of continuity in trade in these products with the AASM or the OCT. Similar arrangements have been instituted in favour of other States associated with the Community.

Still in the context of the Community's relations with the AASM and OCT, the Council—at its meeting of 15/16 February 1971—finalized and issued a decision regarding the allocation of an additional sum (1 000 000 units of account)—to the Fund for the implementation of special arrangements applicable to oleaginous products originating in the AASM or OCT. This decision had been the subject of a recommendation by the Commission to the Council.

## European Development Fund

### Visits, meetings and missions

78. On 1 February 1971 a delegation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was received at the EDF for an exchange of information and coordination of aid as regards investment projects now under study in various African States associated with the Community.

On 17 February 1971 a delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo had discussions with the EDF regarding projects that might be financed out of the resources of the third Fund.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 29, 5 February 1971 and Bulletin 2-1971, Part Two, sec. 93.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 27, 3 February 1971.

Missions for the inspection of projects being carried out, and for the finalization of others under study, were sent to Togo, Upper Volta, Chad, Senegal and Surinam.

Finally, the Commission's Director-General of Development Aid made official visits to Senegal from 16 to 19 February 1971, to Mali from 19 to 23 February and to Upper Volta from 24 to 27 February.

### Training, in-stage periods and seminars

79. From 2 to 5 February 1971 a seminar on EEC/AASM problems brought together in Brussels and Luxembourg 16 Antilles and Surinam students resident in the Netherlands and 40 students from non-associated African states resident in Britain.

From 15 to 20 February 1971 a "seminar for further study" was held at Monteporzio Catone (Italy). It brought together 14 students from the AASM, enrolled at the Institut international d'Administration publique (IIAP/France) and five from the AASM studying at the Faculté universitaire catholique de Mons (FUCAM) and at the Institut catholique des hautes études commerciales (ICHEC) in Brussels. This seminar was for a limited number of students selected from those who had already taken part in a seminar. The aim of this further study was to examine European integration—with special reference to the goals attained by the Six in the course of the various stages already completed or to be completed, and their links with the AASM Association and the various aspects of the Association Agreement, spending one day each on the specific problems of the European Development Fund, trade between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar, the problems of industrialization in the AASM, and, finally, the action of the European Investment Bank.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *Austria*

80. The negotiations on an interim agreement between Austria and the Community, which opened in Brussels on 25 and 26 November 1970,<sup>1</sup> continued on 17 February 1971. In this second stage the results of the talks between experts on certain problems in connection with industry and agriculture were discussed in detail. It has already been possible to agree on the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-1971, Part Two, sec. 80.

draft text regarding certain sectors, while others require more detailed consideration. The two delegations agreed to resume negotiations as soon as possible, when the necessary preparatory work has been completed.

### *Latin America*

81. On 19 February 1971 the Commission handed to the Council a communication on relations between the European Communities and the "Andean Group", following the visit paid by Mr Valencia Jaramillo, in his capacity as President of the Commission of the "Andean Group" to the President of the European Commission, on 11 November 1970,<sup>1</sup> when Mr Valencia Jaramillo mentioned the intention of the countries in this group (Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia) to develop their relations with the Community. He proposed, in particular, the establishment of a joint commission and the launching of technical assistance to regional integration in the Andean Group. In its memorandum to the Council on relations with the countries of Latin America dated 29 July 1969 the Commission has already stressed the advisability of establishing closer links with the South American regional groupings. With Mr Valencia Jaramillo's visit, one of these regional groupings has, for the first time, officially expressed the wish to have institutionalized relations with the European Communities. The resolution annexed to the "Buenos Aires Declaration" contains a similar wish, which, in the view of the Latin American countries, should be examined speedily in the spirit of the declaration.

In December 1970 the Council considered among possibilities for practical action by the Communities in favour of Latin America, the adoption of more specifically Community projects, particularly in fields where the Commission as such has definite experience, for instance as regards regional economic integration. The Commission believes that the request from the Andean Group countries is worthy of favourable consideration. On the one hand, it fulfils the conditions stipulated by the Council for granting Community aid, and, on the other, such action by the Communities would make a constructive and effective contribution to the development of this region.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

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

#### Common arrangements for exports

82. Acting on a Commission proposal, the Council, on 1 February 1971, issued a regulation<sup>2</sup> deleting certain products from the list appended to the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-1971, Part Two, sec. 84.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 28, 4 February 1971.

regulation of 20 December 1969 establishing a common system for exports (first instalment).

### **Export credit insurance**

83. On 1 February 1971 the Council adopted a directive on the harmonization of essential provisions as regards guarantees for short-term transactions (political risks) involving public and private buyers.<sup>1</sup> After the adoption by the Council of joint policies for medium-term suppliers' credits, harmonization of short-term credit (maximum two years) was the next step required.

The new text approved by the Council shows one essential difference from the directives previously issued; the Commission did not think it worth while to draw up the complete text of a policy, but merely put forward certain basic principles which will have to be respected by the Member States, under its supervision, with the assistance of the Advisory Committee on Export Credit Insurance. It should be remembered, however, that the directive will only take effect when satisfactory solutions have been found as regards exchange guarantees, guarantees against rising costs, and in the matter of financial credit.

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

84. Also on 1 February 1971 the Council issued a decision authorizing the tacit renewal or the maintenance of certain treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation, and similar instruments, concluded between Member States and countries outside the Community.<sup>2</sup> By approving this new decision, which follows that of 13 October 1970,<sup>3</sup> the Council has now extended until 31 December 1972 all instruments of this type concluded by Member States with non-member countries.

On 15 February the Council further authorized Italy to open negotiations with the USSR for a commercial protocol for 1971. It also authorized France, on 22 February, to negotiate with Hungary on a commercial protocol for 1971. On 23 February, Italy received permission to sign a protocol for the same year with Bulgaria.

### **Defence against dumping, premiums and subsidies**

85. On 5 November 1970 the Commission published in the official gazette a notice of institution of an examination procedure (pursuant to the Council

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* L 36, 13 February 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 31, 8 February 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 231, 20 October 1970.

regulation of 5 April 1968) as regards certain types of sisal packing string exported by Cuba.<sup>1</sup> In the course of the inquiry, the Commission obtained from the exporters of the products involved satisfactory guarantees enabling it to waive the possible introduction of defensive measures. It accordingly decided to drop the case.<sup>2</sup>

### *Special commercial policy measures*

#### Cotton textiles

86. By a decision of 1 February 1971 the Council concluded agreements on trade in cotton textiles, on behalf of the European Economic Community, with India, the United Arab Republic, China and Pakistan;<sup>3</sup> a similar agreement was concluded with Koorea on 16 February 1971.<sup>4</sup> These agreements, negotiated by the Commission as part of the renewal of the Long-term Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, replace the former bilateral agreements in force until 31 December 1970. They envisage wider access to the Community market for cotton products, within agreed ceilings, and the suspension during their period of validity of the import restrictions now existing in some Member States of the Community.

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87. At its session of 8-12 February 1971, the European Parliament passed a resolution concerning "certain transitional measures for the progressive uniformization of agreements regarding the commercial relations of Member States with non-member countries". The Parliament approved, subject to certain amendments, the draft decision submitted to it and hoped "that no further transitional measures will be taken, but that existing bilateral agreements will be systematically replaced by Community agreements, in accordance with the decisions of principle taken by the Council on 9 October 1961". The resolution further declared that the Parliament "has considerable doubts regarding the political will and the technical feasibility of substituting Community agreements for the bilateral agreements which expire on 31 December 1971, and expects of the Council and Commission of the European Communities a convincing explanation regarding this matter".<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin No. 12-1970, Part Two, sec. 97.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 10, 4 February 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 43, 22 February 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 55, 8 March 1971.

<sup>5</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

## COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

88. The considerable rise recorded since 1968 in the general level of prices of the chief raw materials came to an end early in 1970 and has since been replaced by a downward trend. Going hand in hand with general excess capacity, the slowdown in world business which was noted last year, and especially the American recession, further aggravated by the strike in the automobile industry, provoked a substantial fall-off in prices for the main non-ferrous metals, such as copper, lead and zinc. Thus, on the London market, prices of copper and lead for immediate delivery were respectively 40% and 22% below their December 1969 levels in December 1970. As the Commission observes,<sup>1</sup> this considerable decline cancelled out the higher prices for the main agricultural products, such as grain, vegetable oils and fats and sugar.

The very lively demand from Western Europe and the United States, rising costs and the inadequacy of supplies caused a considerable increase in prices of petroleum products. In September 1970 a number of African oil-producing countries stepped up the rates used as a basis in computing the royalties paid by oil firms. In November the Persian Gulf countries followed suit. Moreover, the growing demand for sea transport has caused a considerable increase in petroleum freight.

### Cereals

89. The negotiations in Geneva from 18 January to 20 February 1971 on a new International Wheat Agreement, did not have the results hoped for by the Community, which looked forward to an agreement including machinery to stabilize world market prices. The Wheat Trade Convention, which is part of the international agreement just negotiated, no longer includes price mechanisms, nor the quantitative rights and obligations linked with them.

There are two basic reasons for this outcome: the fact that the United States and Canada could not find an agreed formula on the choice of the reference wheat (basis of the structure of a price scale for the various grades of wheat) and above all the fact that the US delegation proposed fixing the minimum price level at \$1.55 per bushel fob— Great Lakes (as against \$1.88 per bushel in the 1967 Convention and \$1.73, the lowest world market price during the operation of the 1967 Convention).

It was under these conditions that a Convention without a price mechanism was negotiated. However, in addition to administrative provisions this

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<sup>1</sup> "Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community" 1-1971.



Convention includes two new departures which involve a minimum of international cooperation:

- (i) The establishment of an "advisory subcommittee on the market situation", whose task, in the event of an existing or imminent situation of instability on the market, will be to analyse the situation and assist the Executive Committee and the Council in their search for mutually acceptable solutions.
- (ii) The mandate given the International Wheat Council to determine when a new negotiation on prices and on rights and obligations would seem to have a chance of success.

The 1971 International Wheat Agreement further includes a three-year Food Aid Convention which takes over in broad outline the terms of the 1967 Convention.

The new International Wheat Agreement has been submitted to the Council of the European Communities for conclusion.

## Coffee

90. The Commission took part in the 18th session of the International Coffee Council (London, 10-13 February 1971) called at the request of the majority of producing countries to consider the state of the market. These countries felt that the measures taken by the Council in August 1970 as regards prices and quotas for the 1970/1971 coffee year, starting on 1 October 1970, had not proved entirely satisfactory, in view of the recent downward trend in prices for certain categories. The consumer countries generally expressed a contrary opinion, but nevertheless agreed, on the initiative of one among them, to speed up the arrangements established in August 1970 for the reduction of quotas in times of falling prices. The resolution approved by the Council without a vote should first of all allow readjustment of the prices of a category of coffee whose official price does not coincide with the real price, then a substantial reduction in export quotas, calculated to check the downward trend in other categories.

## Tin

91. On 17 and 18 February 1971 the first meeting of the Interim Committee for the Fourth International Tin Agreement was held in London. The task of this committee, set up by a decision of the Council of the Third Agreement, is to deal with problems in connection with the establishment of the new agreement. The Community as such participated in its work, on the basis of the rights given to it by Article 50 of the Agreement. It had not originally

been invited, because the Committee was open to the "countries having signed the Fourth International Tin Agreement". The Community's participation was the result of an intervention by France which, as soon as the session opened, pointed out that the term "participation" as used in Article 50 included the work entrusted to the Interim Committee and therefore required the presence of the Community. This request was unanimously accepted by the countries taking part. The Interim Committee has set up two subcommittees (on administration and for buffer stocks) on which the Community also sits.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *Generalized preferences*

92. At its meeting of 1 February 1971 the Council—working on the conclusions submitted by the Permanent Representatives—manifested its determination to take a decision at the end of March 1971, on the basis of the proposal which the Commission intends to present before that date, concerning the whole Community offer as regards generalized preferences in favour of manufactured and semi-finished products from developing countries and the date when this offer is to be implemented. The Council hoped that generalized preferences in favour of developing countries would take effect as early as possible.

### *Food aid*

93. The Community's decision in November to grant emergency aid to Pakistan<sup>1</sup>—implemented forthwith by means of an airlift—was the subject of two legal acts of the Council, meeting on 8 and 9 February 1971, when it officially authorized the signature by the Commission of an agreement for the supply of non-durum wheat as emergency aid to Pakistan, and of a second agreement, with the International Committee of the Red Cross for the delivery of 200 tons of broth and 1 000 tons of soup as food aid to the disaster victims of East Pakistan.

## THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development*

94. Mr Emile van Lennep, Secretary-General of OECD, together with Mr Gérard Eldin, Assistant Secretary-General, and several of his colleagues,

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 1-1971, Part Two, sec. 91.

called on the Commission on 16 February 1971. A working meeting, chaired by President Malfatti, and in which Vice-President Barre and Mr Deniau, Mr Spinelli and Mr Dahrendorf also took part, was held on this occasion.

The main problems discussed were those relating to trade, economic and monetary policy and the environment. Mr Deniau also gave an outline of the current negotiations with States applying for membership.

## THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

95. On 1 February 1971 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Chaidir Anwar Sani (Indonesia), who handed them his letters of credence as Head of his country's Mission to the European Economic Community (EEC).

On the same day the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received T.E. Ambassadors James C. Langley (Canada), Messaoud Ait Chaalal (Algeria) and Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia), who handed them their letters of credence as Heads of their countries' Missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

The new Ambassadors succeed T.E.R.B.I.N. Djajadiningrat (Indonesia), Paul Tremblay (Canada), Boualem Bessaih (Algeria) and Malmoud Mestiri (Tunisia) who have been called to other duties.

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### *February session*

The European Parliament met in Strasbourg from 8 to 12 February.<sup>1</sup> Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, presented the General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1970 and made a statement on the Commission's work programme for 1971. The members then went on to debate economic and monetary union, after the President-in-office of the Council, Mr de Lipkowski, had replied to an oral question on the subject. The Parliament defined the general principles to be applied to directives on agricultural reform, delivered several Opinions on texts concerning agricultural policy and approved the broad lines of the Commission's memorandum on the Community's industrial policy.

The President-in-office replied to two oral questions with debate on research and development policy and on the Community's regional policy. The Parliament also discussed the Community's relations with Mediterranean countries, approved a decision on the uniformization of trade agreements between Member States and non-member countries and adopted the amended Community budget for 1971. Finally, it examined the state of implementation of directives on freedom of establishment and gave its approval to a directive doing away with "green insurance card" controls at internal Community frontiers.<sup>2</sup>

The Parliament validated the mandates of Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli (Left Independent, Italy), nominated on 28 January by the Italian Senate to replace Mr Parri after his resignation, and of Mr Arndt (Socialist, Germany), nominated by the Bundestag on 2 February to replace Mr Hein, deceased.

#### The Commission's work programme and economic and monetary union

##### *General report and work programme of the Commission (10 and 11 February)*

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission of the European Communities, began his statement by stressing the fundamental importance, for the Community's future, of the Council decisions of 9 February on the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union. These decisions showed that the

<sup>1</sup> For the full text of resolutions passed by the Parliament at this session, see *Journal officiel* C 19, 1 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> This account is based on the French edition of "Informations" published by the European Parliament.

objectives the Commission had set itself, namely the establishment in the next decade of a Community capable of ensuring intense development within its borders, with full employment and stability and an end to sectoral and regional imbalances—while contributing to international economic and monetary cooperation—were possible and realistic and opened the way to closer political cohesion.

President Malfatti presented the Fourth General Report on the Activities of the Communities (for 1970), which had been lodged with the Parliament on the same day, as required by the Treaties. He stressed that a good part of the past year had been devoted to achieving the objectives set out in the communiqué of the Summit Conference of December 1969. The “spirit of the Hague”, the emblem of the new-found political will of the Six, had made it possible to bring a number of projects to fruition and attain targets to which the Commission had long been pointing.

Mr Malfatti went on to list the various items of the 1971 programme for Community activity in all fields covered by the Treaties. Two major matters were dominant: the membership negotiations and the launching of economic and monetary cooperation. He brought to the Parliament’s notice the main proposals to be submitted and details of the work to be undertaken by the Commission, in particular on the implementation of the new Social Fund, nature conservation, structural and social reform of farming, the speeding-up of tax harmonization, the adoption of a point policy on research and technology, more work on security of energy supplies, the need for harmonious development of the regions, the achievement of the common commercial policy, the launching of a Community policy for cooperation in development, and endeavours to improve relations with the USA, Japan and the East bloc countries.

In striving for these ends the Commission would make use of its right to initiate and propose, said Mr Malfatti. The Rome Treaties had made the Commission an autonomous Community institution independent of the Council and one in which the European Parliament must put its trust. The President of the Commission concluded that the progress made in the building of the new Europe carried the seed of deep and complex changes in the realities of the continent; the first steps along the road to political cooperation were also an expression of this dynamism.

#### *Economic and monetary union* (11 February)

In an oral question to the Council with debate (No. 15/70), the Economic Affairs Committee of the European Parliament had expressed its concern at the lack of decisions by the Council, at its meetings in December 1970, on the achievement of economic and monetary union and asked when the necessary decisions might be expected. These were taken on 8 and 9 Febru-

ary 1971, on the eve of the debate on the oral question. Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), Chairman of the Committee, presenting the question, expressed his feelings on texts which in his opinion were a string of declarations of intent full of empty phrases.

Mr de Lipkowski, the President-in-office of the Council, said they must not underestimate the importance of an agreement which marked a great step forward for the future of the Common Market and gave an indication of what the Council's decision covered, namely the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union, more thorough coordination of Member States' short-term economic policies, greater cooperation between the Central Banks of the Member States, the provision of machinery for medium-term financial assistance and the adoption of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. It had been possible to launch a phase as important as this in the building of our new Europe, Mr de Lipkowski concluded, because political will had been married to pragmatism.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, expressed his pleasure at the results achieved by the Council and stressed their importance as an expression of political commitment. From now on, sights were fixed on a definite horizon, principles were clearly defined and the lines of advance chosen. The Community could tread the road towards economic and monetary union with determination, confidence and hope.

The Parliament then went on to a joint debate on the Commission's future work programme and the oral question on economic and monetary union.

Mr Lückner, (Germany), chairman of the Christian Democrat group, doubted whether the Council's decision on economic and monetary union was an irreversible one for the future of the Community. The reason for the "prudence clause" was that the Member States were not ready to face up to all the consequences of the "Werner Plan". Action must be planned in such a way, he went on, that there was not too great a time-lag between the expression of political will and its application. Mr Kriedemann (Germany), on behalf of the Socialist group, dwelt on the necessary independence of the European Commission, which was a political institution.

Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), chairman of the Liberal and allied group, welcomed the Council's decisions with all the greater pleasure since a certain amount of pessimism was in the air. The decisions taken had made it possible to "get the train started", and the substance was far more important than the procedural details. He emphasized how indispensable it was to transfer powers from national parliaments. Speaking for the UDE group, Mr Bousquet (France) analysed the various Council decisions; he stressed their importance and gave them his approval. He went on to speak of the negotiations with Great Britain, calling attention to the problem of the finan-

cial burdens and the sterling balances. In the opinion of Mr Boersma (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), the Council decisions might indeed contain a lot of hot air, but it must be admitted that they were also laced with phrases which left no doubt of the will to reach concrete Community results. Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) found that the Werner Plan had been amputated of everything relating to political union and there was therefore no call for exaggerated enthusiasm.

Mr van Amelsvoort (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) to a certain extent shared the disappointment felt by some with the Council's decisions. But he had confidence in the internal driving force which must continue to inspire the Community. Mr Löhr (Christian Democrat, Germany) considered it to the good that part of the Werner Plan had been accepted. But the legal foundation of the economic and monetary union was rather shaky. Mr Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) expressed concern about the place the Parliament will have in the decisions to be taken.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, said that Europe had gone over from the stage of national to that of supranational responsibility. In his view, there was no "guillotine" threatening economic and monetary union. But they could run up against an obstacle if all policies were not harmonized in the various sectors defined by the Treaties.

At the close of the discussions, the President, Mr Scelba, underlined the importance of the debate on the Community's future work, which enabled the Parliament to participate more actively in the framing of Community policy.

## Agricultural policy

### *Directives and regulation on the reform of agriculture* (10 and 11 February)

After publishing its "Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the EEC", the Commission incorporated part of its recommendations in five proposals for directives and one proposal for a regulation.<sup>1</sup> The European Parliament, consulted by the Council, discussed these texts on the basis of an interim report presented for the Committee on Agriculture by Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), as chief rapporteur, and Mr Baas (Liberal, Netherlands), Mr Briot (UDE, France), Mr Vetrone (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), as rapporteurs.

The Committee on Agriculture did not suggest any amendments, since the proposed texts still have to be finalized and recast. It reserved the right to render a formal and detailed opinion on each one later. However, it did enunciate a number of general principles and asked the Council to adopt a

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 6-1970, Part One, Ch. II.

definite position without delay on the proposed texts at the same time as they fixed farm prices. The Committee regarded the measures proposed as a considerable contribution to the reform of European farm structures, but they could not be thought of otherwise than as indissolubly bound up with price and regional policies.

Mr Cointat, the President-in-office of the Council and French Minister of Agriculture, opened the discussions by recalling the three principles underlying the common agricultural policy, namely a single market between the Six, Community preference, and Community financial responsibility. Speaking for himself, Mr Cointat stressed the need for graduated solutions that could be applied with flexibility, as required by the features of each region. The Community, he went on, must have a reasonable and coherent policy that would ensure that every farmer had a fair chance at the starting-post. The energetic had to be favoured and the laggards encouraged to do better.

Mr Boscary-Monsservin (Liberal, France), chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, echoed the ever-increasing anxiety of farmers over the lack of decision shown by the Commission and the Council. The Council must not delay in fixing the directing lines of its agricultural policy for the next few years, and solving the problem of prices and their gradation. Farms which could become profitable had to be encouraged and a solution found for the social problem facing the others.

Mr Richarts, the chief rapporteur, and Mr Baas, Mr Briot, Mr Vetrone and Mr Vredeling, the rapporteurs, voiced the comments of the Committee on Agriculture on the various proposals being discussed.

Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the European Commission, stressed the close connection between price and structure policies. The Commission had requested the Council to take an overall decision. Mr Mansholt was in agreement with the broad lines of the proposal for a resolution from the Committee on Agriculture and pointed to the need for great flexibility in the implementation of the Commission's proposed measures. He went on to give more detailed information on compensation for those leaving the land, standards for farms to be developed, regional disparities, retirement of older persons, and agricultural financing, and concluded by saying that they had "to put the engine into reverse" in their overall thinking on the agricultural problem.

With some reservations Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy), on behalf of the Economic Affairs Committee, Mr van der Ploeg (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), for the Social Affairs and Health Protection Committee, and Mr Offroy (UDE, France), substituting for Mr Cointat and speaking for the Committee for Finance and Budgets, were generally in favour of the guiding lines of the proposals for agricultural reform. The Economic Affairs Committee laid weight on regional policy and the Social Affairs Committee



made a number of reservations and proposals for amendments. The Committee for Finance and Budgets put forward suggestions for financial savings by the Community, which should not, however, involve the risk of reducing the effectiveness of the measures proposed.

Mr Dewulf (Christian Democrat, Belgium), Mr Dröscher (Socialist, Germany), Mr Blondelle (Liberal, France) and Mr Triboulet (UDE, France), for their political groups, approved, with varying reservations, the proposals for agricultural reform and the resolution put forward by the Committee on Agriculture. Mr Dewulf thought they were seeing a first approach to problems of structure, which, above all else, must take account of the human factor and constitute a genuine European commitment. Mr Dröscher stressed the idea of Community solidarity, which was the foundation of structures policy, and the need to help those who would feel the effects of the restructuring process. Mr Blondelle laid particular weight on the human aspect of the reform of structures; it could mean the greatest hope for the younger generation but also the greatest amount of suffering for their elders. In concluding, Mr Blondelle drew attention to the fact that the proposals before them would not solve the problem of surpluses nor bring any big reduction in production prices, and he queried whether industry was capable of absorbing the manpower that would leave the land. The chairman of the UDE group, Mr Triboulet, stressed the importance of prices policy, for which a structures policy was no substitute and which had to provide real guidance on what should be produced and a fair return on farmers' labour. He also asked that no ceiling be fixed for social expenditure in agriculture.

Mr Cipolla (Italy), on behalf of the Communist members, was opposed to the proposed directives and resolution, because they would aggravate the flight from the land. The organization of the market and prices should be looked at again, and there would have to be an end to economic Malthusianism in farming. In conclusion he called for the abolition of tenant farming, a "retrograde" form of agriculture.

Mr Zaccari (Christian Democrat, Italy) wanted to see up-hill farming aided. Mr Liogier (UDE, France) was of the opinion that farming must not be divorced from the general economic context and the least favoured farms and regions must not be left out of account. He was opposed to the proposals before them, which would mean the disappearance of the small family holding. Mr Klinker (Christian Democrat, Germany) called attention to the effects of inflation on farm incomes. Mrs Orth (Socialist, Germany) wanted better conditions for farmers' wives. Mr Boano (Christian Democrat, Italy) was concerned about the coordination of the measures provided for in the various directives. Mr Bermani (Socialist, Italy) said he would abstain when the vote was taken on the directives, which did not mean any real and full reform of structures. He also raised the question of tenant farming. Mr Brouwer

(Christian Democrat, Netherlands) said agriculture was a problem calling for overall examination.

Replying to the various speakers, Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, acknowledged the importance of individual social problems; it was important, however, not to lose sight of the great practical problem of the reform of farming in Europe.

After rejecting a number of amendments submitted by Mr Cipolla, the Parliament heard Mr Dulin (Liberal, France) give the reasons for his vote; he called for an employment policy to ensure work for young men and women leaving the land and drew attention to the situation of low-income farmers.

Winding up the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution in which it recalled that the common agricultural policy had not achieved the Treaty objectives, laid down a number of general principles, and set out some guiding ideas on each of the Commission's proposals.

#### *The pigmeat market (12 February)*

On the basis of a report by Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) for the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament formulated an Opinion in favour of a regulation amending provisions relative to intervention measures on the pigmeat market. It wanted these provisions implemented in such a way as to avoid any distortion of competition on the market. Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the regulation would help them to obtain better regionalization of prices, but for the time being it was only a trial balloon, because the problem was a very delicate one.

#### *Changes in aid to milk production in Luxembourg (12 February)*

Following a report presented by Mr Dulin (Liberal, France) for the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament rendered an Opinion agreeing to a decision authorizing the Luxembourg Government to grant assistance to milk production until the next milk year, 1970/1971.

#### *Common trading arrangements for ovalbumin and lactalbumin (8 February)*

The Parliament gave its approval to an addition to the regulation on the common arrangements in order to make possible the subsequent adoption of marketing standards for these two products. Mr Estève (UDE, France) reported on this matter for the Committee on Agriculture.

## Industrial policy (9 and 10 February)

The Parliament debated an interim report presented by Mr Springorum (Christian Democrat, Germany) for the Economic Affairs Committee on the Commission's memorandum to the Council on Community industrial policy. The rapporteur stressed the importance of the memorandum in the general context of current endeavours to strengthen the Communities and studied the contents of several chapters on the position of Community industry, the means of improving its productive capacity and, finally, its ability to compete and its solidarity in social affairs. The Committee's comments were summarized in a resolution which also took into account the various views put forward by other Committees concerned.

Speaking for the Socialist group, Mr Wolfram (Germany) wanted industrial policy to remain an integral part of economic policy and stressed the importance of promoting research and the social aspects of industrial policy and of mergers and concentrations. Mr Bersani (Italy), speaking for the Christian Democrat group, was in favour of defining a Community industrial strategy aimed at a more humane social order. The social effects of this policy, which must also go hand in hand with a regional policy, must not be lost sight of.

Mr Cousté (France), for the UDE group, stressed the importance of unifying the legal, fiscal and financial setting, and called for restructuring of firms, guidelines for social changes, and technological adaptations. He went on to set out the three basic principles of European industrial policy: firms must profit fully from the market's new dimension; industrial policy was not a policy for growth industries or those declining; it was a policy for the whole spectrum of industry, which must be defined and applied in the light of a free market economy. Mr Biaggi (Italy) said that for the Liberal and allied group, industrial policy must be based on the principle of liberty in progress; he stressed the need for social and fiscal harmonization; the Community's main task was to lay down rules for "good conduct" in economic matters.

Mr Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) spoke particularly of town and country planning and the conservation of the environment. Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) was against the Commission's memorandum; it did not contain any valid solution for the problems of the development of Community industry. Mr Califice (Christian Democrat, Belgium) dwelt on social policy, which had to be taken into consideration in any formulation of industrial policy. They had to prepare a new race of men and create an original civilization. In the view of Mr Bousquet (UDE, France), industrial growth and the strengthening of the Community were closely bound up with each other. To catch up on the USA and Japan, the Community had to bring to bear all the possibilities and resources of a large-scale market. Mr van Offelen (Liberal, Belgium) called for coordination between the Six of the policy of welcoming all possible investments with a view to the highest level of competition between firms.

Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, spoke of the three principles underlying the Commission's work, namely the gradual removal of obstacles still hampering the development of European firms—the Community, as a great trading power, could not accept protectionism in any form and therefore a dam must be raised against the threatening protectionist wave. Industrial growth must take account of the needs of the whole of society: consequences for the regions, for employment and for the protection of the natural environment. In conclusion, Mr Spinelli said the Community was determined to find firm solutions for all the problems posed by the formulation and launching of a genuine Community policy for industry.

At the conclusion of its debate, the Parliament passed a resolution, approved by the four political groups, laying down certain principles which the Commission must take into consideration in drawing up its proposals.

### Scientific and technical research and development policy (11 February)

The Parliament discussed an oral question to the Council with debate (No. 16/70) submitted by Mr Hougardy (Belgium) for the Liberal and allied group. Mr Hougardy wished to know what steps the Council envisaged to put an end to the stagnation in research and development and the lack of decisions on structures. He also asked the Council to give its opinion on the setting up of a European committee and a European research and development agency.

Submitting the question to the Parliament, Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), chairman of the Liberal and allied group, sketched the background of the Euratom crisis and said that his group was in favour of the Commission's proposals for the restructuring of Euratom and, in particular, for greater autonomy for the Joint Research Centre.

Mr de Lipkowski, the President-in-office, replied for the Council, which was continuing its study of the proposals to make the running of the Joint Research Centre more efficient and give greater flexibility to the formulation and execution of Euratom research programmes. Agreements had already been reached on making the Joint Centre more autonomous. Examination of the other matters was continuing and the Council was awaiting the Parliament's Opinion on the Commission proposals for an overall Community scientific and technological research and development programme. Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, furnished some information on the current reforms at the Joint Centre and hoped that the Council would reach an early agreement to set up the research bodies proposed by the Commission.

Mr Noè (Italy), speaking for the Christian Democrat group, dwelt on the importance of the Joint Research Centre, which should be the decision-making body for research questions. Speaking for the Socialist group,

Mr Oele (Netherlands) wanted a beginning made by the establishment of priorities; the most urgent question was the multiannual programme and he urged the Council to lose no time in laying down its general policy on research.

### Regional policy (11 February)

The Economic Affairs Committee tabled an oral question with debate (No. 13/70), asking the Council whether there would not be considerable delay in achieving economic union if the means of action in the field of regional development, which the Commission had asked for a year ago, were granted only after a time-consuming procedure of study and deliberation in the organs of the Council. The Committee also inquired why the Council considered that the future regional development committee should be subordinate to it rather than to the Commission. Mr Mitterdorfer (Christian Democrat, Italy), who put the question, stressed the need of working out a structural policy at Community level.

In his reply Mr de Lipkowski, President-in-office of the Council, said that the Commission's proposal for a decision on Community means of action in the regional development field had been and was being thoroughly examined by the Council, which would take important steps in the near future, as it was convinced of the need to launch a regional policy at Community level. To achieve economic and monetary union and maintain its stability, there had to be balanced development of the different geographical areas of the Community, Mr de Lipkowski went on, stressing the magnitude and novelty of the problems thrown up by a European regional policy. What the powers and statutes of the regional development committee would be, was still an entirely open question.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the Council, with its approval of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme and its resolution on economic and monetary union, had already adopted positions of principle on coordination of Member States' regional policies, on Community responsibility for regional problems of joint interest, and also on the need for balanced development of the Community.

Mr Barre concluded by stressing the importance of the Standing Advisory Committee on Regional Development in the preparation of regional policy measures.

Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), speaking for their political groups, urged the Council to take early decisions to permit the launching of a genuine European regional policy.

## Relations with Mediterranean countries

### *Community commercial policy in the Mediterranean* (9 February)

The Parliament debated a report presented by Mr Rossi (Liberal, France) on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations.<sup>1</sup> The rapporteur analysed the Mediterranean policy of the Community countries and reported his findings that links between the Community and Mediterranean countries had resulted in a patchwork of agreements of varying form and content.

The Committee on Agriculture, in its opinion, presented by Mr Radoux (Socialist, Belgium), considered that development should be aided in the framework of an organization of Mediterranean production and markets. In its opinion, drawn up by Mr Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), the Political Affairs Committee urged the Community States to lay down a joint policy vis-à-vis the countries of the area. Mr Jahn (Germany), for the Christian Democrat group, wanted the Community to give priority to the Mediterranean and define a joint policy to promote the harmonious economic development of the countries concerned. Mr Kriedemann (Germany), on behalf of the Socialist group, approved the conclusions of the Rossi report and observed that the difficulties in relations with Mediterranean countries were mainly political in nature.

Speaking for the Liberal and allied group, Mr Cantalupo (Italy) noted that the Six had no policy for the Mediterranean. Europe must play an important part in the Mediterranean and could work out an economic doctrine for the area. Mr de la Malène (France), for the UDE group, said that the Community must now wake up to its responsibilities in the Mediterranean, create an area of stability there and endeavour to put the countries in question on the road to economic progress and political peace.

For Mr d'Angelosante (Communist, Italy) the aims of Community policy in the Mediterranean were too vague and were slanted in accordance with political criteria. The Community's options and choices would bring grave imbalance to the area. Mr Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) was opposed to the conclusions of the Rossi report. He could not see what the proposed Community policy would lead to and above all wanted balance maintained between the various regions of the Community. Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) was in favour of creating a free trade area for all the Mediterranean countries on the lines of the Yaoundé Convention. Mr Triboulet (France), chairman of the UDE group, was impressed by the great differences between the various Mediterranean countries and favoured regional groupings and differentiation in development aid.

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

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, stated that the latter's Mediterranean policy would be guided by three principles: harmonious balance between the mutual interdependence of the countries of the area and respect for their independence; a common policy and line of thinking among the Six, and a commercial policy going beyond the usual narrow limits so that all the problems of cooperation would be met and covered.

In his concluding remarks, Mr Dahrendorf emphasized Europe's responsibility in the Mediterranean area. The Community must leave no stone unturned to shoulder this responsibility unreservedly.

At the close of its discussion, the Parliament approved a resolution emphasizing the Community's responsibilities and particular obligations in the Mediterranean basin, which required it to attach the highest importance to balanced economic development throughout the area in order to raise living standards and serve the cause of peace.

#### *EEC-Malta Association (9 February)*

The Parliament approved the terms of the EEC-Malta Association Agreement signed on 5 December 1970 and due to come into force on 1 April 1971. It saw this Agreement as a first step along the road to eventual Maltese membership of the Community and stressed the need for organic parliamentary links between the Community and its new associate.

In a report drawn up on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Cantalupo (Liberal, Italy) set out the main provisions of the Agreement, which aimed at removing, in two stages, the barriers to the main bulk of trade between the two parties, in conformity with the GATT rules, and thus making a contribution to the expansion of world trade. At the request of the European Parliament, the Contracting Parties had agreed to take all necessary measures to facilitate cooperation and contacts between the European and the Maltese Parliaments.

Mr Giraud (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Mr Bousquet (UDE, France), speaking for their political groups, welcomed the conclusion of the Agreement with Malta and stressed its importance and political significance. Mr de la Malène (UDE, France), the chairman of the Committee on External Trade Relations, hoped that the contacts between the two Parliaments would be organized in a flexible manner.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, set out the specific features of the Agreement, which introduced a new style of relations with the Community and took into account the system of Commonwealth preferences.

## *EEC-Turkey Association*

*Transitional stage* (8 February) — As required by their Association Agreement, the EEC and Turkey had drawn up an additional protocol to the Agreement governing the transitional stage of the Association and a new financial protocol. The additional protocol lays down the conditions, methods and timetable of the transitional stage, and the financial protocol the amount of financial assistance. In his report drawn up on behalf of the Committee for the Association with Turkey, Mr Wohlfart (Socialist, Luxembourg) said that the overall thinking behind these protocols seemed to be calculated to advance the Association towards the target of Turkey's full and complete membership of the Community. He therefore recommended that they be adopted, subject to several comments incorporated in the resolution passed by the Parliament.

Mr Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany) stressed the need to improve the working conditions of Turkish manpower in the Community. Mr Berthoin (Liberal, France) wanted consolidation of the links between the Community and Turkey. Mr De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), chairman of the Committee for the Association with Turkey, spoke of the determining importance of the two protocols and urged that the new commercial arrangements be brought into force without delay.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, said that the beginning of the transitional stage was, at bottom, the beginning of a customs union between the Community and Turkey. After giving some further information on the content of the protocols under discussion, he concluded by saying that they led to complete adhesion of equal partners in a Community to which Turkey had the same right to belong as other European countries.

*Fisheries products from Turkey* (8 February) — On the basis of a report by Mr Schuijt (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) presented by Mr de Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), chairman of the Committee for the Association with Turkey, the Parliament approved a regulation introducing new provisional arrangements for the above products pending the adoption of final arrangements when the additional protocol to the Association Agreement comes into force. These new arrangements became necessary following the entry into force of the Community's common fisheries policy. The regulation abolishes tariff quotas and provides for a 50% reduction in tariffs or complete exemption. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, spoke of the improvement represented by the abolition of tariff quotas.

*Citrus imports from Turkey* (9 February) — On the basis of a report presented by Mr Cousté (UDE, France), for the Committee for the Association with Turkey, the Parliament approved an amendment to the regulation relating to citrus fruit imports from Turkey. This amendment was consequential on one made to the regulation organizing the common market in fruit and vegetables, as regards the noting of price levels of imported products.



## *EEC-Morocco Association* (12 February)

The Parliament approved two regulations covering technical amendments to the EEC-Morocco Association Agreement and the regulation on olive oil imports from Morocco. In his report on behalf of the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar, Mr Briot (UDE, France) mentions that the amendments were merely technical rectifications.

## Commercial policy

### *Gradual uniformization of trade agreements* (9 February)

The Parliament rendered a favourable Opinion on a proposal for a decision to lay down transitional measures for the gradual uniformization of agreements governing Member States' trade relations with non-member countries.

The comments of Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) in his report on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations were approved by the Parliament, which had grave doubts about the real political will to replace bilateral agreements by Community agreements and the technical possibilities of so doing.

Mr Boano (Christian Democrat, Italy), Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) and Mr Löhner (Christian Democrat, Germany), speaking for their political groups, approved the resolution and expressed their regrets at the lack of a Community commercial policy. Mr Boano raised the question of commercial relations with state-trading countries. Mr Vredeling found a total absence of any Community aspect in the commercial policy at present followed by the Member States. Mr Baas wondered whether the Commission had the situation in hand here, for the whole matter seemed to be shrouded in complete uncertainty.

Mr D'Angelosante (Communist, Italy) agreed with the Commission's proposal for a decision but could not approve the criticisms and political judgements incorporated in the resolution.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, said that in the matter of trade agreements, Council decisions only required action on a Community basis in the case of new agreements. The proposal they were discussing sought to bring about a greater harmonization by extending Community policy to other sectors. He had noted, moreover, that bilateral agreements were losing more and more ground to international arrangements.

## Budget matters

### *The amending budget of the Communities for 1971 (11 February)*

As a result of the entry into force, on 1 January 1971, of the texts concerning the Communities' "own resources" and the new budget examination procedure, the Council had put before the Parliament a draft amending budget for 1971. As brought out by the Committee for Finance and Budgets in a report presented by Mr Gerlach (Socialist, Germany), this contains the technical amendments made necessary by the assignment of resources of their own to the Communities (agricultural levies and CCT duties).

According to the rapporteur, the new arrangements for the examination of budgets applied to this amending budget, whose importance was essentially technical. The Parliament accepted the Committee's point of view, approved the draft amending budget without change and noted, by adopting an amendment moved by Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) that, in conformity with the new budget texts, it was deemed definitively adopted. The Parliament made some reservations concerning the funds available for research and development and wanted decisions to be taken in this sphere without delay.

The President, Mr Scelba, said that the examination of this amending budget marked a date in history. For the first time, the new budget procedure, giving the European Parliament real powers in this connection, was being applied.

The President-in-office of the Council, Mr de Lipkowski, State Secretary in the French Foreign Affairs Ministry, spoke of the importance of the entry into force of the texts on "own resources" and the new budget procedure. He recalled that the research and investment budget was a transitional one. The Council was waiting for the Commission's new proposals on the programmes and restructuration of the Joint Research Centre. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, gave further details, in particular on the organization of better control over EAGGF spending, and confirmed that the Commission would put forward within two years new proposals for increased powers for the European Parliament.

## Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

### *Implementation of Council directives (12 February)*

The Parliament debated a report drawn up by Mr Dittrich (Christian Democrat, Germany) for the Legal Affairs Committee on the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the implementation in the Member States of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services. In its report, the

Committee had something to say about the application of Community law—in particular directives—in Member States. It embodied its observations on the Commission document in a resolution which the Parliament adopted. The introduction and application of the directives in Member States was satisfactory, but it was observed that their transposition into national legislation still showed gaps and inadequacies. The Parliament went on to make some suggestions to improve the introduction and application by Member States of the provisions of Community law.

Mr Dittrich (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr Koch (Socialist, Germany) voiced the approval of their political groups of the terms of the resolution, as did Mr Mansholt, Vice-President, for the Commission.

### Harmonization of legislation

#### *Third party motor vehicle insurance* (8 February)

The Parliament discussed a report drawn up by Mr Pintus (Christian Democrat, Italy) for the Legal Affairs Committee and adopted a resolution approving the main features of a directive for uniformizing Member States' legal provisions on third party insurance and doing away with the check of the "green insurance card" at internal Community frontiers. In the Parliament's view, the directive gave greater protection to accident victims.

Mr Bermani (Socialist, Italy), Mr Schwabe (Socialist, Germany) and Mr Estève (UDE, France), for their political groups, and Mr Memmel and Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), approved the resolution, stressing the advantages and need of achieving freedom of movement for persons in the Community without delay.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, spoke of the importance of the draft directive and hoped it would be approved by the Council before the tourist season began.

## COUNCIL

In February 1971 the Council held three sessions,<sup>1</sup> devoted respectively to general matters, economic questions and agriculture.

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<sup>1</sup> For the various items considered at the Council's sessions, see the chapters of this Bulletin on the matters concerned.

## *140th session - general matters*

(1 February 1971)

The Foreign Ministers of the Member States met in Council in Brussels, with Mr Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, in the chair. President Malfatti and the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission were also present.

With regard to the enlargement of the Community, the Council settled the common Community position to be adopted at the ministerial conference with the United Kingdom scheduled for the following day.

On the external relations side, it authorized the Commission to negotiate with Turkey the implementation ahead of time of certain trade provisions in the additional protocol to the Ankara Agreement, and requested it to open exploratory talks with Cyprus. Under the heading of relations with the AASM and OCT, the Council adopted two regulations on the arrangements for unmanufactured tobacco and maize imported into the French overseas *départements*. It also discussed the question of the generalized preferences for manufactures and semi-finished products from the developing countries.

In addition, the Council disposed of various commercial policy problems, namely the harmonization of the main provisions concerning coverage of short-term risks (political risk), the tacit renewal or retention in force of certain friendship, trade, navigation and other agreements, the conclusion of agreements on trade in cotton textiles with India, the United Arab Republic, China and Pakistan, and the dropping of a number of products from the list relating to common arrangements for exports.

On social affairs, it finally adopted the decision on the reform of the European Social Fund and a regulation on social security for migrant workers.

## *141st session - economic and monetary matters*

(8 and 9 February 1971)

This session, at which a number of important decisions were taken, met in Brussels with Mr Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, in the chair and the Foreign Ministers and Ministers of Finance, Economic Affairs or the Treasury of the Six in attendance. President Malfatti and Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission were also present, as were the chairmen of the Short-term and Medium-term Economic Policy Committees, the Budget Policy Committee, the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Central Bank Governors.

The Council agreed a resolution on the phased establishment of economic and monetary union—and more particularly the first stage of the process—and two decisions on closer cooperation among the Central Banks and stricter coordination of the Member States' short-term economic policies.

In addition, it agreed on the institution of medium-term financial support arrangements. The Council and Governments adopted the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme for 1971-1975.

As well as dealing with these matters of economic policy, the Council approved two decisions concluding agreements with Pakistan and the International Red Cross Committee on food aid for Pakistan, and adopted a regulation fixing the intervention prices for certain fish.

### *142nd session - agriculture*

(15 and 16 February 1971)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Michel Cointat, the French Minister of Agriculture. President Malfatti and Vice-President Mansholt of the Commission were also present.

At this session a memorandum and draft resolution were submitted setting forth the new orientation of the common agricultural policy which the Commission is advocating, in the matter both of structures and of prices.

The Council adopted a regulation making certain additional arrangements in connection with the common organization of the markets in liquid milk and a regulation on the adjustment of intervention and buying-in prices for pigmeat in France. It also adopted three regulations on tobacco, a decision modifying the aid for milk in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and a directive on health problems in trade in fresh poultrymeat.

In addition the Council noted a statement by the Italian delegation concerning the selling-off of stocks of outer-leaf tobacco, and discussed points arising with regard to the compensatory amounts for imports of certain fats, the system of premiums for the withholding of milk and milk products from the market, intervention measures in the pigmeat sector, and special measures to be taken in certain sectors of agriculture owing to health problems.

On commercial policy, the Council authorized Italy to negotiate a trade protocol with the Soviet Union, and decided on the conclusion of an agreement with South Korea on trade in cotton goods. As to relations with the AASM and OCT, it approved the allocation of an additional sum to the Fund for the implementation of the special provisions on oleaginous products.

Concerning food aid, it laid down negotiating directives for the talks going on in Geneva at the United Nations wheat conference. Lastly, it gave its assent to the granting of a loan to help finance a redevelopment project.

## COMMISSION

### *Official visits by the President of the Commission*

Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, visited Paris on 4 February 1971, meeting Mr Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister and President-in-office of the Council of the Communities for the first half of 1971. They discussed the preparation of the time-table for the Council's work over the first six months of the current year, and the various points which appear on its agenda. Mr Malfatti stated his intention of maintaining regular contact with the President-in-office of the Council, thus resuming an already-established tradition.

From 24 to 27 February 1971, in response to an invitation from the Norwegian Government, Mr Malfatti made an official visit to Norway, where he had an audience of His Majesty King Olav V and met the Prime Minister, Mr Per Borten, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Svenn Stray, and other members of the Government. Various problems raised by Norway's application for accession to the Community (agriculture, fishing, etc.) and by the current negotiations were discussed. The President of the Commission, who had talks with the Norwegian negotiating team, with members of the Storting and with representatives of the business community, also made a visit to Tromsø, in the north of the country.

### *Restructuration of certain services*

The Commission has decided to regroup in a single Directorate-General the administrative units placed under the authority of Mr Spinelli, which have up till now included industrial affairs, technological development and scientific research, with the exception of the Joint Research Centre, which was recently given a status of considerable autonomy by the Commission.

In view of past experience, particularly in the nuclear field, it appeared necessary to reorganize into a single Directorate-General the administrative units responsible for industrial, technological and scientific matters. The Commission has come to the conclusion that public subsidies for scientific research and technological development should cease to be factors of national compartmentation, but should on the contrary make for the integration of

markets and of industrial structures at Community level. Experience has shown, particularly in the case of Euratom, that without integration of industry and of markets, common research efforts would encounter insuperable difficulties when it came to the transition to the industrial stage. It has also been seen that without such integration, national resources allocated to research and development were sometimes employed in an irrational manner, the profitability of programmes not being guaranteed in the absence of a wide enough market or sufficiently powerful industrial structures.

It is also the Commission's wish that the promotion of research and of technological development should benefit all industrial branches, and not only those described as growth sectors. However, scientific policy and the coordination of research work that does not have direct industrial implications will enjoy considerable autonomy within the new Directorate-General. This will include, besides the Directorate responsible for the movement of goods, two horizontal Directorates, one for industrial and technological policy, the other for scientific policy and the coordination of research, and several vertical Directorates concerned with "industry and technology". Mr Robert Toulmon, who was already Director-General for Industry, will be the new Director-General for Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs.

The Commission has further decided to set up, within the new Directorate-General, an administrative unit to coordinate all present and future Community activities for the improvement and the conservation of the environment, and to work out a general Community programme in this field.

At the same time, the Commission has decided to give the status of an autonomous administrative unit to the Commission's customs services, whose management task has become preponderant, and which previously came under the Directorate-General for Industry. However, as these services must complete the harmonization of customs laws which condition the free movement of goods, it seemed necessary to keep them under the authority of the Commission member responsible for industrial affairs and scientific research.

Following this reorganization, Mr Guazzugli-Marini has ceased to be Director-General of the Joint Research Centre and has been called on, as Special Advisor to the Commission, to study and supervise the preparations for the "Industry and Society" Conference which the Commission intends to organize in 1972.

Mr Michaelis has left the post of Director-General of General Research and Technology to become Special Advisor to the Commission, with particular responsibility for problems of education and basic research, including studies on the European University. He will chair the sessions of the internal groups preparing meetings of the six Ministers of Education.

### *Staff movements*

Following its decision to grant wider operational autonomy to the Joint Research Centre,<sup>1</sup> the Commission has appointed Mr Pietro Caprioglio as Director-General of the Centre. Mr Pietro Caprioglio, who was born in 1929, was on the staff of Euratom until July 1967 and Director of the Ispra Establishment with effect from 1 April 1969. From 1967 to March 1969 he was director of the "Società Progettazioni Meccaniche Nucleari" of the IRI group.

At the same time, Mr Manfred Wegner, previously head of the "Community projections, syntheses and methods" Division in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, has been appointed adviser on the staff of Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission.

The Commission has accepted the resignation of Mr Antonio Usai, Director in the Directorate-General for Agriculture, where he was responsible for the "Organization of markets in crop products" Directorate.

It has also accepted the resignation of Mr Charles Campet, Head of Division in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market and Approximation of Legislation, upon whom the title of Honorary Director has been conferred.

### *Honorary appointments*

The Commission has decided to confer the posthumous title of Honorary Director on Mr Bernard Vorspel, formerly adviser in the Directorate-General for Industry.

The title of Honorary Director has also been conferred on Mr Hans Steiger, formerly Chief Adviser in the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *New cases*

Case 3-71: Gebrüder Bagusat KG, Berlin, v. Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

The Berlin Finanzgericht requested the Court for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 2 of the Council regulation of 28 June 1968 establishing common organization of the markets in products processed from fruit and vegetables, and more particularly of the term "added sugar".<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin, 2-1971, Part One, Ch. III.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* C 17, 20 February 1971.



**Case 4-71:** Zusatzversorgungskasse des Baugewerbes VVaG, Wiesbaden, v. Johannes Van Hamond, Bauunternehmer, Sint-Oedenrode

On 4 February 1971 the Bundesarbeitsgericht requested the Court for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Articles 2 and 12 of Regulation No. 3 concerning application of collective-bargaining agreements to migrant workers.<sup>1</sup>

**Case 5-71:** Aktien-Zuckerfabrik, Schöppenstedt v. the Council

A suit was filed with the Court on 13 February 1971 against the Council of the European Communities by Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Schöppenstedt, of Schöppenstedt, Lower Saxony. The plaintiffs, basing their case on Article 215 paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty, asked for damages in consideration of the harm done to them by the application of the Council regulation of 18 June 1968 laying down the necessary measures to offset the difference between national sugar prices and the prices payable from 1 July 1968.<sup>2</sup>

### *Judgments*

**Cases 24-70 and 46-70:** Commission officials v. Commission

By orders of 4 February 1971 the Court struck off these cases.

**Case 37-70:** Rewe-Zentrale des Lebensmittel-Grosshandels GmbH, Cologne, v. Hauptzollamt Emmerich

A preliminary ruling had been requested of the Court on 23 July 1970 by the Düsseldorf Finanzgericht as to the validity or otherwise of the Commission decisions of 30 and 31 October and 3 and 17 November 1969 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to take steps to safeguard its farmers following the revaluation of the mark.

In a judgment of 11 February 1971 the Court ruled that the decisions, taken under Article 226 of the EEC Treaty, were good in law. The Federal authorities were thereby empowered to apply transitional safeguard measures in favour of German agriculture from 27 October 1969, when the mark was revalued, to 1 January 1970, when a system of long-term aids came into force; these measures included *inter alia* the charging of a countervailing tax on imports.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 22, 9 March 1971.

Case 39-70: Firma Norddeutsches Vieh- und Fleischkontor GmbH, Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt Hambourg-St. Annen

The Hamburg Finanzgericht had approached the Court on 25 June 1970 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of three 1968 Community regulations concerning benefit from the total suspension of the import levy on frozen meat for processing.

In a judgment of 11 February 1971 the Court found that national authorities must not require importers coming under the special arrangements instituted by the regulations also to fulfil other conditions based on national law and incompatible with the criteria underlying the Community arrangements before they could qualify for the treatment concerned. To impose a condition for such treatment based on a subjective assessment by national authorities was not compatible with the system established by the Community regulations.

Case 40-70: Sirena SRL v. Eda SRL *et al.*

On 31 July 1970 the Milan Civil and Criminal Court had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling essentially concerning the question of whether the absolute territorial protection afforded by domestic law to proprietors of trade marks is compatible with Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty.

In a judgment of 18 February 1971 the Court ruled that Article 85 applied where, on the grounds that a trade mark existed in a given country, products from other Member States which legally bore the same trade mark were refused entry. The fact that the proprietor of a trade mark was entitled under the law of his country to bar the importation of such products did not in itself constitute a dominant position within the meaning of Article 86: for this to be so, there must be a potential threat to effective competition in a substantial part of the market concerned.

Case 56-70: Fonderie Acciaierie G. Mandelli, Turin, v. Commission

This Italian steel company had applied on 14 September 1970 for a review of the Court's judgment of 8 February 1968 in Case 3-67, an action for the annulment of two individual High Authority decisions of 7 December 1966 concerning scrap compensation.

On 21 January 1971 the Court dismissed the application as inadmissible.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The 93rd plenary session of the Committee was held in Brussels on 24 and 25 February 1971, with Mr J.D. Kuipers in the chair. The Committee rendered a number of Opinions on proposed directives and regulations submit-

ted by the Commission to the Council, and took note of an information report on certain transport matters. During February the Chairman, Mr Kuipers, paid official visits to the Commission; the Court of Justice, the ECSC Consultative Committee and the Luxembourg Economic and Social Council.

### *Opinions rendered by the Committee*

#### *Opinions on proposals for directives*

- (i) *on achievement of freedom of establishment in respect of self-employed activities in road haulage*
- (ii) *on achievement of freedom of establishment in respect of self-employed activities in road passenger carriage*
- (iii) *on achievement of freedom of establishment in respect of self-employed activities in the transport of goods and passengers by inland waterway*

The Committee adopted these Opinions *nem. con.*, with four abstentions, on the basis of a report by Mr Hildgen (Luxembourg, Workers' Group). In this connection, it urged that the Council adopt as soon as possible the measures establishing common rules on access to the transport activities in question, as the implementation of the proposed directives depended on these (the measures, which form part of the common transport policy, are formulated in proposed directives not yet adopted by the Council). The Committee also expressed apprehension lest the introduction of the principle of liberalizing transport for own account where carried on in conjunction with main occupations not yet liberalized might complicate the operation of the regulated public transport market. With regard to the right of affiliation to trade associations, and in particular with regard to the possibility in certain circumstances of appointing only nationals to supervisory and executive posts, the Committee considered it desirable that the concept of "participation in the exercise of public authority" should be more clearly defined.

#### *Opinions on proposals for directives*

- (i) *on procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities of veterinary surgeons*
- (ii) *on mutual recognition of degrees, diplomas and other qualifications of veterinary surgeons*
- (iii) *on coordination of laws and regulations concerning access to and pursuit of self-employed activities of veterinary surgeons, and on the proposed Council recommendation concerning Luxembourg nationals holding a degree in veterinary surgery from a non-Community country*

On the basis of a report by Mr Chabrol (France, General Interests Group), the Committee adopted the first and third of the above Opinions unanimously, and the second *nem. con.* with one abstention. At the same time, it urged that additional coordinating arrangements be made, firstly to establish full-scale academic equivalence of degrees and secondly to formulate a European syllabus of veterinary studies. It also advocated the institution of information centres attached to the professional institutes and associations to help veterinary surgeons setting up in practice in countries other than their own to adjust to the conditions pertaining there.

*Opinion on the proposal for a directive on approximation of Member States' legislation concerning third-party insurance in respect of motor vehicles, and checks at frontiers therefor*

This Opinion on the "green card" was adopted unanimously, on the basis of a report by Mr Peyromaure-Debord-Broca (France, Workers' Group).

In its Opinion the Committee proposed the dropping of a provision that official bodies must be set up to handle the compensation of victims of accidents caused by uninsured vehicles, since it felt this could lead to different arrangements in different Member States for the settlement of losses. As the proposed directive in any case provided for the repair of damage to be guaranteed in all circumstances, through an agreement among the six national Insurance Offices, this point would be satisfactorily covered. More generally, the Committee stressed the need to do away with administrative checks at internal Community frontiers so as to allow free movement of persons and goods, commenting that the Commission's proposal was a useful step in this direction.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on approximation of Member States' legislation concerning common provisions on meters and metrological control methods*

This Opinion also was adopted unanimously, on the basis of a report by Mr Lecuyer (France, General Interests Group). The Committee approved in particular the "optional" harmonization arrangement, whereby the objectives of harmonization would be more easily attained, but it was felt desirable notwithstanding that a definite period should be fixed after which the provisions of the directive should supersede the existing national ones. In view of the highly technical nature of the directive, the Committee wondered whether a regulation might not have been more appropriate. As to when EEC approval of a pattern could or should be withdrawn, it did not consider the transfer of a pattern approval to be grounds for withdrawal, as this formed part of the assets of the enterprise.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on approximation of Member States' legislation concerning working and marketing of natural mineral waters*

This Opinion too was adopted unanimously, on the basis of a report by Mr Ramaekers (Belgium, General Interests Group). One point made by the Committee was that the laws of some Member States offered the consumer better protection from the health standpoint, and it was therefore felt that the proposed directive should embody some additional provisions to bring it more into line with health requirements in the light of the latest research. With regard to publicity in this sector, the Committee considered that the terms of the directive were too vague to give effective consumer protection against any misleading information, and called for an outline directive on publicity.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on approximation of Member States' legislation concerning soft drinks*

The Committee adopted *nem. con.*, with four abstentions, on the basis of a report by Mr Ramaekers (Belgium, General Interests Group), an Opinion approving in the main the general content of the proposed directive, but adding a number of remarks.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council (EEC) directive amending for the sixth time the Council directive on approximation of Member States' legislation concerning preservatives for use in foodstuffs for human consumption*

On the basis of a report by Mr Gerritse (Netherlands, Workers' Group), the Committee, by 52 votes to 13 and 17 abstentions, adopted its Opinion, subject to some changes, on the Commission's proposal adding three new substances to the Community list of preservatives.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on surveys to be made by Member States of the production potential of fruit-tree plantations*

On the basis of a report by Mr Caprio (Italy, Employers' Group), the Committee rendered a unanimous Opinion approving this Commission proposal, designed to make for better knowledge of fruit-tree potential by means of a statistical survey. Approval was given on an experimental basis, the Committee adding that the Commission should consider, in the light of experience gained and of the trend in the fruit sector, whether the survey as proposed could not be extended to other products or conducted at more frequent intervals. The Committee felt that at a future date a register of fruit-tree potential might well replace the statistical survey.

*Opinion on the proposal for an (EEC) Council regulation supplementing Regulation No. 170/67/EEC on common trade arrangements for ovalbumen and lactalbumen by laying down marketing standards*

On the basis of a report by Mr Van Greunsven (Netherlands, Workers' Group), the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion in favour of the Commission's proposed regulation determining the legal basis for drawing up marketing standards with respect to white of egg.

*Information report on infrastructure pricing*

The Economic and Social Committee took note of the information report prepared for it by its specialized section on transport concerning a pilot study on the Paris-Le Havre route conducted by the Commission with the cooperation of a committee of government experts, the French Government, university institutes and a number of planning and research companies. The report recalls that the pilot study was undertaken primarily to establish in detail the possible arrangements for infrastructure pricing roughed out by the Council in its decision of 13 May 1965, and sought only to pinpoint the methods of calculation which their application would involve. The four arrangements listed in the Council's decision were the economic tolls system, the balanced books system, the total costs system and the development costs system; the last-named was superseded during the study by the system of marginal social costs.

The specialized section's report contains a number of critical comments and recommendations. It emphasizes the value of the Commission's studies, aimed at introducing economic infrastructure pricing, and approves the principles underlying them. However, while welcoming the contribution afforded by the pilot study to research in this connection, it draws the attention of the Council and Commission to the following points.

- (a) As the pilot study was carried out on a route with widely different infrastructure standards between the three modes of transport, the figures arrived at represent the application of different methods to one route. These figures could not possibly be taken as holding good for other routes, let alone for national networks.
- (b) The total cost system, owing to the arbitrary element involved in its appraisal of the value of the existing infrastructures and the interests to be applied, cannot be unassailably based.
- (c) Of the different systems studied, the section considers the balanced books system with modulated loan to present advantages, since, as it includes capital expenditure, it makes for efficient management of the infrastruc-

tures. The section therefore proposes that attention be concentrated mainly on this system, which moreover enables expenditure on overhauls and replacements and on new projects to be appropriately staggered.

### *Official visits by the Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee*

In Brussels, on 17 February, the Commission officially received Mr J.D. Kuipers, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, and the two Vice-Chairmen, Mr Alebrecht Aschoff and Mr Maurice Bouladoux. Mr Kuipers presented a memorandum setting forth a series of general and specific desiderata for the current year.

In Luxembourg, Mr Kuipers paid a visit on 19 February to the President of the Court of Justice, Mr R. Lecourt, and the other Judges. On the same day he met the Chairman of the ECSC Consultative Committee, Mr R. Picard, with whom he discussed matters of concern to both Committees; the two Chairmen agreed on a regular exchange of information between their respective Committees, a particularly timely arrangement in view of the integration of the coal and steel side with the other sectors of the Community economy. Later in his visit Mr Kuipers met Mr Stolz, Chairman of the Luxembourg Economic and Social Council.

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

### *Ordinary meeting*

(12 February 1971)

The 139th meeting of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held in Luxembourg on 12 February 1971 and chaired by Mr Picard, with Mr Coppé and Mr Spinelli, members of the Commission in attendance. The Committee discussed industrial policy, the Council's latest decisions on social questions, transport problems and, finally, the enlargement of the Community.

Explaining the Council's decisions in the social sphere, Mr Coppé described the features of the new Social Fund, whose requisite implementing regulations are to be submitted to the Council very shortly, and spoke about the operation of the "Standing Committee on Employment", whose first meeting is scheduled for March.

The ensuing discussion showed that the workers' representatives were concerned that action in the social field pursuant to the ECSC Treaty should be conducted independently of the operations of the Social Fund. Since action

to replace old industries by new and to provide vocational retraining had exceeded the maximum planned, the construction of workers' housing could now be resumed more intensively. Such housing construction was particularly called for in certain regions of Italy in process of industrial development, and in other urban centres in the Community, where the situation of migrant workers was particularly critical, possibly as a result of certain delays in exchanging information within the common labour market.

Mr Coppé then went on to consider transport conditions for ECSC products from the inception of the Coal and Steel Pool up to the last few years. Thanks to the measures instituted at Community level, the proportion of transport costs in production costs has decreased, individual rate schedules having increasingly replaced general schedules. At the same time, the Commission has encountered difficulties in ensuring publication of prices, particularly as regards Rhine shipping. In the absence of Community agreement on this problem, the Governments have adopted a more liberal price-fixing policy, and despite the possibility of discrimination to which this system might have lent itself, such discrimination has in fact been attenuated. For the future, the Commission foresees harmonization of conditions of competition, both in the social sphere and as regards infrastructure cost-sharing. As for ECSC transport, the Commission would like to know the Committee's choice as between the inclusion, pure and simple, of ECSC transport in the overall transport policy, and the maintenance of specific, more compulsory measures for ECSC products.

The discussion threw light on the rapid increase in road transport of iron and steel products, which means a heavy strain on infrastructures. Meanwhile, the amendments proposed to the procedures for implementing Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty concerning prices, present a problem as regards the price of services, since the same policy would have to be applied in both cases.

Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, in his turn spoke about the Community's industrial policy. The adoption by the Council of the Commission memorandum on this subject will be followed by a batch of measures relevant to each sector, but taking due account of the overall concept. The first point on which the Commission's action will bear, will be the gradual removal of obstacles to the development of European undertakings, for the most part technical impediments to trade, and the intrinsically national character of practically all public contracts. The second principle consists in devising machinery to do away with such weaknesses in the Community economy as might seem to make protection desirable, and to permit no form of protectionism. The third point concerns the need for industrial development to take account of the requirements of society at large. This implies that industrial policy must be consistent with regional policy, employment policy and environment protection. Mr Spinelli added that the conference on



"Industry and Society in the European Community", to be held in 1972, would enable the Commission to supplement its memorandum and to prepare the requisite implementing measures.

In the course of the discussion the workers' representatives urged the absolute necessity for coordination between industrial development and the advancement of human society, which follows from a clearly stated desire for social progress. An important place must be given to the vocational training of supervisory and managerial staff and the protection of small and medium-size undertakings, which form a necessary complement to the large industrial complexes. Finally, other members raised the question of the Community's primary energy and raw materials supplies.

In his reply, Mr Spinelli remarked that the social consequences of industrialization and the participation of workers in the management of transnational corporations would be a matter for further study, as had been arranged and indeed already started. But all these problems boil down to one and the same problem, namely the gradual transfer of national responsibilities to the Community bodies: the Commission must have the necessary instruments to implement the Community policies; the most recent deliberations of the Council lead one to suppose that it will succeed in obtaining them little by little.

As regards enlargement, Mr Picard announced the outcome of the meeting held the previous day by the special subcommittee on "enlargement of the Community", formed as part of the Consultative Committee. Before the Consultative Committee's next meeting, its subcommittees on "labour problems", "market and prices" and "general objectives" will meet to draw up a list of the problems raised by enlargement and to consider possible solutions, by confronting the information supplied by their members and by the Commission. The reports of the subcommittees will be summarized in a synoptic report, which could be prepared in May 1971.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

### *Loans floated*

#### Germany

The European Investment Bank has signed in Frankfurt a contract relating to the issue on the German capital market of bonds for DM 100 million (27.3 million u.a.) underwritten by a consortium of German Banks headed by the Deutsche Bank AG and by the Dresdner Bank AG, the Commerzbank AG and the Westdeutsche Landesbank — Girozentrale. The bonds will bear interest at the nominal rate of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % payable every half-year.

The loan is for a period of 15 years, redeemable at par five years after issue in 10 equal annual instalments to be drawn by lot. The bonds, which are offered to the public at  $98\frac{1}{2}\%$ , yield 7.96%. Their advance repurchase is admissible after 1981. The proceeds from the issue will be used by the Bank for its ordinary lending operations. The current loan is the 7th public issue of bonds by the Bank in Germany and brings the total amount floated in DM to 660 millions.

## Netherlands

The Bank has also signed a contract for the issue of bonds for Fl. 75 million (20.7 million u.a.) underwritten by an international syndicate headed by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, Algemene Bank Nederland NV, Bank Mees & Hope NV and Pierson, Heldring & Pierson. The bonds, which bear interest at the nominal rate of  $7\frac{3}{4}\%$  payable annually, are offered to the public at 100%. The loan is for 15 years and is redeemable at par in 10 roughly equal annual annuities on 15 March of each year after 1977; the instalments are to be drawn by lot. Advance repurchase of a part or all of the issue is authorized on the redemption date (15 March) in any year after 1982. The issue is divided into two parts: one for the home market in the Netherlands and the other for the external market. The part floated in the Netherlands will be quoted on the Amsterdam stock exchange and the bonds will be reserved for Netherlands residents. Application will be made by 17 June 1971 at the latest for the "foreign part" of the issue to be quoted on the exchange. The proceeds from this issue will be used by the Bank for its ordinary lending operations.

### *Guarantees granted*

#### Italy

The European Investment Bank has agreed to guarantee a loan of 25 million Deutsche Marks (6.8 million u.a.) by the Bayerische Vereinsbank, Munich, to the Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche (Crediop). The proceeds are to be used for the part financing of the Sestri Levante-Borghetto and Carrare-Viareggio sections (49.6 km in all) of the Sestri Levante-Leghorn motorway. This motorway, which is nearing completion, is being built by "Autostrada Ligure Toscana S.p.A." of Lucca. The cost of these two sections is estimated at around Lit. 67 000 million (107 million u.a.)

The work, partly financed by a direct loan from the Bank in 1970 of Lit 15 600 million (25 million u.a.), will be completed and brought into service towards the middle of this year. The contracts were signed in Luxembourg on 17 February 1971.

### *Rates of interest on the Bank's loans*

At its meeting of 26 February 1971 the Board of Directors of the European Investment Bank decided to cut the interest rate on its ordinary loans by  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ , thus fixing it at 8.50% per annum, irrespective of the period of the loan.

## FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

### *Amending budget for 1971*

At its February 1971 session, the European Parliament approved the amending budget of the European Communities for the 1971 financial year, the draft of which had been established by the Council.<sup>1</sup>

The Parliament, in agreement with the Commission and the Council, considered this draft as the first general budget established pursuant to the treaty of 22 April 1970.<sup>2</sup> Since it made no change in the Council's draft, it noted that the budget could be deemed finally adopted.

In accordance with the provisions of the same treaty, the President-in-office noted that the budget had been finally approved, and informed the Council accordingly at its session of 1 March 1971.<sup>3</sup>

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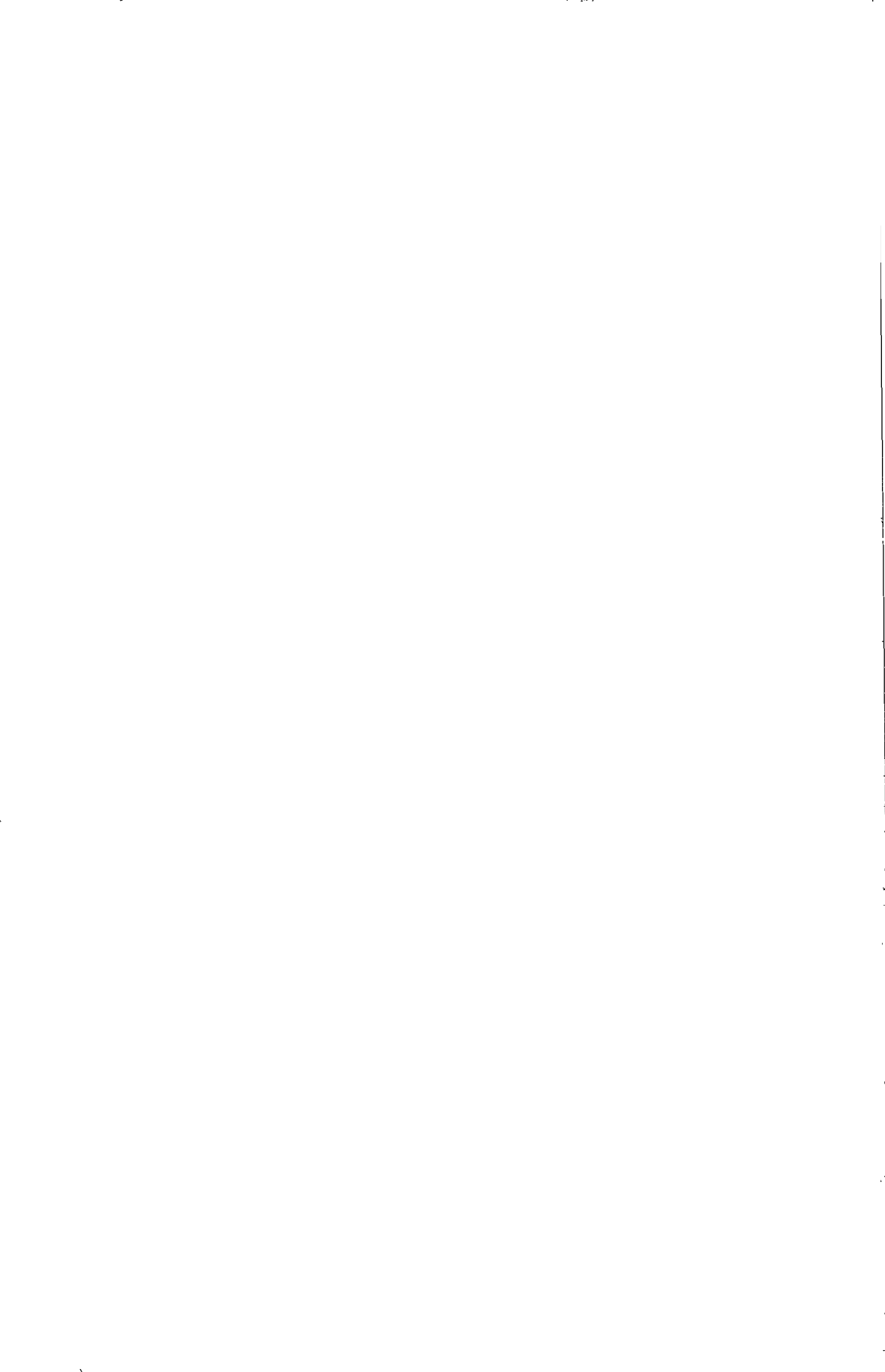
<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, Ch. IV.

<sup>2</sup> See "European Parliament" (Part Two, Ch. IV).

<sup>3</sup> *Journal officiel* L 62, 15 March 1971.

**PART THREE**

**Information and sources**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

2 February 1971

- A French evening paper published the contrasting views on Britain's entry into Europe of two British Members of Parliament, Mr Peter Shore (Labour), who opposes entry, and Mr Bruce-Gardyne (Conservative), who supports it. Mr Shore in his remarks, headed "No to supranational ambitions", explains that it is not to Britain's interest to join since "the present terms would mean . . . a massive worsening in the balance of payments"; in addition the "supranational dynamic" would lead to "dismantling of the State, that is, to an unstable situation where effective powers of intervention . . . would no longer rest with the nation-States yet would not be really exercised by the supranational institutions of the Community". Mr Shore favours a world approach. "Twenty years ago," he says, "one Western European State would have been a stride in world history. Today, before one is even in sight, the nature and scale of the problems in the world are more than it could cope with."

Mr Bruce-Gardyne on the other hand holds that the "road to independence" of the European countries individually "leads via Europe". After listing numerous instances of these countries' dependence on the United States, he wonders "what the British—and the French too, come to that—can be thinking of when they say the European Community is a threat to national sovereignty". Mr Bruce-Gardyne states that "threats to internal order have become internationalized", that "the nation-States' shortcomings regarding defence against foreign aggression are too plain to be denied", and that the nation-State "is hardly any more defensible in the matter of economic affluence and full employment". He considers that "the Community's gravest failure has been its practically complete inability to promote the integration of national enterprises into larger units"; acknowledging that "it takes a real act of faith to expect an enlarged European Community to assume the functions the nation-States cannot fulfil", he takes the view that "nothing can be done as long as Europe remains politically divided, for so long as the Community cuts itself off from the variety of resources offered by the London money market and . . . does not take example by British company law, now more or less in shape. If we remain divided," Mr Bruce-Gardyne adds, "the colonization of Western Europe's industries by the United States will continue inescapably."

- Mr Amendola, an Italian Communist member of the European Parliament, said: "Italian Communists are critical of the type of European unification now in progress, and are trying to help bring about amendment of the Treaties of Rome."

5 February 1971

- Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission of the European Communities, addressing the European Symposium on Business Management held in Davos, advocated "a real European Government independent of the national Governments and with its own civil service. This Government could not develop out of the Council of Ministers alone". He added that it was necessary to fix definite dates for the achievement of the different levels of unification. "We must lay down a procedure for arriving at the first stages of unity and decide at what point to go ahead. . . . It is quite inconceivable that mere intergovernmental procedure conducted by diplomats and high officials should evolve into a common political body."

- The British Government officially announced that it was taking over the aerospace side of Rolls-Royce, whose Board, in face of the company's mounting financial difficulties, had applied for the appointment of a receiver.

6 February 1971

- In an interview with a weekly paper in The Hague, Mr Hans de Koster, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, outlined his position with regard to the views expressed by President Pompidou concerning a European confederation. "We are not content with a European Community of six States," he said. "But it is a staging-post to a bigger Europe. We are not content with the Treaty of Rome as now applied. But we regard it as a stage on the road to better things. So with confederation: it is a halfway house. And I am disposed to look favourably on all ideas that can further improve decision-making. For the way we look at it—and the way Europe will soon find it—is that an enlarged European Community will only work as a federation."

9 February 1971

- The Six agreed on the phased establishment of economic and monetary union in the Community (see Part One, Chapter I of this Bulletin). Commenting on the decision after the Council meeting of the six Foreign Ministers, Mr Maurice Schumann, the Council's President-in-office, said, "The facts will answer the question whether economic and monetary union is to be fully established, just as they have answered the like question people asked in 1957 when the Treaty of Rome was signed."

- During his African tour President Pompidou, speaking in Yaoundé, where the Convention associating the African States and Madagascar with EEC was signed, made the following announcement: "I formally declare, in this city of Yaoundé, that France for her part, when the time comes, will make



certain with her Common Market partners that the enlargement of the Community does not affect the advantages of association to the African countries and Madagascar.”

- According to the Statistical Office of the Communities, the six Common Market countries in 1970 purchased 402 million tons of crude oil, a 19% increase on the previous year. World production rose over this period to 2 334 million tons, by 9.4%. Community crude-oil production was down by 4.7% to only 13.2 million tons, representing no more than 3% of the Community’s total oil supplies.

### 10 February 1971

- President Malfatti, addressing the European Parliament in Strasbourg, said of the Brussels agreement on economic and monetary union, “Once again at a vital moment in the history of European unification, proof has been furnished of the political effectiveness of the give and take between the institutions and the wholly unique function of the Commission in the Community.”

- The German Government expressed itself as greatly pleased at the Brussels agreement, and the Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Emilio Colombo, speaking for his Government, said it was “a success encouraging to men of good will of our generation and to European democrats”; it was above all “a result holding up once more to the young of today the ideal of Europe amid the promise of progress and dignity”.

- Agency messages from London report the British Government as also officially expressing its pleasure. “We look forward with satisfaction to taking a full part in these developments as a member of an enlarged Community. As successive British Governments have indicated, we are ready to go as far and as fast as the other members of the Community in these fields. To judge by the way things are going it seems unlikely that there will be any problem for the United Kingdom.”

- In Stockholm, on the other hand, the Swedish Minister of Trade, Mr. Kjell-Olof Feldt, who is in charge of the negotiations with EEC, considered that “the Brussels agreement has further reduced Sweden’s already none too good chances of becoming a full member of the European Community”.

### 11 February 1971

- The French national farmers’ federation, FNSEA, came out against the Commission’s agricultural price proposals. “Given the present inflationary situation and the appalling way European agricultural prices have stayed static

for years," decisions on these lines "would produce very sharp reactions among French country people, as substantial upvaluing of prices is essential to the increase in agricultural earnings that is so abundantly justified by the trend in earnings elsewhere." FNSEA "is counting on firmness on the part of the French Government, which it regards as responsible in large measure for the prices to be fixed in Brussels".

- Mr Maurice Schumann, speaking in Lyons on the agreement on economic and monetary union, said, "Simply because it is irreversible, economic Europe is in itself a political Europe. As for the 'deepening' process, if it consists in discovering and acknowledging fresh elements of practical solidarity, 9 February was indeed an epoch-making day . . . When people say," he added, "that the agreement contains nothing actually of a nature to compel, they are right—provided they mention that momentum has now been truly generated."

12 February 1971

- The British Prime Minister, Mr Edward Heath, defined as follows the criterion his Government would adopt as to Britain's entry: the terms must be "bearable in the short term and clearly and visibly profitable in the long term". The aim of Community enlargement was "to give to our countries collectively that position in world affairs which individually is beyond our reach. As a member of the Community, we would wish to share in the continued development of effective institutions to this end. This is the practical approach to institutional change for which I believe there is wide support. Why," Mr Heath asked, "go on thinking about institutions of Europe in ancient forms, instead of fashioning new institutions to our needs? The argument between 'federation' and 'confederation' in Europe has long seemed to me sterile and unworthy of the Community's past. We should be thinking in terms of fresh institutions as the founding fathers thought when they first began the creation of this work in the early 1950's."

- The Council of European Municipalities at a meeting in Paris adopted a declaration that "to be viable and genuinely democratic, Europe must have a political authority answerable to a Parliament elected by universal suffrage and must be based on the autonomy of communes and regions".

- The Managing Committee of the United States Federal Reserve approved a further cut of a quarter per cent in Bank rate, from 5 to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ . The Bank of Canada the same day announced that it was reducing its discount rate from 6 to  $5\frac{3}{4}$ .

## 14 February 1971

- An agreement was concluded in Teheran between the Persian Gulf oil-producing countries and the cartel of 23 companies, mostly American, set up on 16 January to conduct the negotiations. The agreement, which is for five years, provides for increased oil prices and consolidation for tax purposes of one-half of the tonnages imported by Western Europe and 90% of those for Japan. *The Times* sees this as a turning-point in the history of the oil sector; in its view the consumer countries are now dominated by the producer countries.

## 15 February 1971

- Mr Pierre Graber, the head of the Swiss Federal Political Department, told the Foreign Press Association that "Switzerland was seeking an agreement, as comprehensive as possible, and entirely without previous parallel, with the Community", but "could not consider actual membership, even subject to neutrality reservations."

- The proceedings of the Agricultural Ministers of the Six in Brussels were disrupted by the entrance on the scene of three milk cows. This demonstration by the Belgian farmers was only one of many signs of the unrest among several classes of Community agriculturalists.

- Sterling went decimal, with the pound henceforth divided into 100 new pence. The decimal pound has the same value as the old pound; the new penny is worth 2.4 old pence.

## 17 February 1971

- The *Daily Mirror* launched a big campaign in favour of Britain's entry into the Common Market. A leading article set forth twenty reasons in support of the move.

- The "green dollar" was part and parcel of European policy, and its abolition would seriously affect Franco-German relations, claimed Mr Joseph Ertl, the German Federal Minister of Agriculture, when presenting the "agricultural report for 1971" at a Press conference in Bonn.

- The United States Department of Commerce announced that the American balance of payments deficit was higher than initially forecast, at \$9 800 million. The deficit coincided with a further weakening of the dollar and the purchase of large quantities of this currency by a number of European central banks.

18 February 1971

- The House of Commons rejected a proposal by Sir Derek Walker-Smith (Conservative) that Britain's entry into the Common Market should be decided by referendum.
- At the Aspin Institute for Humanistic Studies in New York a sculpture was dedicated to Mr Jean Monnet, with the words, "Jean Monnet, humanist and statesman, and founder of a united Europe, recognized that changing circumstances in the quest for peace call for new concepts and new structures".
- The European Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the European organization of the World Confederation of Labour submitted a memorandum to the European Commission asking that the formulation of common policies should take account of their implications for the associated and other developing countries.

19 February 1971

- The Board of CERN, the European nuclear research organization, meeting in Geneva, decided to proceed with the construction of the giant (300 GeV) particle accelerator. *Le Monde* hailed the decision, with the comment that CERN would go down as something of a marvel in "the frail edifice of European scientific cooperation". In its view this success was due to a number of exceptional factors, such as the fact that CERN conducted pure research only, and also "the circumstance, not found elsewhere, that CERN is grounded on a milieu that hangs together and is all of a piece, that is international by necessity as well as by inclination, and that engages in none but intellectual disputes, the disputes of high-energy physicists. It is high-energy physicists whom the Governments have deputed to represent them on the Board of CERN . . . And that has not prevented CERN projects from being always completed on time, without overstepping the appropriations. On the contrary, it has preserved them from the effects of the baneful principle of "fair return" whereby orders are allocated in proportion to countries' contributions."

22 February 1971

- According to the *Economist*, Britain's entry into the Common Market depends on President Pompidou. "The question is whether in the long run Mr Pompidou sees an advantage for France—an advantage measured in political terms as much as commercial ones—in having Britain inside the Community. If Mr Pompidou's mind works the way most people think it does, the answer to that question should be yes."

- In an article which appeared in the Brussels and Paris evening papers, Mr Paul-Henri Spaak, the former Belgian Premier and Minister, who was responsible for the report (the Spaak report) on the basis of which the Treaties of Rome were drawn up, writes that he is "exasperated to see 'realism' and 'pragmatism' cried up all the time as essential principles for European unification. If past Europeans had been merely 'realists', none of the present constituent elements for the Europe of the future—the Council, ECSC, Euratom, the Common Market—would be there now".

While he is, he says, somewhat sceptical of President Pompidou's notion that the Europe of the future will be confederal in form, Mr Spaak feels "it would be unwise to refuse to discuss the matter. To my mind anything is better than the long *status quo* we have had for the last ten years and more, particularly as I am convinced that political Europe will come about only by stages and not without a certain amount of groping". *In fine*, Mr Spaak favours "taking up the points made by President Pompidou at his Press conference (see corresponding section in Bulletin No. 3-71) when the negotiations with Britain have been successfully concluded".

### 23 February 1971

- The Federal Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, addressing a meeting of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe in Bonn, said with regard to the prospects for political Europe, "Our aim is, of course, a competently organized European Government able to take the necessary decisions in matters of common policy, and answerable for its actions to Parliament."

### 24 February 1971

- The Action Committee for the United States of Europe issued a statement and five resolutions at the conclusion of its meeting in Bonn under the chairmanship of Mr Jean Monnet. The statement runs, in part, "With the entry of Britain into the Common Market and the conversion of EEC into an economic and monetary union, European unification will move into a new period in which it will be possible to make a start on the political organization of the Community . . . What will then be a dynamic community of two hundred and fifty million people will be able to make a growing contribution to its own safety and, speaking with a single voice, to exert an influence for peace in world affairs: in particular, strengthening the European Community will strengthen the bases of the policy of *détente* between East and West." The five resolutions deal with the main themes of European policy; one calls for a report to be brought out in a year's time on the political organization of EEC. The Committee says that "the member countries must delegate to the

Community institutions those hitherto national powers which are needed to tackle common problems, in accordance with the principles and rules which, within our borders, have ensured the functioning of democracy”.

- Mr Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian Head of State, announced his Government's decision to take a majority holding (51%) in the French oil companies operating in Algeria, and to nationalize the pipelines and natural gas fields of which France was the concessionaire.

25 February 1971

- President Nixon delivered his State of the World message following on the State of the Union message. Concerning Europe in particular, he said that the United States was counting on the Community, as the world's biggest trading block, to assume increasing responsibility for the maintenance of liberal trading in the world, by itself pursuing liberal policies and by playing a more active part in seeking ways further to scale down the remaining barriers to trade. The European Community's policy, he said, including that on the admission of new members, must take full account of the lawful economic interests of the United States.

26 February 1971

- Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the British Minister for European Affairs, speaking at the annual dinner of the Young European Management Association, said that France and Britain took similar positions on the future pattern of the European institutions. He agreed with President Pompidou that the supra-nationality issue was not really an issue at all; “if France,” he continued, “recognizes and accepts the need to build the Community and the need to share control in some fields with her neighbours, I do not see why we British should be afraid that European integration may lead to loss of national identity and influence”.

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 February to 28 February 1971)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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Compte rendu in extenso des séances des 19 et 20 janvier 1971  
(Report in extenso of the sittings of 19 and 20 January 1971)

Annex No. 132,  
January 1971

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 19 janvier 1971* (Report of the  
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C 11, 5.2.1971

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C 11, 5.2.1971

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— une directive relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées exercées d'une façon ambulante (— a directive on the terms of transitional measures in the field of self-employed itinerant activities)

### Written questions

Question écrite 307/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Financement de projets par la section orientation du FEOGA. (Réponse complémentaire) [307/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Financing of projects by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF (Additional reply)]

C 10, 4.2.1971

Question écrite 332/70 de M. Gerlach à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tables annuelles alphabétiques, analytiques et méthodologiques du Journal officiel des Communautés européennes (332/70 by Mr Gerlach to the Commission: Annual alphabetical, analytical and methodological tables of the EEC Official Gazette)

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Question écrite 335/70 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réexportations dans la CEE (335/70 by Mr Kriedemann to the Commission: Re-exports in the EEC)

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Question écrite 341/70 de M. Artzinger à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réception CEE des véhicules à moteur; en l'occurrence, uniformisation de la hauteur des pare-chocs (341/70 by Mr Artzinger to the Commission: EEC approval for motor vehicles; here, a uniform height for bumpers)

C 10, 4.2.1971

Question écrite 342/70 de M. Artzinger à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Données statistiques figurant dans le mémorandum sur la politique industrielle de la Communauté (342/70 by Mr Artzinger to the Commission: Statistical data appearing in the memorandum on the Community's industrial policy)

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- Question écrite 360/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Grève du zèle des douaniers français (360/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: French customs officials' work to rule strike) C 16, 17.2.1971
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- Question écrite 374/70 de M. Boersma à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mémoire de la Commission sur la politique sociale (374/70 by Mr Boersma to the Commission; Commission memorandum on social policy) C 16, 17.2.1971
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- Question écrite 389/70 de M. Califice au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Consultation du Parlement européen (389/70 by Mr Califice to the Council: Consultation of the European Parliament) C 16, 17.2.1971
- Question écrite 279/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application en Italie du régime de primes à l'abattage des vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (279/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Application in Italy of the system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) C 17, 20.2.1971
- Question écrite 409/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application du régime de primes à l'abattage des vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (409/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Application of the system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) C 17, 20.2.1971
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- Question écrite 350/70 de MM. Biaggi et Noè à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interventions sur le marché dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (application des dispositions de l'article 12 paragraphe 4 troisième alinéa du règlement 159/66/CEE du Conseil) [350/70 by Mr Biaggi and Mr Noè to the Commission: Market interventions in the fruit and vegetable sector (application of the provisions of Article 12, 4(3) of Council Regulation 159/66/EEC)] C 17, 20.2.1971
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C 17, 20.2.1971

## The Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the EEC and the Associated African States and Madagascar

Réunion annuelle de Yaoundé (Annual Yaoundé meeting)

C 13, 10.2.1971

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 11 janvier 1971 (Report of the sitting of Monday 11 January 1971)*

C 13, 10.2.1971

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*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 12 janvier 1971 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 12 January 1971)*

C 13, 10.2.1971

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 13 janvier 1971 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 13 January 1971)*

C 13, 10.2.1971

Résolution sur le sixième rapport annuel d'activité du conseil d'association (Resolution on the sixth annual report of activities of the Council of Association)

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

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Règlement (CEE) 203/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 203/71 of 29 January 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 25, 1.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 204/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 204/71 of 29 January 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 25, 1.2.1971

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L 25, 1.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 206/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 206/71 of 28 January 1971, fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

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- Règlement (CEE) 207/71 de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 207/71 of 28 January 1971, fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) L 25, 1.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 212/71 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, rendant applicable, dans le secteur des produits de la pêche, le règlement 1041/67/CEE, portant modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 212/71 of 29 January 1971, making applicable in the fisheries products sector, Regulation (EEC) 1041/67, on the procedures for implementing export refunds) L 25, 1.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 223/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 223/71 of 2 February 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 27, 3.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 224/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 224/71 of 2 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 27, 3.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 225/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 225/71 of 2 February 1971, fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 27, 3.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 226/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, relatif au régime d'importation provisoire des produits de la pêche originaires de Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 226/71 of 2 February 1971, on the provisional import system for fisheries products from Tunisia) L 27, 3.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 227/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, relatif au régime d'importation provisoire des produits de la pêche originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 227/71 of 2 February 1971, on the provisional import system for fisheries products from Turkey) L 27, 3.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 228/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, relatif au régime d'importation provisoire des produits de la pêche originaires du Maroc. (Commission Regulation (EEC) 228/71 of 2 February 1971, on the provisional import system for fisheries products from Morocco)

L 27, 3.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 229/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, relatif au régime d'importation provisoire des produits de la pêche originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Commission Regulation (EEC) 229/71 of 2 February 1971, on the provisional import system for fisheries products from the AASM and OCT)

L 27, 3.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 230/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1507/70 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du sucre à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 230/71 of 2 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 1507/70 on certain measures in the sugar sector following devaluation of the French franc)

L 27, 3.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 231/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Algérie, au Burundi et aux Philippines à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 231/71 of 2 February 1971, on the opening of a tender for the supply of butteroil to Algeria, Burundi and the Philippines as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

L 27, 3.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 232/71 de la Commission, du 2 février 1971, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 232/71 of 2 February 1971, applying the CCT duty to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Spain)

L 27, 3.2.1971

Règlement (Euratom) 233/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en Belgique (Council (Euratom) Regulation 233/71 of 1 February 1971, amending the conditions applicable to the pay and social security arrangements of Joint Research Centre employees in Belgium)

L 28, 4.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 234/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, supprimant certains produits de l'annexe au règlement (CEE) 2603/69 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux exportations (Council Regulation (EEC) 234/71 of 1 February 1971, removing certain products from the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 2603/69 establishing a common system applicable to exports)

L 28, 4.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 235/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 235/71 of 3 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 28, 4.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 236/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 236/71 of 3 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt)

L 28, 4.2.1971



- Règlement (CEE) 237/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 237/71 of 3 February 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 28, 4.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 238/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 238/71 of 3 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 28, 4.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 239/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 239/71 of 3 February 1971, fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 28, 4.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 240/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 240/71 of 3 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 28, 4.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 241/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 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) 241/71 of 3 February 1971, fixing the basic amount of levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 28, 4.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 242/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, modifiant le prélèvement applicable à certains fromages importés de Bulgarie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 242/71 of 3 February 1971, amending the levy on certain cheeses imported from Bulgaria) L 28, 4.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 243/71 de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 243/71 of 3 February 1971, amending the amount of aid for colza and rapeseed) L 28, 4.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 244/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, relatif au régime applicable aux tabacs bruts originaires des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Council Regulation (EEC) 244/71 of 1 February 1971, on the system applicable to unmanufactured tobacco imported from the AASM and OCT) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 245/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, prévoyant des mesures particulières en ce qui concerne les importations dans les départements français d'outre-mer, de maïs originaire des États africains et malgache associés ou des pays et territoires d'outre-mer (Council Regulation (EEC) 245/71 of 1 February 1971, providing special measures for imports into the French Overseas Departments of maize from the Associated African States and Madagascar and from the Overseas Countries and Territories) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 246/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 246/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 247/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 247/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 29, 5.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 248/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 248/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refunds on cereals) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 249/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle. (Commission Regulation (CEE) 249/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 250/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 250/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 251/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 251/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on rice and broken rice) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 252/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 252/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 253/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 253/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 254/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 254/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 255/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 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) 255/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 256/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour certains fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 256/71 of 4 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of certain fruit and vegetables) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 257/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, portant abrogation du règlement (CEE) 141/71 constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 257/71 of 4 February 1971, rescinding (EEC) Regulation 141/71 noting a grave crisis situation on the cauliflower market) L 29, 5.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 258/71 de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, concernant une adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave (Commission Regulation (EEC) 258/71 of 4 February 1971, on a permanent call for tender to determine the refund on exports of raw beet sugar) L 29, 5.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 259/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 259/71 of 5 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 260/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 260/71 of 5 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 261/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 261/71 of 5 February 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 262/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 262/71 of 5 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports for white sugar and raw sugar) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 263/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 263/71 of 5 February 1971, fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 264/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 264/71 of 5 February 1971, fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 265/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, relatif à la constatation qu'il peut être donné suite aux demandes déposées en vue de l'obtention des primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 265/71 of 5 February 1971, noting that applications may be accepted for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 266/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 266/71 of 5 February 1971, modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 267/71 de la Commission, du 5 février 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 267/71 of 5 February 1971, modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 30, 6.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 268/71 de la Commission, du 8 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 268/71 of 8 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 32, 9.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 269/71 de la Commission, du 8 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 269/71 of 8 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 32, 9.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 270/71 de la Commission, du 8 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 270/71 of 8 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 32, 9.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 271/71 de la Commission, du 8 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 271/71 of 8 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 32, 9.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 272/71 de la Commission, du 8 février 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la Colombie à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 272/71 of 8 February 1971, on the supply of skim milk powder to Colombia as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 32, 9.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 273/71 de la Commission, du 8 février 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) 273/71 of 8 February 1971, on the supply of skim milk powder to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 32, 9.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 274/71 de la Commission, du 8 février 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 274/71 of 8 February 1971, modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 32, 9.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 275/71 du Conseil, du 8 février 1971, fixant les prix d'intervention pour les sardines et les anchois frais ou réfrigérés, applicables jusqu'au 31 décembre 1971 (Council Regulation (EEC) 275/71 of 8 February 1971, fixing the intervention prices for fresh or frozen sardines and anchovies, applicable until 31 December 1971) L 33, 10.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 276/71 de la Commission, du 9 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 276/71 of 9 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 33, 10.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 277/71 de la Commission, du 9 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 277/71 of 9 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 33, 10.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 278/71 de la Commission, du 9 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 278/71 of 9 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals) L 33, 10.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 279/71 de la Commission, du 9 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 279/71 of 9 February 1971, fixing the levy on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 33, 10.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 280/71 de la Commission, du 9 février 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 280/71 of 9 February 1971, fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 33, 10.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 281/71 de la Commission, du 9 février 1971, relatif à la détermination de la liste des voies navigables à caractère maritime visée à l'article 3 sous e) du règlement (CEE) 1108/70 du Conseil du 4 juin 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 281/71 of 9 February 1971, on drawing up a list of waterways of a maritime character referred to in Article 3(e) of Council Regulation (EEC) 1108/70 of 4 June 1970) L 33, 10.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 282/71 de la Commission, du 9 février 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) 282/71 of 9 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 193/70 laying down the implementing procedures of measures to promote the marketing of Community oranges and mandarins) L 33, 10.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 283/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 283/71 of 10 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 34, 11.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 284/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 284/71 of 10 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 34, 11.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 285/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 285/71 of 10 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 34, 11.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 286/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 286/71 of 10 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 34, 11.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 287/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 287/71 of 10 February 1971, fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 34, 11.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 288/71 de la Commission, du 9 février 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 288/71 of 9 February 1971, fixing the standard average values for determining the value of imported citrus fruits) L 34, 11.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 290/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 232/71 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) 290/71 of 10 February 1971, rescinding Regulation (EEC) 232/71 applying the CCT duty on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Spain) L 34, 11.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 291/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de tournesol (Commission Regulation (EEC) 291/71 of 10 February 1971, modifying the amount of aid for sunflower seeds) L 34, 11.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 292/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 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) 292/71 of 10 February 1971, fixing the basic amount for the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 34, 11.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 293/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, portant fixation des prix de retrait visés à l'article 10 du règlement (CEE) 2142/70 pour certains produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 293/71 of 10 February 1971, fixing the withdrawal prices laid down in Article 10 of (EEC) Regulation 2142/70 for certain fisheries products) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 289/71 de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, concernant des modalités d'application de l'octroi d'aides au stockage privé dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 289/71 of 10 February 1971, on the implementing procedures for granting aid to private storage in the pigmeat sector) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 294/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 294/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 35, 12.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 296/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 296/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 297/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 297/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 298/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 298/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 299/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 299/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 300/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 300/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 301/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 301/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 35, 12.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 302/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 302/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports on white sugar and raw sugar) L 35, 12.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 307/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 307/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing supplementary amounts for egg products) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 308/71 de la Commission, du 11 février 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 308/71 of 11 February 1971, fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 35, 12.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 309/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 309/71 of 12 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 310/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 310/71 of 12 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 311/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 311/71 of 12 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 312/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 312/71 of 12 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 36, 13.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 313/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 313/71 of 12 February 1971, fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 314/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 314/71 of 12 February 1971, fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 315/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, relatif à la détermination de l'origine des vins de base destinés à l'élaboration des vermouths et de l'origine des vermouths (Commission Regulation (EEC) 315/71 of 12 February 1971, on determining the origin of the basic wines used in preparing vermouths and the origin of vermouths) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 316/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 497/70 portant modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 316/71 of 12 February 1971, supplementing Regulation (EEC) 497/70 on the implementing procedures for refunds on exports in the fruit and vegetables sector) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 317/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 306/71 fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 317/71 of 12 February 1971, modifying Regulation (EEC) 306/71 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 318/71 de la Commission, du 12 février 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 318/71 of 12 February 1971, modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 36, 13.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 319/71 de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 319/71 of 15 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 38, 16.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 320/71 de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 320/71 of 15 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 38, 16.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 321/71 de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 321/71 of 15 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 38, 16.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 322/71 de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 322/71 of 15 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 38, 16.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 323/71 de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 323/71 of 15 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 38, 16.2.1971



Règlement (CEE) 324/71 de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, portant dérogation provisoire aux articles 5 et 6 du règlement (CEE) 816/70 en ce qui concerne la durée des contrats de stockage et le montant de l'aide au stockage privé pour les vins de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 324/71 of 15 February 1971, provisionally waiving Articles 5 and 6 of Regulation (EEC) 816/70 in respect of the length of storage contracts and the amount of aid for private storage for table wines)

L 38, 16.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 325/71 de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, portant modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Commission Regulation (EEC) 325/71 of 15 February 1971, on the implementing procedures for refunds on exports in the wine products sector)

L 38, 16.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 326/71 du Conseil, du 15 février 1971, établissant, dans le secteur du tabac brut, les règles générales concernant l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les critères de fixation de leur montant (Council Regulation (EEC) 326/71 of 15 February 1971, establishing, in the unmanufactured tobacco sector, general rules for granting refunds on exports and the criteria for fixing their amount)

L 39, 17.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 327/71 du Conseil, du 15 février 1971, fixant certaines règles générales relatives aux contrats de première transformation et conditionnement, aux contrats de stockage ainsi qu'à l'écoulement des tabacs détenus par les organismes d'intervention (Council Regulation (EEC) 327/71 of 15 February 1971, fixing certain general rules on first-stage processing and packaging contracts and contracts on storage and on the marketing of tobacco held by the intervention agencies)

L 39, 17.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 328/71 du Conseil, du 15 février 1971, fixant, dans le secteur du tabac brut, des dispositions transitoires pour la conclusion de contrats de première transformation et de conditionnement par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Council Regulation (EEC) 328/71 of 15 February 1971, laying down, in respect of unmanufactured tobacco, transitional measures for the conclusion of first-stage processing and packaging contracts by the Italian intervention agency)

L 39, 17.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 329/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 329/71 of 16 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 39, 17.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 330/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 330/71 of 16 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 39, 17.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 331/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 331/71 of 16 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 39, 17.2.1971

Règlement (CEE) 332/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 332/71 of 16 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 39, 17.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 333/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 333/71 of 16 February 1971, fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 39, 17.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 334/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 142/69 établissant certaines modalités nécessaires pour l'application du régime des quotas dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 334/71 of 16 February 1971, supplementing Regulation (EEC) 142/69 laying down certain procedures to implement the quota arrangements in the sugar sector) L 39, 17.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 335/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 442/70 établissant les modalités d'application du système de compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 335/71 of 16 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 442/70 establishing the implementing procedures for the system of compensation of storage costs in the sugar sector) L 39, 17.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 336/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, modifiant le texte allemand du règlement (CEE) 1700/70 relatif au contrôle des vins aptes à donner du vin de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 336/71 of 16 February 1971, amending the German version of Regulation (EEC) 1700/70 on supervising wines likely to yield table wines) L 39, 17.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 337/71 de la Commission, du 16 février 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au beurre exporté sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 337/71 of 16 February 1971, modifying the rates of the refunds applicable to butter exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 39, 17.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 338/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 338/71 of 17 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 40, 18.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 339/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 339/71 of 17 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 40, 18.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 340/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 340/71 of 17 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 40, 18.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 341/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 341/71 of 17 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 40, 18.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 342/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 342/71 of 17 February 1971, fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 40, 18.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 343/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 343/71 of 17 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 40, 18.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 344/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 344/71 of 17 February 1971, inviting tenders for the supply of butteroil to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 40, 18.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 345/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, modifiant l'annexe II du règlement (CEE) 571/70, établissant la liste des produits du secteur des œufs bénéficiant du régime de la fixation à l'avance des restitutions à l'exportation ainsi que leur destination (Commission Regulation (EEC) 345/71 of 17 February 1971, amending Annex II of Regulation (EEC) 571/70, establishing the list of products in the egg sector benefiting from the advance fixing of refunds on exports and their destination) L 40, 18.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 346/71 de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 346/71 of 17 February 1971, modifying the levies applicable to imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 40, 18.2.1971
- Règlement (Euratom) 347/71 du Conseil, du 15 février 1971, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés aux Pays-Bas (Council Regulation (Euratom) 347/71 of 15 February 1971, amending the conditions applicable to the pay and social security arrangements of Joint Research Centre employees in the Netherlands) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 348/71 du Conseil, du 18 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1432/70, relatif à l'adaptation des prix d'intervention ou d'achat à payer par la France, diminués à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Council Regulation (EEC) 348/71 of 18 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 1432/70 on adapting intervention or buying-in prices to be paid by France, reduced since the devaluation of the French franc) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 349/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 349/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 350/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 350/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 351/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 351/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to refunds on cereals) L 41, 19.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 352/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 352/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 353/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 353/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 354/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 354/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 355/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 355/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 356/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 356/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 357/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 357/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 358/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 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) 358/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 359/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 359/71 of 18 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 March 1971) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 360/71 de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 360/71 of 18 February 1971, modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 41, 19.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 361/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 361/71 of 19 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 42, 20.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 362/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 362/71 of 19 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 42, 20.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 363/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 363/71 of 19 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 42, 20.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 364/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 364/71 of 19 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 42, 20.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 365/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 365/71 of 19 February 1971, fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 42, 20.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 366/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 366/71 of 19 February 1971, fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 42, 20.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 367/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1519/70 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre pour les marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 367/71 of 19 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 1519/70 on certain measures to be taken in respect of goods included in Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 following the devaluation of the French franc) L 42, 20.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 368/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1507/70 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du sucre à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 368/71 of 19 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 1507/70 on certain measures to be taken in the sugar sector following the devaluation of the French franc) L 42, 20.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 369/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1505/70 et abrogeant les règlements (CEE) 1506/70 et 1508/70 concernant les mesures à prendre, à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français, pour les produits relevant des secteurs des céréales, de la viande de porc et de l'aviculture (Commission Regulation (EEC) 369/71 of 19 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 1505/70 and rescinding Regulations (EEC) 1506/70 and 1508/70 on measures to be taken, following the devaluation of the French franc, in respect of products in the cereals, pigmeat and poultrymeat sectors) L 42, 20.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 370/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 370/71 of 22 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 44, 23.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 371/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 371/71 of 22 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 44, 23.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 372/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 372/71 of 22 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refunds on cereals) L 44, 23.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 373/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 373/71 of 22 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 44, 23.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 374/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, relatif à la fourniture de 400 tonnes de beurre à titre d'aide communautaire à la Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 374/71 of 22 February 1971, on supplying 400 tons of butter to Turkey as Community aid) L 44, 23.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 375/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, complétant, en ce qui concerne la Hongrie, le règlement (CEE) 1054/68 établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs de certificats destinés à permettre l'admission de certains produits laitiers en provenance des pays tiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 375/71 of 22 February 1971, supplementing, as regards Hungary, Regulation (EEC) 1054/68 establishing the list of bodies issuing certificates allowing the access of certain milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings) L 44, 23.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 376/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 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) 376/71 of 22 February 1971, on supplying skim milk powder to certain non-member countries as Community aid under the World Food Programme) L 44, 23.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 377/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 377/71 of 22 February 1971, fixing additional amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 44, 23.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 378/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 378/71 of 22 February 1971, modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 44, 23.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 379/71 de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, portant fixation des normes de qualité pour les agrumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 379/71 of 19 February 1971, fixing qualitative standards for citrus fruits) L 45, 24.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 380/71 de la Commission, du 23 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 380/71 of 23 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 45, 24.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 381/71 de la Commission, du 23 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 381/71 of 23 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 45, 24.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 382/71 de la Commission, du 23 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 382/71 of 23 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 45, 24.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 383/71 de la Commission, du 23 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 383/71 of 23 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 45, 24.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 384/71 de la Commission, du 23 février 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 384/71 of 23 February 1971, fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 45, 24.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 385/71 de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 385/71 of 24 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 46, 25.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 386/71 de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 386/71 of 24 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 46, 25.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 387/71 de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 387/71 of 24 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 46, 25.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 388/71 de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 388/71 of 24 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 46, 25.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 389/71 de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 389/71 of 24 February 1971, fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 46, 25.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 390/71 de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 390/71 of 24 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 46, 25.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 391/71 de la Commission, du 23 février 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 391/71 of 23 February 1971, fixing standard average values for assessing imported citrus fruits) L 46, 25.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 392/71 de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2223/70 relatif à la non-perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations de certains vins originaires et en provenance de certains pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 392/71 of 24 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 2223/70 concerning the non-levying of a countervailing charge on imports of certain wines originating in and exported from certain non-member countries) L 46, 25.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 394/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 394/71 of 25 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 47, 26.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 395/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 395/71 of 25 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for cereals and malt) L 47, 26.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 396/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 396/71 of 25 February 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 47, 26.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 398/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 398/71 of 25 February 1971, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 47, 26.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 399/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 399/71 of 25 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 47, 26.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 404/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 900/70 relatif à des adjudications pour la fourniture de 16 000 tonnes de butteroil destiné au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 404/71 of 25 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 900/70 on calls for tender for the supply of 16 000 tons of butteroil to the World Food Programme) L 47, 26.2.1971



- Règlement (CEE) 405/71 de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 405/71 of 22 February 1971, amending the rates of refund applicable to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II to the Treaty) L 47, 26.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 406/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 92/71 fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 406/71 of 25 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 92/71 fixing the refunds on exports in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 1 February 1971) L 47, 26.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 407/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 407/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 408/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 408/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 48, 27.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 410/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 410/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 48, 27.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 415/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 415/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 416/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 416/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 48, 27.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 420/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 420/71 of 25 February 1971, fixing the rates of refund applicable from 1 March 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 421/71 de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 421/71 of 24 February 1971, fixing the rates of refund applicable from 1 March 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 48, 27.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 423/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 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) 423/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 48, 27.2.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 424/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 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) 424/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 425/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 425/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 48, 27.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 427/71 de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 427/71 of 25 February 1971, fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 48, 27.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 429/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 429/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 48, 27.2.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 431/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 431/71 of 26 February 1971, modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 432/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, en ce qui concerne les communications relatives à l'adaptation du régime des certificats d'importation dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 432/71 of 26 February 1971, concerning the memoranda on adopting the system of import certificates in the beef and veal sector) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 433/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, relatif à la constatation qu'il peut être donné suite aux demandes déposées en vue de l'obtention des primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 433/71 of 26 February 1971, announcing that action can be taken on applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 434/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne la mention relative à la quantité indiquée dans les certificats d'importation

- (Commission Regulation (EEC) 434/71 of 26 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 in respect of the reference to quantity in import certificates) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 435/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, portant dérogation au règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'exportation pour le maïs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 435/71 of 26 February 1971, rescinding Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 in respect of the length of validity of export certificates for maize) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 436/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1437/70 relatif aux contrats de stockage pour le vin de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 436/71 of 26 February 1971, amending Regulation (EEC) 1437/70 on storage contracts for table wine) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 437/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Commission Regulation (EEC) 437/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the refunds on exports in the wine products sector) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 438/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, portant les conditions pour l'obtention du bénéfice des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Commission Regulation (EEC) 438/71 of 26 February 1971, on the conditions for obtaining the benefit of refunds on exports in the wine products sector) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 439/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olives utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission regulation (EEC) 439/71 of 26 February 1971, fixing the refund to producers of olive oil used in the manufacture of fish and vegetable preserves) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 440/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 218/71 portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires de Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 440/71 of 26 February 1971, rescinding Regulation (EEC) 218/71 applying the CCT duty to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hybrids from Tunisia) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 441/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicables au sucre blanc et au sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 441/71 of 26 February 1971, modifying the refunds on exports applicable to white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 442/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 442/71 of 26 February 1971, modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 48, 27.2.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 443/71 de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 443/71 of 26 February 1971, modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 48, 27.2.1971

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## COUNCIL

### Directives and decisions

71/65/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 janvier 1971, autorisant la tacite reconduction des accords sur le commerce des textiles de coton conclus par les États membres avec le Japon (Council Decision of 25 January 1971 authorizing the tacit renewal of cotton textile trade agreements concluded by the Member States with Japan)

L 26, 2.2.1971

71/66/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, concernant la réforme du Fonds social européen (Council Decision of 1 February 1971 concerning the reform of the European Social Fund)

L 28, 4.2.1971

71/69/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 janvier 1971, portant modification de la décision du Conseil, du 27 octobre 1970, arrêtant un programme de recherches et d'enseignement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice 1971, composé d'un programme commun et de programmes complémentaires (Council Decision of 25 January 1971 amending the Council Decision of 27 October 1970, adopting for 1971 a Euratom research and training programme consisting of a joint programme and supplementary programmes)

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/70/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, autorisant la tacite reconduction ou le maintien en vigueur de certains traités d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation, et accords similaires conclus par les États membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 1 February 1971 authorizing the tacit renewal or prolongation of certain friendship, trade and navigation treaties and similar agreements signed by Member States with non-member countries)

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/86/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions essentielles en matière de garantie des opérations à court terme (risque politique) sur acheteurs publics et sur acheteurs privés [Council Directive of 1 February 1971 concerning the harmonization of essential provisions in respect of guarantees for short-term transactions (political risks) for private and public buyers]

L 36, 13.2.1971

71/84/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 17 décembre 1970, arrêtant le budget de recherches et d'investissement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice 1971 (Council Decision of

17 December 1970 adopting the research and investment budget of the European Atomic Energy Community for 1971)

L 37, 15.2.1971

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71/89/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, portant conclusion d'accords entre la Communauté économique européenne, d'une part, et, respectivement, la république de l'Inde, la République arabe unie, la république de Chine et la république islamique du Pakistan, d'autre part, sur le commerce des textiles de coton (Council Decision of 1 February 1971 concluding agreements on trade in cotton textiles between the European Economic Community, on the one hand, and India, the United Arab Republic, China and Pakistan respectively, on the other)

L 43, 22.2.1971

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république de l'Inde sur le commerce des textiles de coton (Agreement between the European Economic Community and India on trade in cotton textiles)

L 43, 22.2.1971

Accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République arabe unie sur le commerce des textiles de coton (Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Arab Republic in cotton textiles)

L 43, 22.2.1971

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L 43, 22.2.1971

71/99/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 février 1971, relative à une modification de l'aide accordée pour le lait dans le grand-duché de Luxembourg applicable jusqu'à la fin de la campagne laitière 1970/1971 (Council Decision of 15 February 1971 on modifying the aid granted for milk in Luxembourg applicable until the end of the 1970/1971 milk year)

L 44, 23.2.1971

## Preliminary acts

Avis conformes 1/71 et 2/71 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 139<sup>e</sup> session, tenue le 25 janvier 1971 (Confirmatory Opinion 1/71 and 2/71 rendered by the Council at its 139th session on 25 January 1971)

C 10, 4.2.1971

## Information

Composition du Comité économique et social (Composition of the Economic and Social Committee)

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C 15, 12.2.1971

## COMMISSION

### Directives and decisions

71/67/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers la Suisse de 10 099 tonnes de seigle détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 19 January 1971 on the opening of tenders for the export to Switzerland of 10 099 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 28, 4.2.1971

71/78/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers la Yougoslavie et la Hongrie de 50 000 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 26 January 1971 on the opening of a tender for the export to Yugoslavia and Hungary of 50 000 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 30, 6.2.1971

71/71/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 janvier 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la treizième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 13 January 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the thirteenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/72/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1680/70 (Commission Decision of

15 January 1971 on the fixing of the minimum price for skim milk powder for the ninth award of individual tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/73/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 janvier 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) 2549/70 (Commission Decision of 15 January 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount for the delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 2549/70)

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/74/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 janvier 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatorzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 20 January 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the fourteenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/75/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils radio-récepteurs à transistors, de la position ex 85.15 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres États membres (Commission Decision of 21 January 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment transistor radio-receiving equipment of CCT heading ex 85.15 originating in Japan and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/76/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les motocycles (d'un poids ne dépassant pas 170 kg), de la position ex 87.09 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres [Commission Decision of 21 January 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment motor cycles (of a weight not exceeding 170 kg) of CCT heading ex 87.09 originating in Japan and in free circulation in other Member States]

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/77/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 janvier 1971, autorisant la République française à admettre, jusqu'au 30 avril 1971, la commercialisation des semences de deux variétés d'orges brassicoles soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 25 January 1971 authorizing France to allow until 30 April 1971 the marketing of the seeds of two varieties of brewer's barley conforming to reduced requirements)

L 31, 8.2.1971

71/79/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1971, portant modification de ses décisions des 29 juillet 1964 et 8 juillet 1965 concernant le Comité consultatif pour les problèmes de la politique de structure agricole (Commission Decision of 26 January 1971 amending its decisions of 29 July 1964 and 8 July 1965 concerning the Consultative Committee on the Problems of Agricultural Structures)

L 32, 9.2.1971



71/80/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 janvier 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quinzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 27 January 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the fifteenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 32, 9.2.1971

71/81/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1971, relative à la fixation, dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente du produit ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2608/70 (Commission Decision of 28 January 1971 fixing the minimum selling price of beef and veal covered by the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2608/70)

L 32, 9.2.1971

71/83/CEE :

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

L 32, 9.2.1971

71/85/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (affaire IV/26792 — CIGC — ZVEI/ZPÜ) [Commission Decision of 1 February 1971 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty -(IV/26792 — CIGC — ZVEI/ZPÜ)]

L 34, 11.2.1971

71/87/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1971, relative à l'autorisation d'une aide tarifaire au transport de minerais de fer allemands (Commission Decision of 14 January 1971 authorizing a subsidy for the carriage of German iron ore)

L 36, 13.2.1971

71/88/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers la Pologne de 50 002 tonnes de seigle détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 10 February 1971 on the opening of tenders for the export to Poland of 50 002 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 40, 18.2.1971

71/90/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, relative au Comité consultatif des matières grasses (Commission Decision of 1 February 1971 relating to the Advisory Committee on Oils and Fats)

L 43, 22.2.1971

71/91/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, relative à une avance de fonds pour le paiement des dépenses financées par la section garantie du FEOGA (Commission Decision of 1 February 1971 on an advance of funds for the payment of expenditure financed by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF)

L 43, 22.2.1971

71/92/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 février 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 3 February 1971 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 43, 22.2.1971

71/93/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à admettre, jusqu'au 31 mai 1971, la commercialisation de semences certifiées d'avoine soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 3 February 1971 authorizing Germany to permit the marketing of certified oat seeds conforming to reduced requirements until 31 May 1971)

L 43, 22.2.1971

71/94/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à admettre, jusqu'au 30 avril 1972, la commercialisation de semences certifiées de fromental et d'avoine jaunâtre soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 3 February 1971 authorizing Germany to permit the marketing of certified false oat and yellow oat seeds conforming to reduced requirements until 30 April 1972)

L 43, 22.2.1971

71/95/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à admettre, jusqu'au 31 juillet 1971, la commercialisation de semences de fétuque soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 3 February 1971 authorizing Belgium to permit the marketing of fescue seeds conforming to reduced requirements until 31 July 1971)

L 43, 22.2.1971

71/96/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la seizième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 3 February 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the sixteenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 43, 22.2.1971

71/97/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 février 1971, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à différer l'application des droits du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne certains vins algériens (Commission Decision of 4 February 1971 authorizing Germany to defer the application of the CCT duties in respect of certain Algerian wines)

L 43, 22.2.1971

71/101/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 février 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 8 February 1971 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 46, 25.2.1971

71/102/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 février 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 8 February 1971 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 46, 25.2.1971

71/104/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dix-septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 10 February 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the seventeenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 46, 25.2.1971

71/105/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la onzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 15 February 1971 on fixing the minimum price for skim milk powder for the eleventh individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 46, 25.2.1971

71/106/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 février 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) 105/71 (Commission Decision of 15 February 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount for the delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 105/71)

L 46, 25.2.1971

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71/82/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1971, adressé au gouvernement de la République française au sujet d'un projet de nouveau cahier des charges de la Société nationale des chemins de fer français (SNCF) (Commission Opinion of 29 January 1971 addressed to the French Government on the French State Railways new draft specifications)

L 32, 9.2.1971

71/100/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, adressé au gouvernement du royaume de Belgique au sujet du projet d'arrêté concernant l'introduction d'un appareil de contrôle dans le domaine des transports par route (Commission Opinion of 3 February 1971 addressed to the Belgian Government on the draft royal decree on the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in the field of road transport)

L 46, 25.2.1971

71/103/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 10 février 1971, adressé au gouvernement allemand au sujet d'un projet de dispositions nationales complémentaires visant à l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil du 30 juillet 1968 et du règlement (CEE) 358/69 de la Commission

du 26 février 1969 (Commission Opinion of 10 February 1971 addressed to the German Government on its draft of additional national provisions to implement Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 and Commission Regulation (EEC) 358/69 of 26 February 1969)

L 46, 25.2.1971

## Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers

Coûts moyens annuels des prestations en nature établis en application des articles 74 et 75 du règlement 4 du Conseil — Année 1968 (Annual average costs of benefits in kind established in accordance with Articles 74 and 75 of Council Regulation 4 (1968))

C 15 12.2.1971

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Propositions de directives du Conseil (Proposals for Council directives):

C 14, 11.2.1971

I. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées d'agent et de courtier d'assurances (ex groupe 630 CITI) [I. On the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed insurance brokers and agents (ex group 630 ISIC)]

II. relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées d'agent et de courtier d'assurances (ex groupe 630 CITI) [II. On the terms of transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities for insurance agents and brokers (ex group 630 ISIC)]

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositifs complémentaires pour compteurs de liquides autres que de l'eau (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation in respect of additional devices for meters for measuring liquids other than water)

C 14, 11.2.1971

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C 14, 11.2.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Turquie (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on imports of citrus fruits from Turkey)

C 14, 11.2.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux importations de certaines céréales de Turquie (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on imports of certain cereals from Turkey)

C 14, 11.2.1971

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

C 14, 11.2.1971

Proposition de directive du Conseil sur le rapprochement des taxes spécifiques de consommation frappant les hydrocarbures liquides destinés à être utilisés comme combustibles (Proposal for a Council directive on approximating the specific consumption taxes on liquid hydrocarbons to be used as fuels) C 14, 11.2.1971

Proposition de décision du Conseil relative à une modification de l'aide accordée pour le lait au grand-duché de Luxembourg, applicable jusqu'à la fin de la campagne laitière 1970/1971 (Proposal for a Council decision amending the aid granted for milk to Luxembourg applicable until the end of the 1970/1971 milk year) C 14, 11.2.1971

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Avis d'appel d'offres 934 de la république démocratique du Congo (commission agricole du Kasai Oriental) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED [Call for tender 934 by Congo (Kinshasa) (Agricultural Commission of Eastern Kasai) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF] C 9, 2.2.1971

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) C 9, 2.2.1971

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Avis d'appel d'offres 935 lancé par la République malgache pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 935 by Madagascar for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 14, 11.2.1971

71/68/CEE :

Règlement financier du FED (1969) institué par l'accord interne relatif au financement et à la gestion des aides de la Communauté (EDF financial Regulation (1969) introduced under the internal agreement on the financing and management of Community aid) L 31, 8.2.1971

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(Second extension of the agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy)

L 42, 20.2.1971

Communication faite conformément à l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité CEE, aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative à l'augmentation, prévue par le projet de loi de la région italienne du Trentin - Haut-Adige, 74, des aides à l'irrigation prévues par la loi régionale 6 du 10 février 1964 dans la mesure où cette augmentation serait accordée en vue de la production fruitière (Memorandum in accordance with Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty addressed to interested parties other than the Member States and regarding an increase, as specified in the draft law 74 of the Italian Trentino - Alto-Adige region, in the irrigation aids under regional law 6 of 10 February 1964, where this increase is granted for fruit production)

C 9, 2.2.1971

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une notification (IV/10469) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a notification (IV/10469)]

C 9, 2.2.1971

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C 18, 27.2.1971

Listes publiées en application de l'article 14 du règlement (CEE) 1373/70 de la Commission, du 10 juillet 1970, portant modalités communes d'application du régime de certificats d'importation, d'exportation et de préfixation, pour les produits agricoles soumis à un régime de prix unique. (List published in pursuance of Article 14 of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1373/70 of 10 July 1970 on joint implementing procedures for the system of import, export and advance-fixing certificates for agricultural products subject to a single price system)

C 18, 27.2.1971

### Information

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'EVSt-F et du FORMA pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre (Amendment to the calls for permanent tender by the FORMA, and EVSt-F for the sale of skim milk powder)

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- Avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers (1/1971) [Call for permanent tender for the export of raw beet sugar to non-member countries (1/1971)] C 15, 12.2.1971
- Avis d'adjudication de l'EVSt-F pour la fabrication et la livraison caf de butteroil destiné à la République turque (Call for tender by the EVSt-F for the manufacture and cif delivery to Turkey of butteroil) C 15, 12.2.1971
- Avis d'adjudication de l'EVSt-F pour la fourniture de 804 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the EVSt-F for the supply of 804 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) C 15, 12.2.1971
- Avis d'adjudication permanente de l'EVSt-Z pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks (2/1971) [Call for permanent tender by the EVSt-F for the sale of white sugar from its stocks (2/1971)] C 18, 27.2.1971

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- Affaire 3-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du 12 janvier 1971 du « Finanzgericht » de Berlin, dans l'affaire : « Gebrüder Bagusat KG » contre « Hauptzollamt » de Berlin-Packhof (Case 3-71: Request of 12 January 1971 for a preliminary ruling by order of the Berlin Finanzgericht in re Gebrüder Bagusat KG v. Berlin-Packhof Hauptzollamt) C 17, 20.2.1971

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- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 13-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 13-70) C 9, 2.2.1971
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- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 26-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 26-70) C 9, 2.2.1971
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 27-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 27-70) C 9, 2.2.1971
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 28-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 28-70) C 9, 2.2.1971
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Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 35-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 35-70)	C 17, 20.2.1971
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 36-70 (Judgment of the Court in Case 36-70)	C 17, 20.2.1971



### III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

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Monthly. 1971. Nos. 1 and 2 (f/i, d/n, e/f)		
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8320		
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(Report by an Expert working Party established by the Monetary		
Committee) 1970. 93 p. + Annexes (d, f, i, n, e)		
	0.16.6	100
	(£p 0,82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> )	\$2.—)
 <i>Regional policy</i>		
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Les régions dans l'Europe — Bulletin d'information		
[The regions in Europe — Information bulletin]		
At irregular intervals. 1971. No. 3		
(f, i; d, n: <i>in preparation</i> )		
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<i>"Coal" research compendium</i>		
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[No. 34 — Presence and emission of methane I Synoptic report 1962-1968/StBV (Mining techniques)]		
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16879		
No. 35 — Le gisement et le dégagement du grisou I Rapport de synthèse 1963-1968/INIEX (Technique minière)		
[No. 35 — Presence and emission of methane I Synoptic report 1963-1968/INIEX (Mining techniques)]		
1971. 43 p. (d, f)		125
16880		
No. 36 — Recherches fondamentales sur la chimie et la physique des charbons et des cokes III (Valorisation du charbon)		
[Pure research on coal and coke chemistry and physics III (Coal valorization)]		
1970. 110 p. (d, f)		175
<b>Industrial affairs — Customs</b>		
12734/III/70		
Les industries de la confection dans la Communauté économique européenne Analyse et perspectives 1975 (Rapport présenté à la Commission des Communautés européennes par la Société « Capelin Associates Limited » en collaboration avec l'Université de Genève — Juillet 1970 Chargés d'étude: R. Kuster, G. Badin)		
[The ready-made clothing industry in the European Economic Community Analysis and outlook for 1975 (Report submitted to the Commission by Capelin Associates		

Limited in conjunction with the University of Geneva — July 1970  
Responsible for studies: R. Kuster, G. Badin]  
1970. Vol. I 354 p. (f; d, i, n: in preparation)  
Vol. II: 220 p.

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### Customs tariff

8228  
Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes  
Feuillets modificatifs — 10<sup>e</sup> série  
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### Steel

5309  
Fontes et acier  
Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques  
[Pig-irons and steels:  
basis prices and directory of Community producers]  
14th year. No. 2 — 23 February 1971. Add. No. 1

### Science — Research — Technology

4001  
Commission Memorandum to the Council concerning overall  
Community action on scientific and technological research and  
development  
— 1971 Supplement — Annex to the Bulletin of the European  
Communities 1-1971  
1971. 22 p. (d, f, i, n; e: in preparation)

0.1.6 10  
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Research and technology (Information Bulletin)  
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### Approximation of legislation

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### Social affairs

1044  
Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Commu-  
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