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THE REGION: A EUROPEAN PROBLEM

*by Mr Albert BORSCHETTE,
member of the Commission*

As a result of the opening of the frontiers, companies are setting up in those regions of the Community where the infrastructure is most suitable, where they can find the most skilled labour and where the economic environment is the most developed.

However, concentration breeds more concentration, even if this sometimes creates congestion.

To avoid these dangers, but above all to avoid certain regions gradually returning to wasteland, towns being emptied of life and villages deserted, the Community must progressively implement a regional policy.

The fact is that progressive economic integration could still further accentuate the disparities existing between regions of the Community. However, economic and monetary union is not possible, or at any rate would lose its essential basis, if living standards and the level of productivity in the different regions were not harmonized.

The regional problem is not a partial problem, but a total one. We are faced with a decisive political choice. What is at stake is whether the Community is to remain a Community of trade and tariffs or to become a real Community of Development. If this is the case, then each country is responsible for the Community as a whole; and creation of conditions of prosperity in the regions of each Member State is not simply a charge upon the latter, but is the responsibility of the whole Community.

If harmonious development is to be achieved in the Community as required by the Treaty, then the goal already fixed by the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme must be achieved, i.e. "the responsibility of Member States must be supplemented by a Community responsibility as regards certain regional problems of common interest."

With this need in mind, the Commission, in October 1969, made an overall proposal on the Community's regional policy.

Today it proposes that a beginning be made on implementing this by means of an urgent programme of concrete measures in the Community's backward farming regions. The essential point is to provide farmers leaving the land in these regions with a chance of finding new jobs in industry without moving elsewhere. This can be achieved mainly by setting up or developing small and medium-sized industries adapted to the character of the region and to the skills and qualifications of its inhabitants, who could thus remain in their villages or towns.

The Commission thus proposes to take the first major step in implementing a Community regional policy which, within the present decade, will lead to equality in progress and prosperity between the regions.

A Bonville

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. THE COMMUNITY CONFRONTED WITH THE PROBLEM OF ROAD SAFETY

*Statement by Mr Albert COPPÉ,
member of the Commission, to the European Parliament*

“Between 1958 and 1968 about 420 000 people were killed and 11 500 000 injured in road accidents in the six Member States of the Community. These figures once more show in tragic fashion that the Community’s road safety rules are quite inadequate.” It was in reply to this question put by the European Parliament’s Transport Committee that Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, spoke to the House on 10 June 1971, to situate the problem and to specify—as he had been requested to do by the Parliamentary Committee—the concrete initiatives already taken by the Commission or those it intends to take in the fairly near future. Mr Coppé reaffirmed this position before the European Parliament on 8 July 1971. The main points he made in his statement in Strasbourg in June are given in the following extracts.

The delay in implementing the common transport policy is largely due to the fact that the Council of Ministers wants to decide unanimously on all questions, as if they all had the same importance for the different Common Market countries. From the conversations between Mr Heath and Mr Pompidou, it would appear that after the accession of Britain and the other candidate countries, unanimity within the Council of Ministers will be required only for vital questions. This will certainly mean a step forward, since no one will dare to argue that standardizing of the size and weight of goods vehicles in the Community of six or ten countries may be considered by any of them as being a vital question. I hope that in this way we will be able to make progress and that the Council of Ministers will manage to take a decision on a certain number of points which are obviously not of vital interest for anyone. I shall come back to this later when we discuss the concrete measures we intend to submit.

The facts

In the oral question reference is made to 420 000 dead and 11 500 000 injured recorded over a ten-year period. The average of these figures is none the less below that recorded at the present time. There are currently 50 000

dead and nearly 1 200 000 injured per annum. Here are the figures for the Whitsuntide weekend alone: 150 people killed in Germany, 25 in Belgium, 114 in France, etc. Figures like these easily add up to 50 000 dead and 1 200 000 injured per annum.

Obviously the question is posed here from the angle of human suffering. However, if we consider the cost of these accidents, it is clear that any investment made to try to reduce the number of dead and injured would certainly not be a bad investment. I hope my colleagues will forgive me for speaking in terms of figures, budgets and sums of money, when referring to such a serious human problem. But what we are faced with is reducing the sum of 4 000 million units of account per annum which is the direct cost of road accidents, or 8 000 million if one considers the question as whole and not simply the direct consequences. These figures prove that heavy investment is justifiable if only from the financial point of view, so as to avoid these accidents in the future.

Looking at this problem from a completely different angle, i.e. from that of the Social Fund, we see that if the number of handicapped persons is increasing, and increasing tragically in our Community, it is in part due to these 1 200 000 injured, of which only some can ever be reintegrated into economic life. This means that we have to cope with the problem of increasing numbers of handicapped persons directly linked with the number of persons injured on the roads.

Community action

In its oral question the Parliamentary Committee asks us first of all what our responsibilities are? I should like to stress that in the past the Commission has not been slow to intervene in this matter.

It has been pointed out to me, for example, that the Commission has taken part in the work of organizations with wider geographical competence and in the work of the ECE in Geneva and the European Conference of Ministers of Transport.

In 1968 we already recommended to certain Member States that they should ratify without delay agreements concluded within a geographical frame-work larger than that of the Six, as for example the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (the famous ADR). If the latter has been ratified, it is due to the moves and efforts made by the Commission, particularly as regards certain Member States which were dragging their feet.

The Convention could only enter into force after its ratification by a minimum number of countries.

Our work in this matter was undoubtedly very useful; I can say this all the more objectively since I was not personally responsible for the Commission's transport policy at the time.

There is a second point upon which we took a stance in the past where road safety is concerned. I refer to Regulation 543 harmonizing driving time and rest periods, to which we have already alluded and which we will again discuss later.

No one doubts that when we have actually introduced Regulation 543 with the relevant sanctions—and this is not yet the case in a certain number of countries—it will have a tangible effect on road transport and safety.

Thirdly, I recall that we proposed to the Council a monitoring device which is to be definitively introduced and which is a kind of improved tachograph. This permanent recording of the vehicle's speed will certainly have a psychological influence on the driver's attitude. He will in fact have at his side a witness constantly checking and recording his behaviour. Here again, the importance of the decision taken by the Commission and of the one it obtained from the Council of Ministers in July must not be forgotten.

In the fourth place we hope to make further progress if the Council agrees to adopt our proposal on vocational training for drivers. This is a document of vital interest on which the Council of Ministers has not yet managed to reach agreement. We here have a proposal concerning special training for drivers, but this is a matter of such capital importance for most member countries that we are unable to make progress in this field, where decisions must be unanimous. It is to be hoped that the position will improve when this matter is no longer "important", but only "vital".

Fifthly, in our General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade, we have constantly worked for decisions which, in each case, improve safety devices. Whether it be a question of admissible noise levels, of exhaust systems or of fuel tanks, the Commission has each time made proposals for a directive which were on a par with the highest standards existing in any one of the member countries.

Finally, in the new compromise proposal we intend to try to make for a final decision on standardization of the size and weight of goods vehicles, we have again taken account of the safety problem by defining the weight relationship between the powered vehicle and the trailer, etc. I consequently hope that it may be said that we have exerted considerable influence in the past and that this will continue to be the case. I hope that when our proposal on the weight and size of vehicles is adopted, it will be agreed that our standards have made an important contribution to the solution of this problem.

Measures to be taken

Next, the Parliament asks—and this is its second question—whether the Commission intends and is able to contribute towards really solving this problem. I think the time is now ripe to tackle this problem directly and not simply from the angle of the various measures which I have so far referred to. It was in fact at the request of your Committee that we submitted a note, just alluded to, before making concrete proposals to the Council of Ministers. I hope that when this note has been usefully discussed with your Parliamentary Committee—which is necessary in my view—we will be able to introduce proposals for priority action to cover the three main factors: the driver, the vehicle and the infrastructure. And since you have specially asked me, I would say that it seems to us that the most urgent action must be taken in the field of infrastructure, and that this consists of pooling the experience and research of Member States, since coordination is vital in this sector.

Moreover, the studies of the *ad hoc* working party on scientific and technical co-operation, the Cost Group, must be extended and speeded up, not only where electronic aids to traffic are concerned, but also in respect of other aims, such as the phenomena of “aquaplaning”, of which relatively little is known, detecting ice on roads, traffic aids in fog, etc.

Finally, it is to be hoped that future measures concerning safety will as far as possible be taken in the setting of the co-ordination of investments on which proposals are to be submitted to the Council towards the end of this year. To our mind, the 1966 Council decision setting up a consultation procedure is outdated and we should now have something more effective to cover the procedure for co-ordinating investments, since, as I have just said, these not only affect the smoothness of traffic flows but also road safety.

The Parliament has also asked us what instruments we have available in this respect. It is obviously difficult to undertake this kind of legal work without at the same time thinking that, whilst we are developing these instruments, or rather seeking to define those to hand, someone is being killed on the roads every twelve minutes! However, notwithstanding the difficulty of answering this question, I would like to say that we believe that all the Treaty articles, including Article 235, if necessary, are such as to constitute an initial legal basis—and I say only an initial basis—for co-ordinating joint national measures, promoting Community measures and enabling us to make certain priority proposals to which I am now going to refer and which may be put into effect under present conditions using Articles 77, 100 and 101. They are proposals upon which, in theory, a decision may be taken by a qualified majority in the Council whenever conditions of competition are distorted.

It is up to us to try to prove this. If we cannot do so, Article 101 will apply, but if we can prove that the conditions of competition have been distorted, then the Council will have to decide by qualified majority.

The priorities

If the other articles were not sufficient, Articles 166 and 235 could then be applied. For the moment, we have taken those priority steps which seem to us realizable thanks to the instruments we possess. Firstly, compulsory teaching and instruction on road safety. The first thing which might be submitted to the Ministers of Education could be measures for harmonizing teaching in schools, making instruction on road safety obligatory in the six countries under a programme of learning not only the Highway Code but also the principles of good citizenship and accident prevention, plus the technical aspects of motor vehicles and traffic. Secondly, the essential harmonizing and tightening up of conditions for granting and withdrawing driving licences and their full reciprocal recognition—and here I am thinking of various provisions contained in the Treaty. Thirdly, the harmonizing and tightening up of rules and checks on blood alcohol levels. Fourthly, speed limits and temporary bans on certain kinds of motor traffic: banning them from motorways on certain days of the week, for example. This should be done from the point of view of road safety. Fifthly, harmonizing of rules and procedures for compulsory road vehicle testing. This involves above all harmonizing the categories of vehicles subject or to be subject to road tests, the frequency with which these are to be carried out, the age at which vehicles must be brought for testing for the first time, etc. All this harmonization work will be the subject of one of our first concrete proposals. Sixthly, the generalizing and harmonization of road markings, and, seventhly, research and studies and the pooling of Member States' experience in a scientific research programme into the causes of accidents by means of exchanges of existing information.

These are the seven priority approaches which seem to us possible under the provisions of the present Treaty, if the method of qualified majority voting were chosen.

The Commission plans to submit proposals to the Council of Ministers before the end of the year for Community measures on the following points: harmonization and tightening up of the conditions on which driving licences are granted and withdrawn and their full reciprocal recognition; similar action on rules and checks on blood alcohol levels (which are, moreover, very difficult to enforce); harmonizing of rules and procedures for compulsory road vehicle testing. I have been informed that this testing does not exist in all member countries and that it would be expensive to introduce.

Any account of the initial measures the Commission intends to take in this field should not lead us to forget the first steps already taken, nor all the work at present in hand in Member States. We should avoid all overlapping and confine ourselves at Community level to what really can be dealt with satisfactorily on this plane.

Here there is a whole field of action to be covered which depends to a large extent on the political will of the Governments—as I said a few weeks ago in Luxembourg. It is the political will of the Governments which is really the most important factor. Technical matters depend on this. When the technicians have received instructions from their Governments, technical solutions will be found.

Once again I would like to thank the Parliamentary Committee for the initiative it has taken; I hope that this will help to speed up the process.

I admit that we have not yet introduced these different concrete proposals. We will do so as soon as they have been discussed by the Parliamentary Committee. I hope that we will not ask for any additional time and that our administration which, in this field as in many others, is stretched to the limit, will be able to help me to keep to the promise I have made to you: that these three proposals, from amongst the seven, will in fact be submitted before the end of the year.

Some while ago I spoke to you about a fresh programme and I told you at that time that I hoped to focus the attention of the Governments on the need to improve road safety, so that they would act more quickly within the Council of Ministers.

This debate cannot, therefore, but be very useful, in view of the objective that you and we are aiming at.

II. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY AND THOSE EFTA MEMBER STATES (INCLUDING THE ASSOCIATED FINLAND) WHICH HAVE NOT APPLIED FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMUNITY

In its Opinion of 1 October 1969¹ on the enlargement of the Community, the Commission already drew attention to the fact that three of the four candidate countries belonged to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). It would therefore appear necessary, according to this Opinion, to know what would happen to the free trade arrangements which at present exist between the candidate countries and their EFTA partners. After stressing the importance of the trade relations between the six non-candidate EFTA countries and the enlarged Community, the Commission, in its Opinion of 16 June 1971, recalled the reasons why the establishment of close relations based on the free movement of goods with countries not members of the EEC, had created a difficult problem from the very entry into force of the Rome Treaties.

Although the Community had not had to take any decisions on this point since 1959, the Hague Conference had once again raised this problem (points 4 and 14 of the final communiqué). The Council in June 1970, and its President, in November of the same year, had stated, at ministerial meetings with each of the countries concerned, that any solution to problems in this field should be such as to safeguard the enlarged Community's autonomous decision-making powers without at the same time giving rise to new trade barriers in Europe.

General guidelines

In its Opinion of 16 June,² the Commission briefly outlined the kinds of relations which the six non-candidate countries would like to establish with the enlarged Community. It points out that the only feature common to all these countries is the wish to base their relations on free trade. The Commission then explained that, under the Community's Treaties, the elimination of barriers to trade between industrialized countries must go hand in hand with measures aimed at preventing both deflection of trade and distortion of competition. It added that certain concessions regarding the free movement of workers, liberalization of services and wider trade in agricultural produce may only be envisaged if the liberalization measures are sufficiently

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 9/10-1969.

² See Supplement 3-1971 to Bulletin 6-1971.

wide-ranging to ensure an adequate balance between benefits and obligations on both sides. Finally, it is only within the context of the Community's institutions that the continued search for a dynamic balance between differing interests may be pursued.

The Commission goes on to point out, however, that although certain countries may be in a position to meet the material requirements needed to achieve free trade, insuperable difficulties would be encountered on the plane of institutional management. This would lead to these countries conforming to decisions in which they have had no part and would involve the enlarged Community in a complicated institutional tangle.

The Commission believes that agreements with industrialized countries cannot make it possible to arrive at perfectly identical rules of conduct applicable to both public authorities and transactors and at the same time to preserve the Community's independence in decision-making.

In the final analysis, the Community is faced with a choice: either it refuses to remove the obstacles to trade between the enlarged Community and those EFTA Member States which have not applied for membership, or it retains and extends to the enlarged Community the free trade system achieved by EFTA. The Commission suggests that a temporary solution might be to postpone the choice until two years after enlargement, while maintaining the status quo until that date as regards trade relations with EFTA in the field of industrial tariffs. The advantage of this solution, which would involve taking various technical precautions, would be that it would allow the Community time to obtain a clearer picture of the way its external relations were developing, particularly in the event of a round of international negotiations on tariffs and trade.

If the Council were to decide on agreements in conformity with the rules of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), introducing free trade between the enlarged Community and the non-candidate EFTA countries, the Commission suggests a basic system involving the removal of obstacles to trade only for industrial products. Special measures would have to be taken for products subject to the Treaty of Paris (i.e. ECSC products). Arrangements for some agricultural and fishery products could be made with Iceland and Portugal in the agreements envisaged so as to take account of the special situation in these two countries. Finally, the Commission recommends that separate agreements be concluded with certain countries in order to guarantee fair treatment for Community workers and co-operation in transport matters.

Under the Commission's proposals, the Community, whilst refraining from insisting on harmonization measures, reserves the right to implement its own safeguard measures intended to redress the balance if disparities in conduct were adversely to affect the Community's industries.

At institutional level these agreements would involve only one administrative organ whose task would be to see that they are properly implemented on the technical plane. They would be reviewed at the end of the transitional period and it would be possible to withdraw from them subject to one year's notice. In conclusion, the Commission stresses that the non-candidate EFTA members may, if they so desire, align themselves autonomously on the Community rules. This would tend to reduce the precarious features of the agreements without changing the nature of the contractual links established.

Possible contents of any agreements

In its Memorandum to the Council, the Commission examines the possible contents of any agreements with the non-candidate EFTA States, in the following sectors:

Industrial products

By analogy with the case of the candidate States, the basis adopted for tariff reductions must be the duties in force on 1 January 1972. This means that the tariff reductions would in fact be applied between the Six and Ireland, on the one hand, and the non-candidate States on the other, whereas, between the latter and the three other new Member States, the free-trading position created by EFTA would be retained. So as to avoid technical difficulties, the time-table to be adopted should be similar to the one fixed for the new Member States.

Effective provisions concerning the elimination of deflections of trade brought about by tariff differences would also be needed. The Commission believes that, in view of the fact that multilateral negotiations are reducing the differences between tariffs, and that imports into the non-candidate EFTA countries of manufactured products from outside the Ten are limited, a system based on rules of origin is likely to work satisfactorily and could be adopted as a general rule. It would not, however, be possible to consider a system of "cumulative origin", as proposed by several non-candidate countries, since this would mean that products obtained in the territory of one contracting party from goods "originating in" another contracting party, are themselves held to be originating in the first country, even if the processing of these goods is not sufficient. A system of this kind would only be generally valid without special conditions in the context of a multilateral agreement such as EFTA, where the idea of origin in the preferential area can have its full effect.

The elimination of quantitative import restrictions on a reciprocal basis does not seem to raise any problems for the Community, for Sweden or for

Switzerland. Finland and Austria, however, have stated that certain restrictions must be maintained for political reasons.

The few quantitative export restrictions existing in the Community, especially with regard to metal waste, may only be removed in respect of countries applying similar restrictions, so as to avoid any deflection of trade.

In the field of competition, provision would have to be made for rules applicable to restrictive practices which do not already fall under the ban of the EEC Treaty, but which would be incompatible with the smooth working of these agreements where they might affect trade between the Community and the countries in question. Rules of this kind might also be extended to include the ECSC sector.

The independent implementation by one of the parties to the agreement of the rules drawn up by both would lead in case of dispute, and if no solution is found by the joint body set up to administer the agreement, to unilateral application of an escape clause. This could, for example, involve withdrawal of tariff concessions or the introduction of quantitative restrictions. As far as the Community is concerned, any moves of this kind would only take place at Community level and would not violate the powers of the Community institutions. The Community would state that it reserved the right to take legal proceedings each time the conduct of companies or public authorities could be sanctioned within the Community under the relevant provisions of the Rome Treaty.

As the aim of the agreements envisaged is not economic integration, harmonization of indirect taxation, by the adoption of VAT, and harmonization of the taxable basis and the rates applied to it cannot be envisaged. Nonetheless, it will be necessary to prevent any distortion following tax adjustments at frontiers. In any case, a provision will have to be included in these agreements similar to the one written into other agreements concluded by the Community, prohibiting any fiscal measure or practice discriminating against imported in relation to home-produced products.

As is usual in this kind of agreement, there must be a provision to guarantee freedom of payment and of transfers relating to trade in goods covered by the agreement. All exchange control or administrative restrictions relating to the grant, refund or acceptance of short- of medium-term credits involved in business transactions in which a resident of one of the two partners participates, should be removed.

During the exploratory talks, reference was made to the principle of including provisions in the agreements to enable the contracting parties to protect themselves, first against dumping and, secondly, against regional, balance-of-payments or industrial difficulties. The implementation of this clause

by the Community must be the task of the Community institutions, on their own initiative or at the request of a Member State, in line with procedures which respect the institutions' own powers in each case.

Agricultural products

The Commission believes that the aim of removing obstacles to trade in agricultural products may not feature in agreements of the kind envisaged with the non-candidate EFTA countries, since agriculture represents only a very small amount of the volume of EFTA trade.

The kind of provision which would be required if agriculture were to be included in the special agreements with each of these countries, would be likely to create serious problems, both of a political and practical nature. The introduction of different kinds of preferential systems for agricultural produce with each of the industrialized countries of Western Europe would only further aggravate the problems with which third countries already fear that they will be confronted following enlargement of the Community. An analysis of trade between the enlarged Community and the six EFTA countries in question leads the Commission to suggest that a distinction be made between those whose economy does not depend to any large extent on agricultural exports (Austria, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland) and the others (Portugal and Iceland). For the first four, exports of agricultural products over the last three years have represented only 6.7% of their trade with the enlarged Community.

The Commission therefore thinks it would be preferable not to include agricultural produce in any agreements with countries such as Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Finland. On the other hand, the economy of Portugal and Iceland depends to a large extent on products subject in the Community to the market organizations for agriculture and fisheries.

To achieve a balance in the advantages from which these two countries and the Community would benefit, it would seem necessary to make concessions at least for those exports of concrete interest for Portugal (tomato and fish preserves and cork) and Iceland (fisheries products). Any advantages granted must, however, be accompanied by special conditions to enable the common organization of the markets to function properly.

Specific commercial problems

The general system described above will have to be modified in certain cases to take account of special circumstances.

Paper exports are of great importance to Sweden, Finland and Austria. However, the immediate and full application of measures to remove tariff barriers in this industry would create serious problems for the Community industry. The Commission believes that solutions could be sought to enable the latter to get through the difficult decade 1970 to 1980. If this is to be done, supplies of pulp must be provided on the best possible terms and Community firms protected from excessive competition from more favourably placed producers.

With reference to watchmaking, the Commission recalled the difficulties encountered in implementing the agreement concluded parallel with the Kennedy round, and which led the Community to suspend the second tariff reduction, and stated that the Swiss watchmaking industry would have to adapt itself to the rules of competition laid down in the agreement.

Since the market in ECSC iron and steel products is regulated by very strict rules, distortions of competition could occur. The escape clause—based on Article 74 of the ECSC Treaty as regards the Community—would then inevitably be applied if the countries concerned (mainly Sweden and Austria) did not adopt appropriate measures to ensure that price schedules and transport rates and conditions are adequately publicized, so that a price system may be arrived at similar to the one governing Community industries.

In view of the limited scope of the agreements and of the provisions envisaged as regards rules of competition, it does not seem absolutely essential, from the economic point of view, to provide a general set of regulations to govern transport. Two special problems, however, would have to be dealt with when negotiating agreements with Switzerland and Austria: the transit through Switzerland and Austria of goods bound for Member States, and navigation on the Rhine.

Since the agreements do not aim at economic integration, it would not be appropriate to include in them principle of the free movement of workers. However, some special problems must be solved parallel with these agreements on the basis of certain rules on non-discrimination which have been adopted in the Community. These problems especially concern Switzerland, but from the angle of the principles involved they also interest Sweden and Finland.

Administrative and legal aspects

Administration of the agreements. The Commission is of the opinion that only one body should be set up in each country. This should be a Joint Committee of the standard type, made up of representatives of the Government concerned and of the Community. It would not be invested with powers of decision, except in certain cases expressly specified under the agreement. These cases should be limited to technical and procedural questions.

Revision clause. At the end of the transitional period, the parties will examine whether, in view of the situation and of the experience gained in administering the agreements, any changes need to be made. On the Community side, this examination will be made on the basis of an Opinion and, if necessary, of recommendations which the Commission will forward to the Council six months before the end of the transitional period.

Denunciation clause. The parties reserve the right to denounce the agreements subject to one year's notice. A similar clause is also to be found in Article 42 of the Stockholm Convention.

Consultations with candidate countries. It will be necessary to seek a basis under which the countries which have applied to enter the Community will be able to take part at the appropriate time in the preparation and conclusion of these agreements.

The conclusion of the agreements should be a matter for the institutions of the enlarged Community. However, since they are to be signed before the candidate States actually enter, a reservation will have to be included in them to the effect that they are in fact being concluded only on the assumption that the Community will be enlarged. The arrangements to be made for ECSC products will be embodied in agreements to be concluded by the Member States of the enlarged Community.

III. IMPLEMENTATION BY THE COMMUNITY OF GENERALIZED TARIFF PREFERENCES

At its session of 21/22 June 1971 the Council adopted a number of regulations and decisions to implement the Community's generalized tariff preferences on 1 July 1971. This was done on the basis of proposals and draft decisions forwarded by the Commission to the Council in accordance with the Council's conclusions of 30 March 1971, when the guidelines referred to in a Commission memorandum on the implementation of the Community's offer on generalized preferences¹ were endorsed.

The European Parliament rendered its Opinion on this matter on 9 June 1971 and the Community has also consulted the countries associated with it.

The texts adopted by the Council concern six regulations on industrial manufactures and semi-manufactures and one on processed agricultural products, plus two decisions concerning ECSC Treaty products.

Two categories of regulations were adopted for all the manufactures and semi-products in Chapters 25 to 99 of the Brussels Nomenclature covered by the Community's preferential system. The first category relates to products subject to Community tariff quotas, and the second to other products. Separate regulations were drawn up for textiles and footwear, so as to take account of the different categories of beneficiary countries (countries signatories to the Long-term Agreement on Cotton Textiles and others, member countries of the "Group of 77" or dependent countries and territories.

A regulation fixes the preferential system for a list of processed agricultural products.

Two decisions regarding ECSC iron and steel products were taken by representatives of member Governments meeting in the Council. They cover products covered by tariff quotas and those subject to special surveillance and others.

The Council regulations and decisions, which apply the system of tariff preferences only to products from beneficiary countries,² lay down, for manufactures and semi-products, the various procedures relating to the operation and distribution of Community zero-duty tariff quotas. They also fix the rules to ensure respect of ceilings and maximum amounts for imports, under the preferential system, of products not subject to Community tariff quotas. Since this was an unprecedented experiment on a vast scale, it was decided that if it were to get off the ground quickly, the rules normally applied as regards the

¹ See Bulletin 5-1971, Part One, Ch. III.

² The concept of "products originating in" was defined by a Commission regulation of 30 June 1971: see Part Two, sec. 142 of this Bulletin.

distribution and management of Community tariff quotas should be waived for as brief a period as possible. Accordingly, the allocation of quotas between Member States is now done on the basis of general economic criteria and not on the basis of the earlier history and expected future development of specific imports of the products in question. In the same way, with regard to administration, tariff quotas are divided into shares definitively earmarked for Member States and do not contain any reserve allocations; however, the maximum amounts allocated to the beneficiary countries are administered at Community level. As regards industrial products not covered by tariff quotas, neither the ceilings nor maximum amounts are the subject of a special allocation to Member States, so that they are administered at Community level.

As regards processed agricultural products, provision is made for partial reductions in duties. Preferential imports of these goods may take place without quantitative limitations, subject to the application of a safeguard clause.

The ceilings on preferential imports of manufactures and semi-products have been calculated normally in accordance with the formula adopted in the Community's offer: basic amount (volume of cif EEC imports from beneficiary countries in 1968) plus the supplementary amount (5% of the cif value of EEC imports from non-beneficiary countries). These ceilings, which correspond to annual figures, are divided by two so that they may be applied during the second half of 1971.

The period of validity of the regulations and decisions has been limited to six months. This rather short period may be explained by the fact that it is advisable to begin with a short test run to gather experience and also to allow for the changes to be made in tariff classifications on 1 January 1972.

The Council's regulations and decisions apply to all the present members of the "Group of 77" in UNCTAD. The preferences are also open to dependent countries and territories, subject to reciprocity on the part of the other preference-granting countries.

Following the adoption of these regulations, Mr Maurice Schumann, President-in-office of the Council, stressed on behalf of the latter that the Community, which is the world's biggest importer of products from the developing countries, was also the first industrial power to implement its offer in accordance with commitments in UNCTAD. He pointed out that this was the most important trade policy decision taken by the Community since the conclusion of the Kennedy round. Implementation of the preferences was an important stage in international co-operation in development, since there could be no doubt that they would be among the key measures during the United Nations Second Development Decade. Mr Schumann added that the Community, which has played a determining role in this field, particularly in UNCTAD and the OECD, hoped that all the other industrialized countries would implement their offers as quickly as possible during this present year.

Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, stressed the importance of the decision taken and explained that it crowned eight years of work by the Community in conjunction with the decisions and steps taken in UNCTAD. He said that the Commission believed that this was a political act providing the best proof of the spirit animating the Community and its Member States in their relations with the developing countries. This important step should be considered as the beginning of an even more active policy regarding development problems in the world. In view of its proposed enlargement, the Community must in future be increasingly aware of its own responsibilities: this is a political commitment which must be in the forefront of its future policies.

IV. COMMUNITY-LATIN AMERICA CONFERENCE

A conference was held in Brussels on Friday 18 June 1971 between the European Communities and the Latin American countries which are members of the Special Latin American Co-ordinating Committee (CECLA).

The Communities were represented by the Permanent Representatives of the Member States, and by representatives of the Commission, the Latin American countries by the Heads of their Missions to the European Communities or by *ad hoc* Representatives.

The conference was under the chairmanship of Mr Jean-Marc Boegner, Permanent Representative of France and President-in-office of the Permanent Representatives Committee, and of Mr Gabriel Giraldo Jaramillo, Ambassador of Colombia and Doyen of the Heads of the Missions of the Latin American countries to the European Communities.

The conference was held as a result of the proposal made by the Council of Ministers of the Communities at its meeting on 14 December 1970, which emphasized the importance of responding constructively to the suggestions made in the Declaration and Resolution adopted on 29 July 1970 by the ministerial meeting of the CECLA in Buenos Aires. This Declaration aimed at instituting lasting co-operation between the two groups of countries, for the purpose of seeking together mutually satisfactory solutions to the problems arising in connection with their economic and trade relations.

Both parties were unanimous in stressing the great importance which they attach to the development of their relations with each other and confirmed their firm intention to achieve this end.

The conference, whose purpose, in accordance with the declaration made by the Council of the European Communities on 14 December 1970, was to specify the objectives of, and the procedures for, a fruitful dialogue between Latin America and the Communities, adopted the following joint declaration.

Joint declaration

The Ambassadors of the Latin American countries parties to the CECLA, the Ambassadors, Permanent Representatives of the Member States and the Representatives of the Commission of the European Communities adopted the following declaration at a meeting held in Brussels on 18 June 1971:

The Latin American countries parties to the CECLA and the European Communities,

Considering the great economic and political importance which they attach to their mutual relations, as was stressed in the Buenos Aires Declaration of 29 July 1970 and in the Declaration made by the Council of the European Communities on 14 December 1970;

Whereas it is in their common interest that these relations should develop;

Considering their political will to achieve this end, as is demonstrated in the above-mentioned declarations;

Considering the necessity of a thorough examination of the procedures by which this political will may be realized at the practical level;

Affirming that their common objective is to establish a system of co-operation;

Recognizing that this system must be established by mutual agreement, progressively, and in a realistic and pragmatic manner;

Have agreed to set up machinery for dialogue and to lay down hereinafter the guidelines and procedures pertaining thereto.

I

This machinery for dialogue will be the instrument employed by the two parties to implement and progressively perfect, in a pragmatic manner, a system of co-operation involving broad and flexible procedures.

This permanent dialogue is intended to enable all the member countries of the CECLA and of the European Communities:

- (i) to examine possible solutions to problems arising in their economic and trade relations;
- (ii) to seek non-preferential formulae aimed at increasing and diversifying their trade, without prejudice to the advantages accorded by the Communities in the context of generalized preferences;
- (iii) to examine questions relating to the defence of their interests, without calling into question their respective policies;
- (iv) to set up a framework of reference facilitating the development of relations between the countries of Latin America and the Communities. This dialogue will supplement the bilateral relations between one or more Latin American countries on the one hand, and one or more Member States of the Communities on the other, without in any way detracting therefrom;

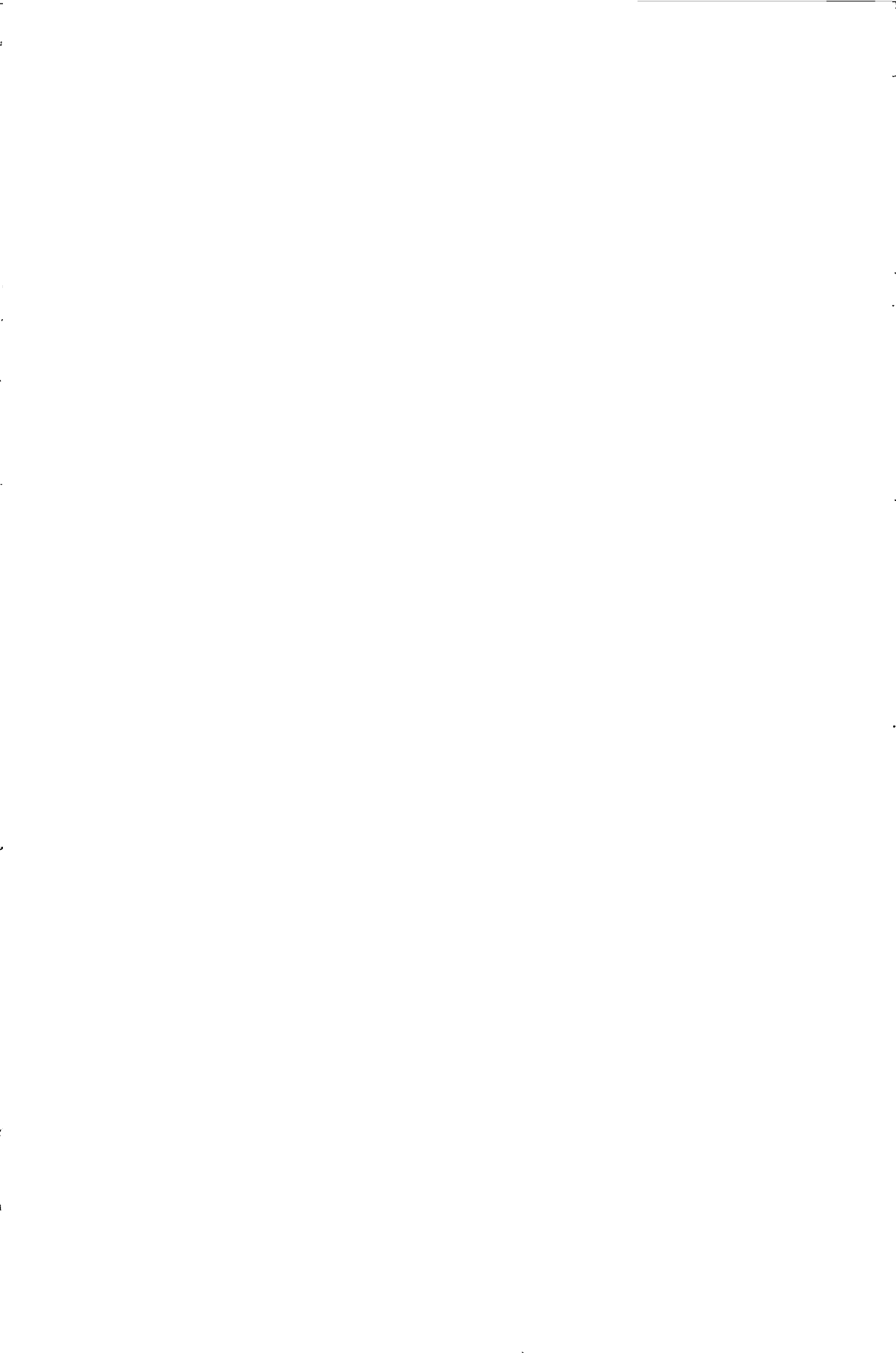
(v) to examine by mutual agreement certain questions dealt with by international organizations, taking into account the specific responsibilities of each party at international level, in order to make a positive contribution to the work of these organizations without, however, interfering in their activities.

II

This dialogue will consist of regular exchanges of views which, according to the nature of the questions being examined, will take the form of exchanges of information, joint consultations, studies and analyses with a view to seeking possible solutions for certain problems and, where necessary, formulating joint proposals. Where negotiations prove appropriate, the procedures applied will be those arising from the legislation and international obligations of the parties.

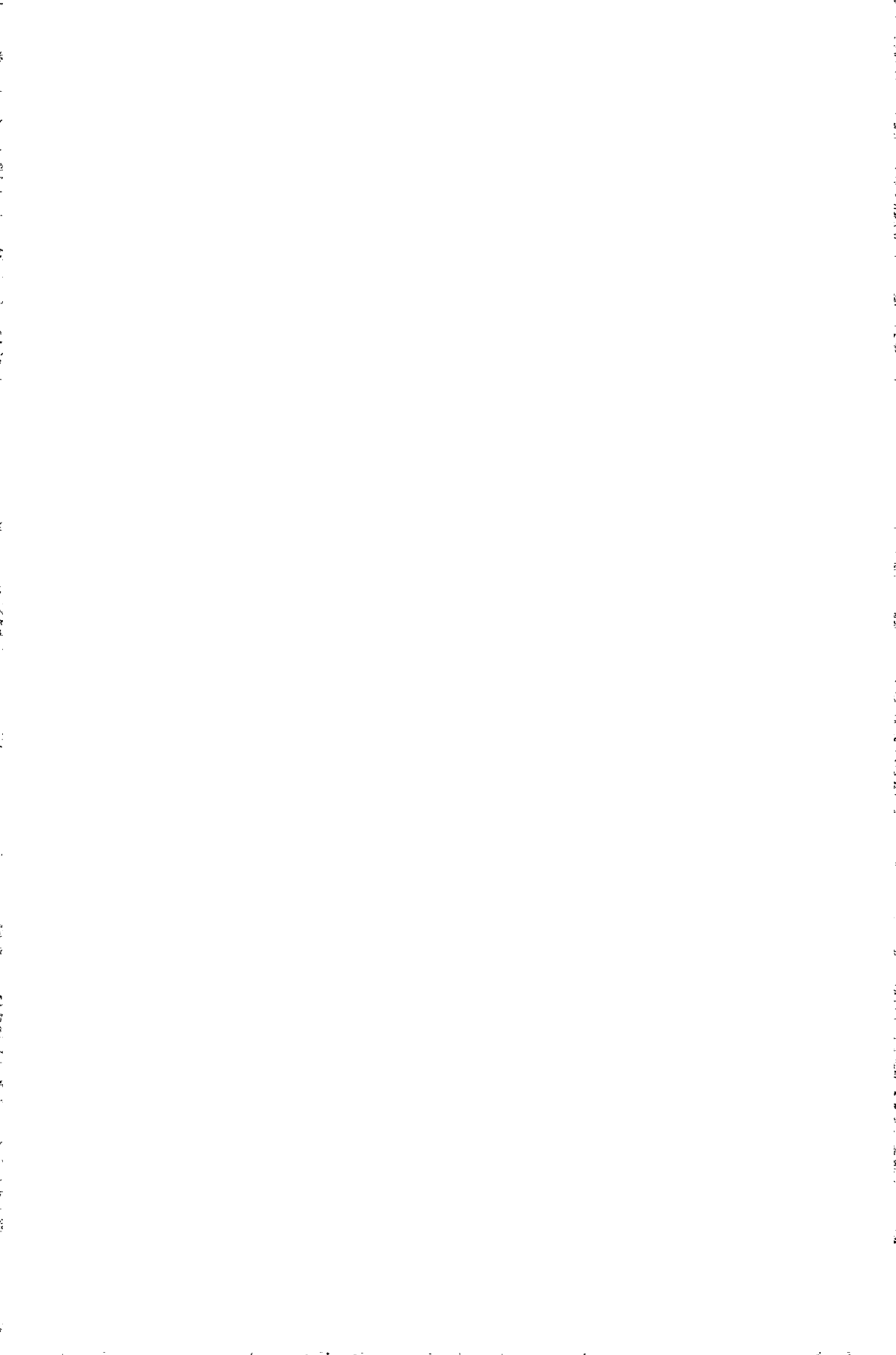
In order to implement this dialogue, the Latin American countries and the European Communities agree that

- (i) this dialogue will be conducted at meetings between Ambassadors; these meetings will take place at least once a year;
- (ii) the calling of these meetings will be decided upon at regular intervals, by mutual agreement, on the basis of a previously agreed agenda;
- (iii) where necessary, the two parties may agree to entrust to a Joint Working Party of experts the study or examination in depth of certain questions being dealt with in the dialogue and to instruct them to submit a report;
- (iv) the meeting of the Ambassadors may propose that a meeting be called at ministerial level when it considers that the progress made during the dialogue justifies a meeting at this level.



PART TWO

Community activities in June 1971



I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Suspensions

1. At its session of 7 June 1971 the Council adopted a regulation¹ temporarily suspending the CCT autonomous duties on a certain number of products. These include new products such as salmon, dates, "soluble" fish and whale products, deuterium and its compounds, sheets of chlorohydrated rubber, for which new requests for suspension had been made by Member Governments. The suspensions covering these products came into force on 1 July and will run for one year.

The suspension of customs duties at present in force on a second group of products—castor oil (7%), vanadium pentoxide (3.5%), doped silicon (9%), copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene (6%)—was decided at the rates given in brackets. Thirdly, cola and betel nuts, turmeric and fenugreek seeds are also included, these being products whose tariff classification had been changed and for which the suspension is intended to avoid an increase in duties. As regards the products in these two latter groups, the suspensions are applicable from 1 July until 31 December 1971, with the exception of castor oil, for which the duty is suspended for one year.

2. Apart from these suspensions, coming into force on 1 July 1971, the Council, in its regulation of 3 June 1971,² extended the reduction to 5% of the CCT autonomous duty on mackerel for the period from 16 June 1971 until 14 February 1972.

Tariff quotas

3. At its session of 3 June 1971 the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted two regulations³ opening, apportioning and laying down a procedure for administering Community tariff quotas of 140 000 tons of pig lead and 65 000 tons of refined lead, and 30 000 tons of unwrought zinc. The first allocations, which total 128 050 tons for pig lead, 60 500 tons for refined lead and 27 000 tons for unwrought zinc respectively, are divided

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 126, 10 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 123, 5 June 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 124, 8 June 1971.

up amongst Member States; the second allocations (11 950, 4 500 and 3 000 tons respectively) make up the Community's reserves. These quotas, which are exempted from CCT duties, are valid until 31 December 1971.

4. At the same time, the Council¹ amended the regulation opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for outward processing arrangements for certain textiles (EEC-Switzerland).² For this quota, a total of 150 000 u.a. allocated to processing operations for fabrics has been transferred to the amount set aside for processing operations for hosiery. Moreover, in its regulation³ of 24 June 1971, the Council supplemented the regulation opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community quota for certain handicrafts.⁴ Where the latter quota is concerned, the benefits of the provisions of the regulation have been extended to products accompanied by a certificate delivered by the recognized authorities in the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Iran and Ceylon.

5. On 14 June 1971 the Council also adopted two regulations:⁵ opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for heifers and cows, other than those intended for slaughter, for certain mountain breeds etc., 20 000 head at 6% duty (with a first allocation of 14 000 head and a reserve of 6 000 head); and for bulls, cows and heifers of the Simmental, Schwyz and Freiburg breeds, 5 000 head at 4% duty (with a first allocation of 4 100 head and a reserve of 900 head). These two Community tariff quotas are valid for the period from 1 July 1971 until 30 June 1972. The first allocations concern those Member States possessing regions suitable for rearing this kind of cattle, i.e. Germany, France and Italy.

6. At its session of 21 and 22 June 1971 the Council further adopted various regulations⁶ for implementing generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries,⁷ in particular

- (a) Three regulations opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering Community tariff quotas for 80 products listed in headings included in Chapters 25 to 99 of the Common Customs Tariff;
- (b) Three regulations opening tariff preferences with regard to certain products included in the same chapters of the CCT;

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 123, 5 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 172, 5 August 1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 144, 30 June 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 172, 5 August 1970 and L 245, 11 November 1970.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 131, 17 June 1971.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 142, 28 June 1971.

⁷ See Part One, Ch. III.

- (c) A regulation totally or partially suspending the duties or the fixed component in the assessment applied to certain products listed in the heading included in Chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT.

Customs Legislation

Determination of origin

7. At its eleventh session the EEC-AASM Association Council had adopted a decision relating to the definition of the concept of "products originating in" for the application of Title I of the EEC-AASM Association Agreement, and to the procedures for administrative cooperation. This decision brings together in one text, intended to facilitate the work of its users and of customs administrations, all the provisions of the decisions concerning the concept of "products originating in" adopted under the first Yaoundé Convention. It also supplements these decisions on certain special points, taking account of experience acquired in this field, and sets up a Customs Cooperation Committee so as to ensure proper and uniform application of the provisions of this decision. By a Council regulation of 7 June 1971¹ the Community has made this decision effective.

8. Similarly, the EEC-East African Association Council had adopted a decision relating to the definition of the concept of "products originating in" for the application of Title I of the Arusha Agreement, and to the procedures for administrative cooperation. This decision defines the conditions which must be fulfilled by goods if they are to be recognized as "originating in" and are consequently to benefit from the preferential system provided for under Title I of the Arusha Agreement. It also specifies the administrative procedures for the uniform application of this system and sets up a Customs Cooperation Committee. This decision was also made effective by Council regulation of 7 June 1971.²

9. Finally, on 7 June 1971, the Council adopted, on a Commission proposal, a decision² relating to the definition of the concept of "products originating in" and to the procedures for administrative cooperation for the application of the Council decision of 29 September 1970 on the Association of the OCT with the EEC.

10. The regulations providing tariff preferences from 1 July 1971 for developing countries, which have been adopted by the Council, state that the benefits of these preferences are set aside for products originating in the countries

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 135, 21 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 141, 27 June 1971.

involved. To apply this provision, the Commission, on 30 June 1971,¹ adopted a regulation¹ in accordance with a procedure defined by the Council, stating the conditions under which products exported to the Community may be considered to have originated in one of the beneficiary countries and be eligible to enter the Community under the preferential system. This regulation defines the criteria for acquisition of the quality of a "product originating in", the procedures by means of which documentary proof of origin is to be supplied and the procedures for the administrative cooperation required to check these certificates.

Generally speaking, the above regulations closely follow those in force in preferential trade between the EEC and various African and Mediterranean countries, except in the case of certain adaptations made necessary by the unilateral nature of the system in question. However, changes and improvements have been made to the rules of the Yaoundé type so as to take account of the work being carried out both at the UNCTAD and OECD level, with a view to producing a single set of rules on origin applicable by all the developed preference-giving countries. In particular "concerted texts", drawn up in Geneva on certain special points, have been included in the layout of the regulation and a uniform type of certificate of origin has been adopted. Similarly, various points have been more clearly defined or added to the current rules of the AASM type, either at the initiative of the Commission or of the Member States, following on suggestions made by the other donor countries ready to implement the Community's system of origin when the time comes.

Community transit

11. By adopting the regulation of 11 June 1971,² simplifying formalities in the offices of departure and destination of goods transported according to Community transit procedures, planned to enter into force on 1 October next, the Commission has introduced into Community law the possibility for users to carry out the formalities for placing a consignment under the Community transit system introduced by the Council regulation of 18 March 1969, without the goods in question and the declaration concerning them being presented at the office of departure. It has also made it possible to have goods delivered without first going to the office of destination.

This step provides substantial advantages for interested parties in international trade and leads to a further simplification in the movement of goods and methods of transfer within the Community. So as to allow customs authorities to ensure that Community transit procedures are being properly

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 146, 1 July 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 129, 15 June 1971.

followed, persons wishing to benefit from these easier procedures must fulfil certain conditions. In particular, by virtue of the confidence granted by the customs authorities to approved consignors and consignees, users may dispatch goods directly from their premises, or receive them directly on their premises without customs officers intervening. On the other hand, traditional checks based on inspection of goods and the presentation of documents, are replaced by auditing the accounting records of those persons who have been "approved" by the customs authorities and who have undertaken to comply with the conditions laid down by the latter. These new measures are of particular interest for users who hitherto carried out their customs formalities at the border, since they were often a long way from the customs office or the latter's opening hours proved inconvenient.

12. On 17 June 1971 the Commission adopted a regulation on the use of Community transit documents in applying certain measures for the export of various kinds of goods.¹ The aim is to replace by a procedure based on the use of Community transit documents the different administrative procedures for checking the final destination, as currently applied to movements of various kinds of goods (such as non-ferrous metal waste, scrap, etc.), the export of which to countries outside the Community is prohibited or subject to restrictions or charges. Since this is an outline provision, the regulation is applicable only if the measure instituting the prohibition, restriction or charge, provides for it.

Customs systems of economic importance

13. At its session of 21 June 1971 the Council adopted, on a Commission proposal, a directive concerning the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to normal handling likely in customs warehouses and free zones.² This proposal had been the subject of a resolution of the European Parliament which on 7 June had approved the Commission text with a few amendments.³

14. On 30 June 1971 the Commission adopted a directive relating to the application of Article 2(3)(d) and paragraph 4 of the Council directive of 4 March 1969 concerning the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to inward processing arrangements.⁴ The object of this directive is to establish Community rules for the use of goods such as catalysers, accelerators or moderators of chemical reactions, so as to prevent inward processing arrangements being applied more restrictively in one Member State than in another.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 133, 19 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 143, 29 June 1971.

³ See sec. 202.

⁴ See *Journal officiel* L 161, 19 July 1971.

COMPETITION POLICY

Concentrations, restrictive agreements, dominant positions : specific cases

Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty

Favourable decision on a specialization agreement

15. In line with its policy of encouraging cooperation between companies, where this appears economically desirable and allows effective competition within the Common Market, the Commission has just taken a decision, under Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty, in favour of a specialization agreement between the Belgian company Fabrique nationale d'armes de guerre SA (FN) of Herstal-lez-Liège and the Cartoucherie française SA (CF), Paris.

This agreement covers the manufacture and sales of munitions or parts thereof for hunting, shooting, defence and industrial purposes. The EEC Treaty's rules of competition state that such agreements may be declared valid if they contribute towards improving productivity and the distribution of products or fostering technical and economic progress, whilst passing on to consumers a fair share of the resulting advantages.

In making its decision in favour, the Commission felt that these conditions had been fulfilled. The agreement between the two firms in question enables them to increase their productivity by specializing in their main lines in the branch in question, by pooling their research and by jointly developing new technology. Consumers benefit from the agreement, since both parties will in future offer them better products than before under better terms. Furthermore, the agreement does not contain any restrictions which are not absolutely necessary to attain the desired aims. Finally, it does not enable the firms to eliminate competition in a substantial part of the market for the products concerned, since other large munitions manufacturers exist in the Common Market and since considerable quantities are regularly imported into France and Benelux.

As regards the economic aspects of this agreement, it might be pointed out that over the last few years hunting cartridges have been in heavy demand. It is estimated that around 500 million a year are being used in the Community, the breakdown being as follows: France 240 million; Italy 160 million; Germany 80 million; BLEU 9 million and the Netherlands 8 million. CF is the second French producer of this ammunition and FN the first in Benelux. Together they account for about 10% of the EEC market.¹

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 134, 20 June 1971.

Abuse of a dominant position

16. The Commission has for the first time adopted a decision in application of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty in respect of an abuse of a dominant position. This decision affects the "Gesellschaft für musikalische Aufführungs- und mechanische Vervielfältigungsrechte" (GEMA), Berlin. It is the German Performing Rights Society. Its annual turnover is about DM 150 million and of all the Performing Rights Societies in the Community with which the Commission has negotiated it is the only one to have refused to bring its statutes into line with the Common Market's rules of competition.

The Commission has noticed that, owing to GEMA'S doings, the economic freedom of composers, authors and musical editors is not guaranteed in Germany. It discovered that GEMA had committed a number of specific offences which are in conflict with the provisions of the EEC Treaty. In this way, the Commission noted that GEMA was discriminating against nationals of other Member States who are unable to become fully-fledged members, with all the financial implications which this involves. Furthermore, the GEMA statutes are such that the members are, in practice, tied to the society and could not become affiliated to another company without suffering serious financial losses.

In particular, the GEMA statutes make it difficult for German music editors to work in the Member States; the same is true for music editors from other Member States wishing to work in Germany. Some members are more privileged in that they are paid fidelity premiums by GEMA while all the others are not. Under certain conditions, GEMA also receives royalties for musical works which are no longer covered by copyright or do not form part of the society's collection.

While royalties have to be paid only once on records sold in Germany by producers, GEMA demands a second payment on records imported into Germany by independent traders. GEMA also demands higher dues on the sale of imported tape recorders than on those produced in Germany. The Commission's decision does not affect GEMA'S social and cultural functions or the royalties and income of writers. In fact it endeavours to enhance members' rights vis-à-vis the Society.

From the point of view of competition policy the importance of this decision goes beyond the specific case. Its special importance from the policy angle lies in the fact that the Commission strongly urges that there should be an end to all discrimination against nationals of other Member States. This means that Article 86 is now being effectively applied in the Community. It should be pointed out that under the same Article 86 the Commission recently sent a statement of complaint to a firm in the metal packaging industry regarding a planned concentration. The Commission thus shows its determination to take action simultaneously in the two circumstances

covered by Article 86 of the EEC Treaty, i.e. control of abusive behaviour but also of improper concentrations by which a dominant enterprise takes over a competitor.¹

Requests for information in the beer sector

17. The Commission has addressed requests for information, in the form of a decision, to a Belgian brewery and to two French breweries in application of Article 11(5) of Council regulation 17/62.² This phase of the procedure means that these undertakings are henceforth obliged to provide the Commission with all the information it requests and, if they fail to do so, are likely to have fines or penalty payments imposed on them for each day's delay in complying with such requests.

This procedure is fairly rare, since in the majority of cases undertakings answer requests for information from the Commission within the required time-limit. So as to carry out this general investigation into the beer industry—which will enable the Commission to collect all necessary information for an assessment of “brewery contracts” from the point of view of the rules of competition—requests for information have been addressed, since May 1970, to numerous large breweries in the Common Market, which supplied their replies within the given time-limit. These replies are now being studied.

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

18. Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission has authorized the merger, under the name of Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach GmbH, of the Völklingen/Saar plant of the Röchling'sche Eisen- und Stahlwerke GmbH and the Burbach/Saar plant of the Aciéries Réunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange (Arbed), Luxembourg. The new company will be jointly controlled by Arbed and the Röchling group and will be in the market as a manufacturer of “long products” in the form both of ordinary and of high-carbon and special steel. Examination of this operation, in accordance with Article 66(2), shows that the undertakings concerned will not be able to determine prices, control or restrict production or put obstacles in the way of effective competition on a large part of the market in these products.

19. The Commission has also authorized the Mannesmann-Rohrbau company, a subsidiary of Mannesmann AG Düsseldorf, to acquire all the shares of Fr. Waldt GmbH of Aschaffenburg, a company specializing in the laying of conduits and manufacture of steam pressing equipment. The investigation under Article 66(2) showed that this takeover will not enable the companies

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 134, 20 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 161, 19 July 1971.

concerned to sidestep the ECSC Treaty rules of competition by establishing an artificially privileged position involving a substantial advantage in access to the market.

20. Finally, for rationalization purposes, August Thyssen-Hütte AG, Duisburg-Hamborn, and Otto Wolff AG, Cologne, are to regroup their interests in the manufacture of nuts and bolts in a joint company. This move involves a concentration, in the meaning of Article 66(1) of the ECSC Treaty, of the new joint company with Thyssen and Otto Wolff. An investigation under Article 66 (2) has shown that the founder companies will not be able to obtain an artificially privileged position as regards supplies of steel for the manufacture of nuts and bolts, which explains the Commission's authorization of this particular concentration.

State aids

21. The efforts made by the Commission over the last few years, in conjunction with the Member States, to put an end to attempts by the beneficiaries of regional aids to outbid each other, and to ensure a better assessment of the effects of these aids in the Common Market, have resulted in a solution based on coordination.

This solution is to be progressively implemented from 1 January 1972. It will first be applied in those regions where this overbidding is most pronounced and where its effects on competition and trade are most felt. In contrast to the regions on the periphery of the Community, i.e. the Mezzogiorno, West and South-West France (which benefit by an industrial development premium) and Berlin together with the zone running along the frontier with East Germany (Zonenrandgebiet), the regions where this coordination will be applied in the first place are designated as "central regions".

The principles for coordination in these central regions—which have been drawn up in collaboration with experts from the six Member States—are the subject of a memorandum from the Commission to the Council, so that Member Governments may undertake to conform with these principles in applying their regional aid systems. In this way, in addition to the provisions of the Rome Treaty, coordination would be based on the will of all the parties involved.

The coordination meets the needs of the Commission and Member States as regards providing balanced regional development and effective competition; it also forms part of the Commission's moves to achieve economic and monetary union. It is essentially based on the following points:

- (i) The level of aid, calculated by a common method drawn up by the experts, will be limited in the central regions by a single ceiling expressed

in terms of a net grant (aid as a percentage of investment, after taxation), this ceiling applying to all aid granted to any one investor. The level of this ceiling will, however, allow for the development requirements of the central regions. The ceiling may be raised where circumstances justify it.

- (ii) All aid must be made transparent (i.e. it must be arranged in such a way that its maximum level can be calculated by the method used in calculating the single ceiling) during a transitional period of one year from 1 January 1972. The Member States will no longer be allowed to award aid whose level cannot be calculated or is "opaque".
- (iii) The Commission will ensure that aid is gradually adjusted at different levels—below the single ceiling—fixed in the light of the nature, importance and urgency of the regional development problems the public authorities plan to solve. Aid may, of course, only be granted in places where it is necessary.
- (iv) A method will be devised to ascertain the repercussions on different industries of the aids to regions.

On the basis of these principles suitable plans will be developed for the peripheral regions, taking into account the specific problems of each of these.



22. At its session of 7 to 11 June 1971 the European Parliament adopted a resolution on "the rules of competition and the position of European companies in the Common Market and in the world economy",¹ in which it felt that it was necessary to "define more exactly the relationship between Community laws relating to competition and national laws". The Parliament, which put forward a certain number of requests, called in particular for "prior notification of concentrations which would lead to a certain level of market participation of a certain order of magnitude being exceeded", and felt that it was "dangerous that a limited number of giant international companies, after having obtained a dominant position, should indulge in abusive practices forbidden under Article 86 of the Treaty". At its session of 23 and 24 June 1971 the Economic and Social Committee approved as a whole, subject to certain comments, the Commission's proposals under which the latter would be empowered to adopt regulations providing for block exemptions and to amend an Article of Regulation No. 17 of 6 February 1962.²

¹ See sec. 187.

² See sec. 233.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND THE CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW BY CONVENTIONS

Law relating to securities

23. In June 1971 the Commission held a first exchange of views on approximating certain aspects of the law relating to securities, which is of particular importance for the intra-Community capital and foreign exchange market. Experience has shown that the differences between national law and the way it is applied, the absence of certain types of security in various Member States, and the differences between the systems obtaining in certain of these, lead to securities being assessed differently and to variations in costs of financing.

Approximation of law in this field should create legal rules which are similar in all Member States, ensure that securities are recognized and are fully effective in other Community countries, make for greater certainty in the law and reduce the costs involved in constituting a security. In this way, the approximation of the law relating to securities would not only facilitate the liberalization of capital and credit movements, particularly in the field of medium- and long-term industrial credits, but would also supplement the measures taken to bring about freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, especially where credit institutions and insurance companies are concerned.

In so far as conditions similar to those obtaining on a home market may be created, it is also important to harmonize the conditions for granting credits as well as those for granting guarantees, so that at the supply stage, competition is not distorted. This work should help to introduce a system which prevents competition in the Common Market from being distorted. In this way, it would also contribute towards the achievement by stages of economic and monetary union.

The more usual forms of banking securities were the first to be examined, i.e. guarantees and personal undertakings of a similar kind such as: non-collateral guarantees, *del credere* guarantees, authorities for opening credits and—in so far as these provisions are applicable in respect of surety bonds—export credit insurance and guaranteeing of bills. Later work will concentrate on the law relating to mortgages and the law of securities in the form of movable property. As a first step, a directive could be drawn up, on the basis of Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, providing for harmonization of the law relating to guarantees.

This work will be carried out on the basis of a study prepared by the “Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht” (Max-Planck-Institut for foreign and private international law) in Hamburg. The

first part of this study analyses the differences between the laws in the Member States, whereas the second contains concrete proposals for harmonization. The Commission has invited the interested economic circles to forward their remarks on the proposals made by this Institute; the work in train will continue towards the end of the year and will take account of the various comments made.

European patent

Convention setting up a European system for the grant of patents

24. The Intergovernmental Conference for the setting up of a European system for the grant of patents held its fourth session in Luxembourg, when it decided to admit Yugoslavia and Monaco as new members, thus bringing the number of participating States to 19. The purpose of this session was to draw up a complete preliminary draft of a convention and the preliminary drafts of the implementing regulations and the rules relating to fees to be levied at the different stages in the procedure. The Conference decided to publish these three documents,¹ so that the circles involved may express their views. Representatives of these circles may present their case during January 1972. A final session will be held in June 1972, before the diplomatic conference at which the Convention is to be signed.

Convention establishing a Community patent

25. The Community Patents Working Party met from 8 to 18 June 1971 in Brussels to complete the text of the first preliminary draft of a convention published in 1970 and to prepare the advance drafts of the implementing regulations and the rules relating to fees. These three documents will be published in 1971. The Working Party adopted several Commission proposals concerning compulsory licences and the clauses prohibiting the "splitting up" of the Common Market through patents. It also decided to consider, at a later date and in the light of the new decision of the Court of Justice in case 78/70 (*Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft*),² whether it will now be possible to include in the Convention a transitional period to the end of which the entry into force of the clauses mentioned above would be postponed.

¹ These documents are on sale at the Office for Official Publications—Case postale 1003—Luxembourg.

² See sec. 22.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Commission memorandum on guidelines for economic and budgetary policy

26. On 3 June 1971 the Commission transmitted to the Council a memorandum on the "guidelines for short-term economic policy, the principal elements of the economic budgets and the guide figures for the 1972 public budget in the Community".¹ At its session of 15 June the Council endorsed the general conclusions of this memorandum, with the German delegation—as will be remembered—making a reservation about the wording of one paragraph.

Proposal for a directive on capital movements

27. On 25 June 1971 the Commission placed before the Council, for its session of 2 July, a "proposal for a directive on regulating international financial flows and neutralizing their undesirable effects on internal liquidity".

This proposal is designed mainly to endow Member States with appropriate instruments to discourage unusually large movements of capital, particularly from and to non-member countries, and neutralize their effects on the internal monetary situation, thereby creating the conditions for concerted action by Member States in these fields with a view to maintaining an orderly system of trade within the Community and establishing economic and monetary union. Unusually large movements of capital may give rise to heavy strains on Member States' foreign exchange markets; these have to be kept functioning smoothly by exchange rate policy, which every Member State is required by EEC Treaty Article 107(1) to treat as a matter of common concern.

At its session of 2 July, the Council noted that there was agreement in principle on the substance of the directive submitted by the Commission, but it postponed formal adoption to a later date.

¹ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. II.

Economic situation in the Community

28. In its latest report on the economic situation in the Community,¹ the Commission notes that although economic activity has hardly received any external stimuli in the past few months, the lively expansion of internal demand, particularly private consumption, has led to faster growth of production. In most member countries, there has been little if any easing in strains on the labour market. The pressure of costs has remained heavy, entailing an increasingly sharp rise in prices at both production and consumer level.

The Community's balance of trade has shown a slight tendency to deteriorate, but owing to a considerable inflow of short-term funds, particularly of a speculative nature, the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the monetary authorities have gone up at an extremely rapid pace, thereby contributing to a net expansion of internal liquidity.

In the next few months, internal demand in the Community will probably still rise vigorously, particularly where consumption is concerned, and enable production to expand further. Even though this trend is unlikely to add to the strains in the business situation, there is reason to fear that the cost and price rise will in all countries appreciably exceed the guide figures laid down in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

Investment expenditure in the Community

29. The results of the EEC's spring survey of investment by industry suggest that in the coming months industrial investment in the Community will continue to rise.² Despite the greater pressure of wage costs and the restrictive line of monetary and credit policy, managements have in the last few months made few noteworthy changes in investment plans except in Luxembourg, where they now expect an increase in their investment expenditure of up to 47% in 1971, against the 17% they foresaw at the end of 1970. In France, too, the rate of growth now expected—17%—is somewhat higher than foreseen at the end of 1970. Expectations in Italy (36%) and Germany (4%) are practically unchanged. In Belgium investment expenditure for the year may well grow by 7%. The propensity to invest is particularly high in the basic products and metal industries and also in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering and—except in Germany—in vehicle construction. Throughout the rest of manufacturing industry, however, investment in 1971 will probably be lower than in 1970 in all countries except France.

¹ See Quarterly Survey No. 2/1971.

² See "Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community", No. 6/1971.

Monetary Committee

30. The Committee held its 151st session on 23 June 1971 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier, to prepare the conference of the EEC Finance Ministers, scheduled for 1 July 1971 in Brussels.

Furthermore, the Committee agreed in principle that a study shall shortly be published on "The instruments of monetary policy in the countries of the European Community", on the basis of drafts that have been submitted to it but need to be finalized. A first study on this subject was published by the Commission in 1962. The new issue brings the 1962 study up to date (to June 1971). It will also serve as a basis for the work to be undertaken to harmonize monetary policies as part of the progressive establishment of economic and monetary union. The study consists of six chapters describing the financial structures, the broad lines of monetary policy and its instruments in each member country, and of a chapter that, by summarizing the findings, provides a rapid overall view and shows the principal similarities and differences among the Community countries.

Study Group on medium-term economic forecasts

31. The Group met on 9 June 1971 under the chairmanship of Professor De Wolff. It discussed its future work with a view to laying down priorities in the light of the Council decisions on the establishment of economic and monetary union.

The Commission has decided to publish the report drawn up by the Study Group on "Outlook till 1975—overall trend and economic policy problems in the Community", which constitutes a technical complement to the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. The first part examines the Community's economic policy problems and macro-economic prospects until 1975, endeavouring to view the trends apparent in the member countries from a Community angle. The second part sets out the medium-term forecasts for the Member States, which are not necessarily identical with the final national projections now being completed or revised. The views put forward in the report are those of the members of the Study Group themselves.

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32. At its session of 7 to 11 June 1971, the European Parliament adopted a "resolution on monetary problems", in which it pointed out that "everything must be done to resume progress towards economic and monetary union and consistently pursue the objectives of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme" and stated that "the guidelines to be laid down and the decisions to be taken in the next few months will be of decisive importance for the

future of the Communities". The Parliament therefore invited the Council "to take the initiative for consultations among the Governments of the Member States and associate the Commission and the Parliament with them, with a view to calling—after careful preparation and with due regard for the requirements of enlargement—a conference of the Heads of State or Government. This conference would have to specify the objectives of united Europe, solve the problems still in abeyance, particularly those which may still impede the establishment of economic and monetary union and the attainment of the objectives of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, and lay down a more democratic equilibrium for the institutions".

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

33. The Commission received a further loan application—for a reconversion scheme in France—pursuant to Article 56(2) (a) of the ECSC Treaty.

Studies

34. Representatives of the Belgian Government and the Commission approved the first part of the study on economic trends in the northern part of Belgium (situation of the Flemish economy in the west European context and population forecasts).¹

The draft final report of the Westmünsterland-Grafschaft Bentheim/Twente-Oostgelderland study has been examined by representatives of the German and Dutch Governments, of the regional authorities concerned, and of the Commission. The research institutes are to submit the definitive version of the study at the end of October, thus ensuring that the extent to which the proposals can be implemented will be known by the end of the year.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

35. A draft Commission report on manpower problems in the Community (1971) was reviewed on 17 June 1971 at a meeting in Brussels of government experts (experts on short-term economic trends and experts from

¹ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 21.

the Member States' Labour Ministries), and again on 18 June 1971 by trade union and employers' representatives. In addition, the experts have given further consideration to improving the layout and contents of the next report, with special reference to employment forecasts for the coming year.

36. In conjunction with the Federal Labour Institute, the Commission organized a training and formation course for staff from the Member States' employment services in Nuremberg and Lauf from 21 to 23 June. This joint course comes under the general heading of the comparing of notes and experience by the employment services of the Six and the further training programme for specialist staff of placement services. The representatives of the Federal Institute described recent measures in Germany to ensure full employment, the development of the many activities of the Institute—with special reference to the location and efficiency of placement and vocational guidance services—and the working methods of the Institute for Employment Research at Erlangen. The ensuing papers and discussions gave to participants a general picture of the current work and plans of the Federal Institute, and provided them with concrete data about employment problems in Germany and the way they are tackled.

Vocational training and guidance

37. The Advisory Committee on Vocational Training, meeting in Brussels on 4 June, was informed of the results of the Council's work on vocational training for adults, and on the progress of the studies undertaken in 1970 by the Council to define new guidelines for Community action in the vocational training field. Once these guidelines have been endorsed by the Council, the Commission will draw up a new programme to cover this field, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee. The Committee also held an exchange of views on the current situation as regards "training leave" in the different Community countries. As regards training of administrative staff, information was provided on the seminars organized in 1970 and 1971 in conjunction with the International Centre for Advanced Vocational and Technical Training in Turin. Vocational training for women was the theme of a discussion on the basis of a report prepared at the Commission's initiative on "the employment of women and the problems it involves in the Community States"; a request was made that this problem be included in the new action programme.

38. A fifth seminar on organization and management of training in the enterprise was held on 17 and 18 May 1971 at the Turin International Centre for Advanced Vocational and Technical Training for 15 heads of industrial undertakings from Latin American countries.

39. On 21 June 1971, under the young workers exchange programme, the Commission brought together in Brussels a group of 36 young farmers who have already undergone an advanced vocational training course in a Community country other than their own.

Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers

40. At its session of 14/15 June 1971 the Council formally approved the texts revising Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers and their families. These texts¹ had been endorsed by the Council—subject to the necessary linguistic changes and drafting—at its session of 25 May 1970 and 1 February 1971.

Re-employment and readaptation

European Social Fund

41. The Council session held on 24 June in Luxembourg was entirely devoted to an examination of the implementing provisions for the reform of the European Social Fund, which had been formally approved on 1 February 1971.² The Council reached a large measure of agreement on the main points; for certain others, guidelines were defined which should make it possible to prepare for the final decisions to be taken at a later session.

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42. At its session of 7 to 11 June³ the European Parliament had adopted a resolution in which—although regretting that the decision of 1 February on the reform of the Fund only partly followed the ideas put forward by the Commission and accepted in principle by the Parliament—it none the less expressed its satisfaction that the implementing regulation proposed by the Commission was drawn up in such a way as to allow enough flexibility; it was therefore compatible with developments in economic and social policies, and ensured greater effectiveness than would have been possible on the basis of the EEC Treaty article governing the interventions of the present Social Fund.

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

² See Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part One, Ch. III and 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 24.

³ See sec. 188.

Social security and action

Occupational diseases

43. A panel of high-ranking independent experts (university professors, doctors heading anti-toxin units or the medical services of large firms) met in Rome on 7 and 8 June 1971 under the auspices of the Commission, to draw up a number of notices on diseases likely to be occupational in origin, but which have not yet been recognized as such. The drafting of medical notices on occupational diseases was advocated by the Commission in the recommendation of 20 July 1966 to Member States. Owing to the scarcity of information in this field, the experts stressed the importance of pooling their experience.

44. Another problem—how Member States follow up recommendations relating to occupational diseases—was also studied. In two recommendations, dated 23 July 1962 and 20 July 1966, the Commission had invited the Member States:

- (i) to incorporate the European list into their own national lists of occupational diseases;
- (ii) to adopt a “mixed” system of compensation, involving, on the one hand, a list of diseases which it may be assumed are occupational in origin—in which case the worker is not required to prove the origin of the illness from which he suffers—and, on the other, a provision allowing a worker affected by an illness not figuring on the list to provide proof that it was occupational in origin (in the later case, the worker is compensated as though he had an occupational disease, but the compensation, which is paid case by case, does not lead *ipso facto* to the recognition of the disease in question as occupational);
- (iii) to abolish the restrictive conditions on compensation for occupational diseases, when these conditions are no longer justified in the light of current medical knowledge.

The replies supplied by the Governments as to action taken on these recommendations were examined at a meeting in Rome on 9 and 10 June in the presence of governmental experts and representatives of both sides of industry.

Financial problems of social security

45. On 18 June the panel of independent experts commissioned to draw up a study of the financial problems of social security for 1971-75, met in Paris.

It examined the introduction and first chapters of the synoptic report relating to the scope of the study and the data and assumptions used in the projections (demography, prices, salaries, legislation). Comparisons were made in these different chapters between the period to which the projections applied and the previous five-year period (1965-70). The problem of updating the projections was tackled, so as to keep them realistic at a time when current economic and legal data were rapidly changing.

Exchanges of information and experience

46. The setting up of a joint drafting committee for the reviews mainly devoted to social security theory in Community countries (proposed by an Italian review and supported by the Commission) was discussed at a meeting on 11 June in Rome in which fifteen specialized reviews took part. It was decided to set up a committee to provide for an exchange of information and experience on questions of common interest and more especially to promote simultaneous study of social security problems, so as to make it easier to compare solutions. Five subjects were adopted for an initial experiment: (i) a study of the effect of the combined pressures of taxes and social security contributions, (ii) factors making for increasing use of medical facilities and pharmaceutical products and ways and means of slowing down this process, (iii) retiring age, (iv) responsibility of the employer in cases of illnesses not figuring on the list of recognized occupational diseases, (v) social security for self-employed workers.

Housing

47. On 16 June 1971 the Commission decided to grant an additional credit of 2 million u.a. as a part of the seventh programme to provide housing for workers in ECSC industries, thus bringing the grand total to 12 million u.a. In the allocation of these extra credits, the Commission's aim was to contribute towards solving the serious housing problem of migrant workers by building loans for hostels (500 beds in Germany and France and 275 in the Netherlands), and also to facilitate the recruitment of workers in the expanding industries in coastal areas (building loans for about 360 units in Italy).

48. On 24 June 1971 the Commission also gave its approval for the financing, by the ECSC Fund, of building projects under the sixth programme involving 457 homes for workers in the mining and iron and steel industries in Germany (453 units = DM 1 958 000) and Luxembourg (4 units = Lfrs. 1 949 000).

Living and working conditions : industrial relations

Hourly earnings and working hours in industry

49. The results of the surveys published by the Statistical Office show that within the space of a year, between October 1969 and October 1970, the rise in nominal earnings was steepest in Italy, viz. +24%.¹ In other countries (excluding Belgium, where the necessary figures were not available on time), the rise was perceptibly less rapid, with +14% in the Netherlands, +13% in Luxembourg and Germany (where there was a more marked upward trend from April to October 1970) and with +12% in France. In the preceding year, from October 1968 to October 1969, the rise in nominal hourly earnings had on the whole been less substantial, with +12% in Germany and Italy, +9% to 10% in France, the Netherlands and Belgium, and only +7% in Luxembourg. Nominal earnings in October 1970, considered over a longer period of time, i.e. compared with those of April 1964, show a specially steep rise in the Netherlands and Italy, viz. +80% and 79% respectively, France following with +70%, Germany with +66% and Luxembourg with +52%. However, the increase in the cost of living must also be taken into account. During the same period, the rise in earnings, in real terms, corresponded to increased purchasing power of about 43% in Italy, 40% in Germany, 36% in the Netherlands, 32% in France and 24% in Luxembourg.

50. As for weekly working hours, the October 1970 figures for workers in the manufacturing industry ranged from 42.5 hours in Italy to 45 hours in France; in Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg the figure was 44. When compared with April 1966, the number of hours decreased by 7% in Luxembourg, 3% in the Netherlands and approximately 1% in France. In comparison with the preceding year, namely October 1969, the sharpest decrease was noted in Italy (2.6%), the Netherlands and Luxembourg following with 2%, France with 1.4% and Germany with 0.5%. Working hours from April to October 1970 remained relatively stable. For reasons varying according to the industry, downward trends in working hours are especially marked in the steel and machine-tool sectors in Italy and in the industries manufacturing farm machinery in Italy and France.

Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Road Transport

51. The Committee met in Brussels on 15 and 16 June 1971 and elected as its chairman Mr Ledeganck (Workers' Group) and as its vice-chairman Mr Ernst (Employers- Group), both of whom will remain in office until 2 June 1972. The Committee examined the results of the Statistical Office's

¹ Statistical Office: Social Statistics 1-71.

survey on labour costs in road transport and heard a statement on the extent to which the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 on social harmonization had been implemented in Member States.

Joint Advisory Committee on the Social Problems in Sea Fisheries

52. The Committee held its second meeting in Brussels on 30 June 1971. It unanimously adopted an opinion on vocational training in sea fisheries laying down a number of principles to be followed in this field. A working party has been set up to prepare a master plan for the implementation of these principles, which deal, *inter alia*, with proposals concerning training standards, programmes, systems and methods.

Working conditions in the coalmining industry

53. A meeting was held in Luxembourg of the Joint Committee on harmonization of conditions of employment in the coalmining industry. As regards readaptation and resettlement of miners, it was agreed that the working party, which is to examine the possibilities of convergence at Community level of the various support measures in respect of retraining, would hold an exchange of views on the basis of a report previously examined by the Joint Committee. The latter adopted a document, updated to 1 June 1969, on the existing legal and conventional measures for the protection of young miners in Community countries. The Joint Committee also took note of a tabulated summary of the replies by the Governments of the Member States to the joint declarations of the employers' and workers' organizations represented on it concerning two major problems connected with social security in mines, namely unemployment benefits and compensation for industrial diseases.

Health protection

Industrial health and medicine

54. In June the Commission decided to grant financial aid for the implementation of approximately sixty research projects falling under the ECSC "chronic respiratory complaints" programme and for research under the "occupational physiology and psychology" programme.

Industrial safety

55. The Working Party on the utilization of farm machinery held its tenth meeting on 15 and 16 June in Luxembourg. It was informed that the Commission would take part in 1971 in the sixth competition for farm

machinery organized in Perugia by the Italian national accident prevention agency. It also examined two draft safety regulations on the utilization of threshing and chopping machines which will be included in the Commission's subsequent report to the Council on the utilization of farm machinery.

56. The Working Party on the safety of migrant workers held its second meeting in Luxembourg on 24 and 25 June. It agreed to a number of studies on the industrial safety of foreign labour in the automobile industry, chemicals and textiles, the construction sector and electrical engineering. It also requested the Commission to organize a meeting on methods of familiarizing foreign workers with safety notions.

Steel Industry Safety Commission

57. The Commission held its seventh annual meeting in Luxembourg on 18 June. It examined the report of the European Parliament's Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection (together with the latter's resolution adopted on 19 April 1971) on its first annual report and adopted the second report which will be submitted to the Parliament during the last half of the year. Information meetings on industrial safety questions are to be organized in Germany in October 1971 for representatives of steel workers. In order to define the scope of the Safety Commission's activities more accurately, Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, suggested that it should henceforth be known as the "Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission".

Mines Safety and Health Commission

58. On 1 June a symposium was held in Luxembourg on the organization of Community safety campaigns in mines; it was attended by 60 experts from Community countries and the United Kingdom. The Working Party on rescue arrangements, fires and underground combustion, meeting in plenary session on 7 June 1971, noted the new terms of reference conferred on it by the Safety and Health Commission and the results obtained both in research work (especially in respect of drilling to rescue trapped miners) and in the utilization of self-rescuers in German collieries. On 28 and 29 June the Select Committee and the Mines Commission met to adopt the eight annual report and various technical reports.

Health protection

59. On 28 June 1971 the Commission, acting under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, issued an Opinion concerning general data relative to the project for disposal of radioactive effluents of the Irradiated Fuel Reprocessing Plant (WAK) Karlsruhe.

Paul Finet Foundation

60. The Board of Governors of the Paul Finet Foundation met for the 12th time in Luxembourg on 8 June 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr Vinck, Director-General for Social Affairs, deputizing for M Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, and chairman of the Board. The Board examined the 232 files which were submitted to it and decided to grant financial assistance for a total amount of Bfrs. 1 259 776 to 156 orphans. The aids have meanwhile enabled 214 out of the present 1 307 Paul Finet scholarship holders to complete their occupational, secondary or university studies successfully.



61. At its session of 23 and 24 June 1971 the Economic and Social Committee rendered an Opinion on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1970.¹ It stressed the positive points with satisfaction, but regretted the absence of "a deliberate Community will to concert national social policies".

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Price policy and agricultural reform

62. On 10 June the Commission submitted amended and rearranged proposals on agricultural reform to the Council. Further proposals were submitted on 18 June on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products for the 1972/73 marketing year and on the grant in income aids to certain categories of farmers.²

Common organization of the markets

Liquid milk

63. The common agricultural policy entered into a new phase in June 1972 when supplementary regulations were adopted³ for the common organization of the markets in the milk and milk products sector. As early as January 1968 the Commission had submitted a proposal to the Council for a regulation on this matter. After receiving the Opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and examining in detail the various guidelines open in this sector, the Council, on 29 June 1971, adopted specific

¹ See sec. 234.

² See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. IV. and *Journal officiel* C 75, 26 July 1971.

³ See *Journal officiel* L 148, 3 July 1971.

provisions on the marketing of the products in question. The provisions refer to milk and cream, not concentrated or sweetened with a fat content below 6%.

The new regulations have a dual objective: to establish the free movement of the goods in question and ensure that the quality of supplies meets consumer needs and tastes at all times and in all parts of the Community. This implies that those involved in the production and sale of the goods in question must make the necessary financial efforts to obtain a quality product.

Under the supplementary regulation, three categories, varying according to fat content, are recognized in respect of liquid milk produced in the Community (whole milk with a fat content of 3.5% or over, semi-skimmed with 1.5 to 1.8%, skim milk with a maximum of 0.3%). Liquid milk may also come in the form of "raw", untreated milk, which may be sold especially by producers on their farms. The other types of liquid milk may be produced only in dairies.

By 31 March 1972 at the latest, the general implementing provisions will have to be drawn up by the Council on the quality (including composition) and the marketing of liquid milk. The regulation will in fact only be implemented at that time. It has further been stipulated that a system of quality payments will be applied for milk sold by producers to dairies.

Waivers and transitional measures are envisaged over a relatively short period in order to make it easier for each Member State to align its own current regulations with those of the Community. This will apply, *inter alia*, to the new standards for fat content and to the provisions for marketing arrangements to be adopted by central dairies in Italy.

In order to round off these new arrangements, the Council also extended¹ to the products in question the system of levies which generally apply to milk products. This measure will come into force on 1 January 1972.

Cereals

64. On 7 June 1971 the Council decided,² as part of the Interim Agreement between the Community and Turkey, to reduce Community import levies on durum and canary seed wheat by 0.05 u.a./ton and on rye by a maximum of 8 u.a./ton.

In order to ensure that stocks (at 31 July 1971) of common wheat and rye of bread-making quality which may be subject to compensatory allowances

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 148, 3 July 1971.

² See *Journal officiel* L 130, 16 June 1971.

do not include quantities of these cereals harvested before 31 July 1971, the Commission decided, on 8 June 1971,¹ to insist, in certain cases, upon a declaration from beneficiaries in respect of stocks of these products existing at a former point of time. In the same regulation the Commission also fixed the minimum quantities required for a stock to qualify for compensation.

On 18 June 1971 the Commission fixed for the 1971/72 crop year² the threshold prices for wheat and meslin flour (164 u.a./ton), rye flour (153.30 u.a./ton), common wheat groats and meal (177.10 u.a./ton) and durum wheat groats and meal (199.20 u.a./ton). On 28 June 1971 the Commission also fixed³ for the same crop year the monthly amounts of the denaturing premiums for common wheat.

On 29 June 1971 the Commission introduced⁴ special provisions which stipulate that malt exported after 31 July and before 1 October 1971 will be subject to refunds calculated on the basis of the threshold price of barley in force in July 1971. Refunds will be granted only if the malt which is being exported has been made from barley harvested in 1970 or before.

Milk and milk products

65. On 21 June 1971 the Council rescinded⁵ the system of premiums for the slaughter of cows and the non-marketing of milk and milk products; this measure will affect applications filed after 30 June 1971. The number of applications to be met under these arrangements has already reached the limits initially laid down.

As a result of the Council abolishing in May 1971 the general rule whereby aids for the storage of butter can only be granted for butter produced and stored in the same Member State, the Commission on 4 June 1971,⁶ adopted, additional provisions for the provision of the resultant new storage possibilities.

On 7 June 1971 the Commission added⁷ certain fodder preparations to the list of products for which an amount is levied on exportation to third countries corresponding to the amount of the aid granted for skim milk and skim milk powder for feedingstuffs.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 125, 9 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 133, 19 June 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 143, 29 June 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 144, 30 June 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 137, 23 June 1971.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 123, 5 June 1971.

⁷ *Ibid.* L 124, 8 June 1971.

Beef and veal

66. The Commission has submitted¹ a balance-sheet of beef and veal supplied to the processing industry over the period from 1 July to 30 September 1971. The shortfall of Community availabilities was estimated at 30 000 tons of frozen processing meat expressed as bone-in meat.

Pigmeat

67. On 14 June 1971 the Council modified² the intervention system for pigmeat so as to enable it to be activated more rapidly. Attention was paid to the considerable differences prevailing in the various parts of the Community as regards production and consumer habits.

Since 19 June 1971 applications for aids for private storage in this sector have no longer been accepted.³

Sugar

68. In view of the many changes in the intervention system for sugar, the Commission felt it was necessary to redraft the relevant provisions which concern the administrative procedures, the minimum quantities and the characteristics of the sugar in question. Provisions on storage contracts and buy-in prices are also to be specified. On 18 June 1971 the Commission further decided⁴ that from 1 July 1971 the intervention agencies will be required to buy-in sugar offered them by specialists in this field.

In order to avoid disturbances on the Community's internal market just when intervention prices for sugar have been brought down to the Community level in France, the Commission, on 25 June 1971,¹ adopted provisions concerning taxes to be levied on sugar stocks save a few exceptions (particularly exports), existing at 31 July 1971 and offered for sale. The Commission also adopted a number of measures waiving the general provisions in respect of quantities stocked before the end of the 1970/71 marketing year.

On 28 June 1971⁵ the Commission fixed the amount of the levies for the 1971/72 sugar year for fresh sugarbeet (25.41 u.a./t), dried or powdered sugarbeet (87.34 u.a./t) and sugar cane (17.47 .a./t). For the same marketing year it fixed⁶ the amount of the refund for storage costs (0.18 u.a./100 kg. of

¹ See *Journal officiel*, L 140, 26 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 131, 17 June 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 130, 16 June 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 133, 19 June 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 143, 29 June 1971.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 145, 1 July 1971.

white sugar per month) and of the contribution to be paid by sugar manufacturers (1.12 u.a./100 kg of white sugar).

In order to keep better track of the extent to which basic rules and regulations are applied in this sector, the Commission, on 28 June 1971,¹ amended the provisions referring to the contents of Member States, memoranda to the Commission and the time-limits for submitting these.

Oils and fats

69. On 7 June 1971² the Council decided, under the Interim Agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey, to reduce the levies on olive oils imported from Turkey. The Commission has authorized³ the grant in advance of the total production refund for olive oils used in the manufacture of certain preserves.

On 21 June 1971⁴ the Council extended until 1 January 1972 the possibility for a Member State to grant aids for oilseeds even where these have been harvested in another Member State.

On 30 June 1971⁵ the Commission decided to cancel the short-term economic policy measures which had been adopted in the oilseeds sector consequent on the devaluation of the French franc in August 1969. The decision took effect on 1 July 1971 with respect to colza and rapeseed and will be applied to sunflower seeds from 1 October 1971.

Fruit and vegetables

70. On 7 June 1971 the Council decided,² under the Interim Agreement between the EEC and Turkey, to reduce the import charges in the six Member States on Turkish citrus fruits. While reference prices are operative, this reduction may only be applied, however, if the prices of citrus fruits from Turkey are higher than the reference price plus customs duties and a fixed amount (1.2 u.a./100 kg).

On 14 June 1971² the Council adopted several regulations fixing the basic and buying-in prices for dessert grapes, peaches, tomatoes and pears.⁶ These prices will be valid for the 1971 and 1971/72 marketing years.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 143, 19 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 130, 16 June 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 121, 3 June 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 139, 25 June 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 145, 1 July 1971.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 144, 30 June 1971.

On 2 June 1971¹ the Commission in its turn fixed the reference prices for plums, peaches, tomatoes, dessert grapes and lemons for the 1970/71 and 1971/72 marketing years.

The Commission decided² that the supplementary quality categories specified by the provisions on common quality standards will be applicable until 31 December 1971 for lemons and dessert grapes, and until 30 September 1971 for cherries and strawberries.

Fruit and vegetable preparations

71. On 30 June 1971 the Commission decided³ to cancel, as from 1 July, the short-term economic policy measures taken in this sector consequent on the devaluation of the French franc in August 1969.

Wine

72. On 3 June 1971 the Council adopted a regulation² concerning the buying-in price to be paid by intervention agencies for alcohol which producers of wine of fresh grapes are obliged to supply, and which must be derived from the distillation of by-products of vinification. The conditions for the participation of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF in the expenses incurred by the intervention agencies are also specified in the new provisions. The buying-in price is fixed at 66.25 u.a./hl of pure alcohol, and the Community's financial participation amounts to 7.75 u.a./hl of pure alcohol. The object of the new provisions is to make the compulsory delivery of wine to the intervention agencies more flexible.

The transitional arrangements for certain wines which were planned to expire on 30 June 1971 were extended by the Commission until 31 August 1971.³ These arrangements refer to the types of certificates which must accompany wines marketed in the Community.

Fisheries

73. On 21 June 1971⁴ the Council applied the special provisions adopted under the Ankara Agreement to certain fisheries products from Turkey. The Council's decision will reduce customs duties on Community imports by 50% as from July 1971. In this connection, the Council also decided⁴ to exempt

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 121, 3 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 123, 5 June 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 145, 1 July 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 139, 25 June 1971.

from customs duties all the products in this sector which are subject to the common market organization and which originate in the Associated African States and Madagascar and in the Associated Overseas Countries and Territories.

Flax and hemp

74. On 3 June 1971 the Council adopted general provisions¹ relating to the private storage of flax and hemp fibres and the granting of aids for such storage. The Commission also fixed on 8 June 1971² the conditions for granting production aids for flax and hemp for the 1971/72 marketing year. On 10 June 1971 the Commission determined the procedures supplementing the general provisions concerning sales contracts for these two products.³

Exceptional health measures

75. Experiences has shown that it is necessary in certain sectors which are subject to the common market organization, viz. the pigmeat, poultry, milk and beef products sectors, to resort occasionally to exceptional measures in order to protect animal life and health. It has, moreover, also become apparent that such measures are frequently liable to obstruct the common agricultural policy machinery, particularly when they involve limiting the free movement of goods within the Community. Hence, the Council's move on 15 June 1971⁴ to introduce a procedure for close co-operation between Member States and the Commission for the rapid implementation of exceptional market support measures to redress the situation.

Import, export and advance fixing certificates

76. On 30 June 1971⁵ the Commission made certain amendments to the provisions governing the system of import, export and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products. The amendments are mainly concerned with export certificates for tenders opened by armed forces stationed on the territory of a Member State. Their aim is to apply provisions, similar to those in force as regards milk products, to advance fixing certificates for basic products to be delivered under the same conditions and to the same armed forces in the form of certain goods not falling under Annex II to the Treaty.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 123, 5 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 125, 9 June 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 127, 11 June 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 132, 18 June 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 145, 1 July 1971.

European agricultural guidance and guarantee fund

77. On 30 June 1971¹ the Commission decided to make a payment on account, amounting to 1 122 806 903 u.a., in respect of expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF for the second half of 1970. This expenditure is covered by the contribution keys in Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) 728/70. The total expenditure taken into consideration for this advance amounts to 1 497 million units of account, of which 30% is for the milk products sector, and 12% and 9% respectively for cereals and oils and fats. The breakdown of the advance between Member States is as follows:

Member States	u.a.
Germany	313 291 000
France	356 860 521
Italy	155 117 914
Netherlands	206 402 558
Belgium	90 284 135
Luxembourg	850 775
Total	1 122 806 903

Harmonization of Legislation

78. Under the provisions adopted by the Council with regard to Community methods of sampling and analysis for the official inspection of animal feeding-stuffs, the Commission, on 15 June 1971,² adopted a first directive specifying the methods of analysis to be followed for determining the content of these goods. The analyses refer to sixteen different components. The provisions must be implemented by Member States by 1 July 1972 at the latest.

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79. At its session of 7 and 11 June 1971³ the European Parliament issued an Opinion on several proposals drawn up by the Commission on the following subjects: reform of agriculture (amended regulation on producer groupings and their associations); intervention system in the pigmeat sector; common organi-

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 161, 19 July 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 155, 12 July 1971.

³ See secs. 194 to 197.

zation of the hops market; aid systems for cotton seeds. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting in plenary session on 23 and 24 June,¹ adopted Opinions on the followings subjects: organization of the hops market; aid for cotton seeds; approximation of legislation on edible ice creams.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

General research and technology

Adoption of two multiannual research programmes

80. At its session of 21-22 June 1971 the Council, on the basis of proposals by the Commission, adopted two multiannual research programmes, one on controlled fusion and the other on biology and health physics.² The programmes, covering five years (from 1 January 1971), mark the end of the uncertainty which has weighed for a number of years on the Community's work in these fields and represent the first elements of the future multiannual programme covering all the Euratom activities specified by the Council resolution of 1969, on which programme the Council has to take a decision by the end of the year.

81. The joint programme on *thermonuclear fusion* is part of a long-term collaboration scheme covering all the activities of the Member States in this field. The programme is to be carried out through contracts of association and has been allocated 46.5 million u.a., of which not more than eight million will be used during the first three years to finance equipment for certain priority projects; there is also a preferential rate of participation in these projects as against projects of a general nature. To allow for the increased manpower requirements for the fulfilment of the programme, the Council has also made provision for raising the maximum number of personnel employed on the programme from 94 to 112, under certain conditions.

82. For the joint programme on *biology and health physics*, the Council allocated 17 335 000 u.a., which will enable projects in hand to be continued. However, in view of the world-wide growing interest at the present time in problems of delayed radiation effects, the Council decided to include in this programme a new project of restricted scope to enable a start to be made on certain operations in this field, in association with a group of European

¹ See secs. 226, 229 and 235.

² See *Journal officiel* L 143, 29 June 1971.

laboratories. Finally, in the field of biology, the Council adopted a supplementary programme of 5.61 million u.a. covering the application of nuclear methods to agronomic and medical research, in which as in the past, three member countries will take part.

Nuclear industry

83. In accordance with the provisions of Euratom Treaty Article 41, the company Fabbricazioni Nucleari SpA notified the Commission of an investment project concerning the construction of a nuclear fuel element production plant at Busalla, Italy. After examining the notification, the Commission held the discussions prescribed by Article 43, first paragraph, of the Treaty and forwarded its "views" to the Member State concerned and to the company itself.

Joint Research Centre

84. The work of preparing the Joint Research Centre multiannual programme (1972-74) is continuing at a rapid rate thanks to the machinery provided by the reorganization of the JRC and is still the dominant feature of the activities of the departments and the directorate.

The Centre is concentrating on matching the JRC's activities to the real needs of the Community and is endeavouring to make the best use of the available potential and to avoid duplication. For this purpose the following serve as points of departure: the latest proposals on Euratom's future activities submitted by the Commission to the Council in 1969, the report of the Committee of Experts submitted at the end of 1970, the information obtained from numerous talks with the national experts, for instance in the Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPM) and the *ad hoc* committees on environmental protection and reference substances and methods.

85. An examination was thus begun of a number of possible projects, divided into three broad categories:

1. *Projects to support the development of industry*: proposals in the fields of light-water, heavy-water, high-temperature gas and fast breeder reactors, nuclear safety, and high-activity alpha and alpha-gamma materials (Institute for Transuranium Elements, Karlsruhe);
2. *Public service activities*: measurement of nuclear constants and preparation of standards (Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements, Geel), safeguards and management of fissile materials, information bureaux on shielding and macroscopic cross-sections, protection of the natural environment, reference substances and methods, applied information;

3. *Long-term research*: applications of nuclear energy for purposes other than electric power generation, development of materials, condensed state physics and the SORA pulsed reactor project, etc.

Since the transfer to industry of some of the responsibilities initially assumed by the research Establishments in the field of nuclear reactor development has changed the nature of the work they are required to do, and because the Community may be enlarged, the activities of the JRC require some reorientation. Therefore it was considered neither possible nor desirable to submit a general programme rigidly fixing the JRC's activities for a long period; three years did, however, seem reasonable.

The nature of the programme is apparent in the diversity of the work proposed, which also enables a more direct contribution to be made to the Commission's central departments, for activities of a scientific nature for which they are responsible.

During this period, the discussions with Community experts which led to the channelling of the JRC's activities are continuing; they should enable the future work of the Centre to be fitted into the wider (and better defined) context of Community research as a whole.

The discussion of the various projects and the approach to the programme as a whole was undertaken with the various established bodies, mainly the General Advisory Committee and the Scientific Committee, and, in connection with work in hand, the Advisory Committees on Programme Management.

General Advisory Committee

86. After a preparatory meeting held on 16 June, the third meeting of the Committee¹ took place in Paris on 30 June. Besides the detailed files on each project proposed, a first "proposal for a three-year programme for the JRC" (listing the projects and giving tables with figures regarding the funds necessary for their implementation) was submitted to it.

The Committee adopted this general proposal as a working basis, tackling the projects one by one. The future of the Essor reactor was the major topic of the debate; in the light of the information available so far, obtained from surveys in progress for over a year among power plant operators, fuel manufacturers and government circles, and on the strength of various opinions expressed, for instance by the Committee of Experts, the Director-General proposed that it be closed down in 1972, subject to the findings of a further survey to be carried out rapidly among the industrial firms.

¹ See Bulletin 6-1971, Part Two, Secs. 45-47 and Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, Sec. 58.

The Committee is expected to conclude its work with a set of opinions or a comprehensive opinion on the proposed programmes.

Scientific Committee

87. The Commission decision on the reorganization of the JRC¹ stipulated that a JRC Scientific Committee be set up to advise the Director-General; two-thirds of it were to consist of the principal officials responsible for departments and projects and one-third of representatives of the scientific and technical personnel. The Committee has to be consulted regularly by the Director-General on all matters of a scientific or technical nature connected with the JRC's activities and accordingly has to take part in the preparation of draft programmes. This Committee, which has now been set up, held its first meeting on 9 June and its second on 20-21 June at the Ispra Establishment. At these meetings, the Director-General reported on the progress of the General Advisory Committee's parallel work and launched the discussion and formulation of the various specific projects and the general strategy.

Advisory Committees on Programme Management

88. These Committees were set up in 1969 by Council decision for each main objective of the programme in hand, so that the viewpoints of the representatives of the states concerned and the Commission on the various aspects of these objectives could be compared and information in this field exchanged. They have greatly contributed to an efficient reorganization of the work. The proposed programmes now in preparation are based on the opinions of these Committees. In June, two Committees, those on *plutonium and transplutonium elements* and on *water reactors*, held their periodic meeting. The Co-ordination Committee on safeguards for fissile materials also sat.

The meeting of the Committee on *water reactors* held on 24 June was of special interest because on that occasion its members decided the fate of the Essor reactor. After examining the file assembled by the Commission's staff and expressing their appreciation of the experiments proposed, the delegations arrived at differing conclusions. One of them thought that the use of the Essor reactor, equipped with proposed light water loops, was fully warranted and to be recommended, in view of the long-term estimates of the light water fuel market and the present state of development of these fuels (which are capable of substantial improvement). It expressed the opinion that the Essor reactor, thus equipped, would be an irradiation instrument without parallel in

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

the Community, in particular for safety experiments and tests designed to determine the limiting conditions of operation (the importance of which is fundamental).

Equipped with light water loops, Essor would undoubtedly add to the experimental potential of each Community country; the other delegations, however took into account the total cost of the operation, the time-lag before the results are available and the other possible irradiation facilities and thought that the light water loop proposal could not be recommended.

Dissemination of information

89. On 24 June, the Council and the representatives of the Member States, meeting in the Council, adopted two resolutions, one aimed at co-ordinating the Member States' activities concerning *scientific and technical information* (STID) and the other on the creation of a system of metallurgical documentation and information (SMDI).

The object of the first resolution is to create gradually, by rational development and permanent linking of the Member States' STID systems, a European information and documentation network, which can later be joined by non-member countries able to place scientific, technical, economic and social data at the disposal of those who need them, under the best speed and cost conditions. The second resolution aims to establish a decentralized system of co-operation in scientific and technical documentation and information in the field of metallurgy, as an initial experiment in the co-ordination of national STID policies and the setting-up of a European network in this field.

On 3 and 4 June, the Commission took part in a seminar on the economic effects of scientific documentation organized in Luxembourg by the company "Informatique et mathématique" of Paris and Dortmund. About ten papers were presented by information specialists to an audience of management personnel and information officers. On 21 and 22 June, the Commission was represented on the Working Party on Information in the Field of Nuclear Energy, of ENEA (European Nuclear Energy Agency), attached to OECD. The Working Party's terms of reference require it to promote the co-ordination of activities connected with nuclear information in the ENEA member countries, to discuss the co-ordination of the relations of member countries with the large nuclear information systems (NSA, ENDS and INIS) and to examine the technical aspects of the member countries' policies with regard to these systems.

90. Finally, in connection with its programme on the *dissemination of research results*, the Commission organized a one-day seminar on weldable

dispersion-hardened structural steels which was held on 14 June at Luxembourg; about 150 experts, engineers and research scientists of some ten countries attended.

ENERGY POLICY

Meeting of senior civil servants concerned with energy

91. The group of senior national civil servants responsible for energy matters met in Paris on 17 June 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, to continue in more detail the discussion begun at the previous meeting on 19 April¹ concerning the latter's programme of operations in the energy field.

Basing themselves on the outcome of these discussions, Commission officials are now preparing proposals for submission to the Council on the amendment of the stockpiling directive of 1968, the treating as joint ventures of certain activities in the hydrocarbons industry, and the raising of loans, under Article 172(4) of the Euratom Treaty, to part-finance, by relending on ruling market terms, the building of nuclear power-stations in the Community.

The Commission is also to catalogue, in co-operation with government experts, the national legal and other provisions on the building and operation of refineries, pipelines and motor fuel distribution stations, and on the pricing of petroleum products. Another working party is to catalogue the laws, regulations, administrative procedures and practices applicable in the Member States in the event of an oil crisis; it will also consider the possibilities for action to cushion the impact of any such crisis, and the legal aspects of possible steps at Community level.

The Commission is to proceed with the institution of arrangements for the periodic assembling of particulars concerning prices actually charged in the market,² a move which has been warmly welcomed by the Member States' representatives.

In the coal sector, the existing arrangements for information-gathering and concertation with the Governments, the coal industry and the consumers are to be extended to take account of developments in the last few years with regard to the pattern of the Community coal market and to coal procurement (i.e. new openings for imports from third countries).

¹ See Bulletin 6-1971, Part Two, sec. 50.

² See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 61.

The meeting also discussed in detail problems in connection with commercial and supply policy in respect of oil and natural gas. The conclusions reached will enable the Commission's officials to continue their work of preparing practical proposals on the subject.

The senior officials agreed to hold their next meeting on 9 November.

Coal

Aid to the coal industry

92. In accordance with Decision No. 3/71/ECSC of 22 December 1970, on the Community system of intervention by Member States in aid of the coal industry, a meeting of Commission officials and government experts was held on 7 June, when the experts signified their agreement to a draft on the implementation of the decision and discussed the consistency of the quantitative estimates in the context of the Community's overall supply of coal and coke, including intra-Community trade and imports of coal.

93. In accordance with Decision No. 1/67, the Commission forwarded to the Member States the provisional balance-sheet of the multilateral compensation of the aids for 1969 and a provisional recapitulation for the three years of the decision's application. This showed that the total volumes of coking coal eligible for aid in 1967, 1968 and 1969 were 48 million, 52 million and 54 million tons respectively, while the amounts paid out in aid by the Member States to their collieries totalled 78 million, 85 million and 89 million units of account respectively.

Technical research

94. In connection with United States/ECSC co-operation on coal utilization and valorization, American experts have made a fact-finding tour in the Community and visited the main research centres engaged in work in these fields.

Electricity

95. In preparation for a discussion scheduled to take place in October between the Commission and the European Community Committee of UNIPEDE (International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy), a meeting was held between UNIPEDE experts and Commission officials on the supply of primary energy to power-stations; the subject was

discussed with reference, *inter alia*, to the movements of prices of petroleum products, to environmental problems, to flexibility of substitution of primary fuels in dual- and triple-fired stations, and to possible Community part-financing of nuclear stations.

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96. At its meeting on 23 and 24 June the Economic and Social Committee¹ rendered an Opinion in favour of the Commission's proposed directive on the approximation of specific consumer taxes on liquid hydrocarbons for use as fuels, notwithstanding the fact the directive is not comprehensive and could affect tax revenues in certain Member States.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Joint action by Member States in respect of the negotiation of an International Combined Transport Convention

97. The Commission on 28 June submitted to the Council a draft decision on joint action by the Member States in respect of the negotiation of a convention on international combined goods transport (CGT Convention).

For a number of years now rapid strides have been made in the various techniques of combined goods transport, including more particularly container, roll-on/roll-off, barge carrier and rail/road transport. In view of the importance of the problems so raised, several international organizations concerned with economic affairs have been working on ways and means of making good the deficiencies in a specific field which is subject only to a few fragmentary rules and regulations. Thus, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) are engaged in drafting conventions and resolutions to dispose of certain tariff, administrative, legal and technical problems presented by international combined transport; the drafts are to go before an international conference convened jointly by ECE and IMCO for November 1972 for the purpose of adopting a Convention on International Combined Goods Transport.

The European Commission takes the view that all the matters the conference is to deal with have implications for the future of transport to, from and within the Communities, and are therefore "of particular interest" to the Common Market. Common action by the Six under Article 116 of the

¹ See sec. 230 below.

Treaty is accordingly called for, to enable Member States to "adopt a uniform attitude" in the negotiation of the CGT Convention and ensure that certain principles are embodied in the final text.

Harmonization of conditions of competition

98. On 10 June the Commission submitted to the Council a draft amendment to the latter's regulation of 25 March 1969 harmonizing certain social provisions in the road haulage sector. By the terms of the amendment Member States are enabled to put the AETR (European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport) into effect, so that it and the Community regulation can operate side by side.

99. The Commission on 8 June addressed to the German Government a favourable Opinion¹ on a draft form for use in checking compliance with the provisions of the Council regulation of 25 March 1969.

100. On 14 June the Commission also issued a favourable Opinion² on a Dutch parliamentary bill to amend the *Rijttijdenwet* of 1936, extending the scope of the latter and bringing it into line with the Council's regulation.

Technical harmonization

101. On 21 June the Commission submitted a fresh draft directive to the Council on the weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles, and certain additional technical points. The new proposal contains substantial changes in the standards indicated in the Commission's earlier proposals of 1962, 1963 and 1964, on which the Member States were unable to agree owing to differences of opinion, in particular on maximum axle load.

Transport rates and conditions

102. By a decision of 23 June 1971, the Commission authorized a rate agreement between the French State Railways and the Société des Aciéries Réunies de Burbach-Eich-Dudelange (ARBED) concerning carriage of iron ore from Boulange and Algrange to Audun-le-Tiche-Mont, and tariff No. 3530-04 of the French and Luxembourg railways for the carriage of iron ore from Boulange to Esch/Belval.³

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

² *Ibid.* L 155, 12 July 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 161, 19 July 1971.

103. The French Government consulted the Commission on a draft decree of the Minister of Transport laying down the arrangements for the publication of rates and conditions of road haulage of goods departing from the published schedules, as required by the Council regulation of 30 July 1968¹ and the Commission regulation of 26 February 1969.² On 11 June the Commission issued an Opinion in favour,³ accompanied, however, by some comments, in particular concerning the action still to be taken by the French Government to implement the two regulations.

104. The Commission was also consulted by the Italian Government on a draft Ministerial decree concerning additional national measures in implementation of these same regulations. The Commission found that these measures, together with those already adopted in Italy,⁴ made up a corpus of implementing enactments as required by the regulations, and accordingly issued an Opinion in favour on 11 June.³

105. A meeting was held in Brussels on 14 June to brief the Member States on the general criteria applied by the Commission in its earlier decisions under Article 80 of the EEC Treaty with regard to transport support rates and conditions, given that each specific case has to be assessed in the light of all the relevant facts. At a later briefing session the various national delegations will be given additional details on certain particular points involved.

106. At a meeting on 2 June 1971, representatives of the German Government gave Commission officials further particulars concerning their Government's application under Article 70(4) of the ECSC Treaty for authorization of special German State Railways rates in respect of carriage of solid fuels from Ahlen, Westphalia, to Alsdorf, in the Aachen area.

Charges for infrastructures use

107. The committee of Government experts assisting the Commission on the co-ordination of Member States' measures to remodel the national system of taxes on commercial vehicles met on 9 June 1971. It considered and approved the third part of a comparative report on costs and other elements entering into tax assessment. The whole of the committee's report will be forwarded by the Commission to the Council, thus providing the latter with certain data to enable it to form an idea of the implications of the tax system proposed.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 194, 6 August 1968.

² *Ibid.* L 53, 4 March 1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 155, 12 July 1971.

⁴ See Bulletin 6-1970, Ch. II, sec. 39.

Road safety in the Community

108. In a debate in the European Parliament on 10 June, following a verbal question to the Commission on road safety in the Community, Mr Coppé, the Commission member with responsibility for transport matters, gave an account of the Commission's views and intentions in this connection.¹

Consultative Committee on Transport

109. The Consultative Committee, meeting on 10 and 11 June, further considered the draft opinion prepared by its working party on distortions of conditions of competition in cross-frontier rail, road and inland water transport within the Community. It completed its discussion of the chapter on the listing of such distortions, and instructed the working party to draw up, on the basis of points made at the meeting, another report appraising the effects of the principle distortions occurring in cross-frontier traffic. This report will be considered by the Committee at a meeting on 7/8 October.

110. The Committee's working parties which are preparing draft opinions on problems arising in connection with the adoption of a structural policy on road and inland water transport and with the expansion of transport by barge carrier, met on 1, 2 and 22 June respectively for preliminary consideration of their remits.

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111. The European Parliament at its session of 7-11 June² approved a resolution signifying its agreement to the Commission's draft amendment of some provisions in the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 harmonizing certain social provisions in the road haulage sector.

¹ See sec. 190 and Part One, Ch. I.

² See sec. 191 below.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Negotiations with the countries applying for membership

United Kingdom

112. At the conclusion of the two Conference sessions with the United Kingdom in Luxembourg on 7 and 8 and 21-23 June, the Commission issued the following statement:

“The Commission of the European Communities considers that the negotiations with the United Kingdom for British membership of the European Community have now achieved their purpose politically; it is convinced that the problems still to be settled will be quickly disposed of and that the negotiations with the other three countries will certainly be similarly successful.

The enlargement of the Community, into which the Commission has put all its energy and resolve is a world event, for the way in which this first stage has ended makes it abundantly evident that what is involved is a genuine strengthening which will not fail to find expression first of all in the reactivation of the economic and monetary union.

The enlarged and strengthened Community is called upon to bear a special responsibility in the field of relations between the industrialized and the developing countries, and to make a vital contribution to *détente* in Europe and in the world. In order to do so the Commission is determined for its part to continue and to intensify its activities in accordance with the Treaties and in the spirit of The Hague.”

These two sessions lead to the following agreements:

New Zealand butter and cheese

113. Quantitative derogations in favour of New Zealand are to be allowed when Britain, upon becoming a member, goes over to the common marketing system for dairy products.

In the course of 1975 the institutions of the enlarged Community will review the butter situation taking into account the supply and demand position and trends in the main producer and consumer countries of the world, particularly in the Community and New Zealand. The Council will then,

upon proposal from the Commission, decide what is to be done about continuing the special arrangements for New Zealand beyond 1977.

The enlarged Community will make every effort to promote the conclusion of an international agreement on dairy products, so as to make for better conditions in the world market as soon as possible.

Hill farming

114. The British delegation having asked that provision be made, in accordance with the Treaty and the common agricultural policy, concerning upland areas unfitted by their climate, soil and geography for anything but pasture, the Community acknowledged that these areas were a special case, and indeed that there were differences, sometimes very considerable ones, between region and region in the Member States of the existing Community. Accordingly, given the special conditions in some parts of the enlarged Community, action may be called for to tackle the problems these present, more particularly as regards enabling farmers to continue earning a reasonable livelihood.

Contribution to the Community budget

115. From 1 January 1973 the new Member States are to implement the Community provisions on "own resources", i.e. the handing-over to the Community of the proceeds of the agricultural levies, customs duties and part of the VAT. However, the budget shares of the new Member States will not be payable in full immediately, but will be phased up over a transition period of five years and a further two years of "post-transitional correctives". Britain's share will thus be 8.64% in 1973, going up by annual increases of under 3% at a time to 18.92% in 1977, until finally the full "own resources" system becomes operative, without correctives, by the end of 1979.

ECSC

116. The Conference reached agreement on the main matters arising in connection with Britain's acceptance of the ECSC Treaty, including incompatibilities with that Treaty and British contributions to the ECSC reserve funds (57 million u.a. in three annual instalments).

Duties within the enlarged Community on steel products covered by the Treaty of Paris will be scaled down at the same rate as that agreed for customs duties generally, viz. over a period of four and a half years; the alignment of British external duties on iron and steel with the unified Community tariff will likewise be effected at the same rate as alignment with the CCT.

Euratom

117. Britain has accepted the Euratom Treaty and the rules made under it without any transitional period. That means that:

- the joint and complementary Community research programmes covered by Article 7 of the Euratom Treaty are an integral part of the Community's achievement to date;
- Britain accepts the Euratom Treaty's system of control and inspection, and any such system which may be provided for in an agreement between the Euratom Member States and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Abolition of customs duties within the enlarged Community and alignment with the CCT in regard to List A1 and List A2 products will take place at the end of 1973, and in regard to List B products according to the time-table agreed for industrial products generally.

The Community will let Britain have its proposed amendments to Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty before they are adopted.

All British dependent territories except Hong Kong will be covered by the Euratom Treaty under Article 198.

Institutions of the enlarged Community

118. The Community institutions will be adapted to enlargement as follows.

Council

119. The Council will comprise 10 members, one for each country
- *Qualified majority by weighted voting.* Council members' votes will be weighted as follows: Germany 10, France 10, Italy 10, United Kingdom 10, Belgium 5, Netherlands 5, Denmark 3, Ireland 3, Norway 3, Luxembourg 2 (total 61). Where the Council is voting on a Commission proposal, the qualified majority will be 43 votes in favour; where there has been no Commission proposal, the Council's decision will be effective only if the necessary 43 votes represent at least six members in favour.
 - *Simple majority.* A simple majority will of course be six out of the ten States.

Commission

120. The Commission of the enlarged Community will consist of 14 members, two each from Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, and one each from the other six countries.

European Parliament

121. The total membership of the Parliament will be increased to 208, made up as follows: Germany 36, France 36, Italy 36, United Kingdom 36, Belgium 14, Netherlands 14, Denmark 10, Ireland 10, Norway 10, Luxembourg 6.

Economic and Social Committee

122. The total membership of the Committee will be increased to 153, made up as follows: Germany 24, France 24, Italy 24, United Kingdom 24, Belgium 12, Netherlands 12, Denmark 9, Ireland 9, Norway 9, Luxembourg 6.

Interim period

123. Between the signing and the entry into force of the Accession Treaty, joint procedures will be observed to ensure that due account is taken in decisions by the Community institutions of the interests of the applicant countries as future members of the Community; to this end consultations will take place in advance of such decisions.

This will also be the case with all decisions by applicant countries likely to affect any commitments they may have undertaken as future members of the Community.

Ireland

124. At the ministerial meeting of 7 June 1971 the Irish delegation gave its agreement on the Community's proposals for the transitional period in the agricultural sector. It expressed the hope, however, that the time-table for tariff changes relating to horticultural products would be reviewed again.

The two delegations also reached agreement on dumping. The new Member States will, therefore, be able to take protective measures at national level during the transitional period against dumping of imports from third countries. With reference to dumping of imports from Member States, the Community declared that it was willing to include in the Accession Treaty a clause corresponding to Article 31 of the EEC Treaty. As regards the problems specifically affecting Ireland, it was decided that the latter country will be empowered to take protective measures at national level during the transitional period in cases of great urgency, although these measures will have to be submitted to the Commission for subsequent review.

The Irish delegation also agreed to the Community's proposals with regard to institutional problems and the solutions arrived at with the British

delegation concerning the special arrangements made for New Zealand butter and cheese, and the interim period.

Denmark

125. At the ministerial meeting held on 7 June, the Danish delegation announced that it had accepted the principles arising out of the negotiations between the Community and the United Kingdom, especially in the three following fields: the introduction of a customs union in the industrial sector; the Common Agricultural Policy; the transitional provisions applicable to financial transactions.

Referring to the transitional measures in the agricultural sector, the Danish delegation said, however, that Denmark would encounter difficulties with a certain number of horticultural products where its production is protected against imports mainly by means of quantitative restrictions which, according to the Community's proposals, would be abolished after accession.

With reference to the Euratom Treaty, the Danish delegation approved the statements made by the Community as regards research programmes, the possible revision of Chapter VI of the Treaty, the inspection agreement concluded with the IAEA and the proposals on measures relating to the customs tariff. The Danish delegation also accepted a proposal for opening discussions with the Commission on assessing available knowledge.

At the meeting of deputies on 29 June 1971, the Danish delegation agreed to the financing of Community policies and the system of own resources, on the basis of the agreement reached with the British delegation from 21 to 23 June, and on the institutions of the enlarged Community and the principle of an interim period.

The Danish delegation also announced that it was ready to accept the agreements reached between the Community and the United Kingdom on independent Commonwealth countries in the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean and the Pacific, and especially on sugar.

Norway

126. The Norwegian delegation announced that it accepted the agreement reached between the Community and the United Kingdom on:

- (i) Relations with independent Commonwealth developing countries in the Indian Ocean, in the Pacific and in the Caribbean, and especially on sugar;

- (ii) New Zealand dairy produce;
- (iii) Tariff quotas.

The Norwegian delegation accepted the Community's proposals on financing Community policies and on the system of own resources, particularly with regard to the financial participation of new Member States.

The Norwegian delegation also agreed to the Community's proposals on the Euratom Treaty and on organizing exploratory discussions with the Commission with a view to determining the body of knowledge which Norway might be able to forward to the Community.

The Commission's statements on the institutions of the enlarged Community and the principle of an interim period were also welcomed by the Norwegian delegation.

The Commission President's visit to Ireland

127. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Ireland on 17 and 18 June 1971 at the invitation of the Irish Government. During his stay he was received by President Eamonn De Valera and held talks with the Irish Prime Minister, Mr John Lynch, and with the Foreign Minister, Mr Patrick Hillery. President Malfatti also met Opposition members of Parliament and representatives of Irish economic and political circles.

128. On 17 June the President of the Commission also made a speech to the Irish Council of the European Movement in which he sketched out the main aspects of the Community and referred to the problems raised by its enlargement. Speaking about the current negotiations and the important results already obtained, Mr Malfatti said: "I will make no secret of my optimism about the results of the membership negotiations. Solutions have still, of course, to be found for some problems, but it is now certain that there are no insurmountable barriers. It now seems clear that this great operation of enlarging the Community has every chance of succeeding and of being what it should be—a factor strengthening the Community—since the parties concerned have shown the necessary political will. This will must be unequivocal and unflinching". Mr Malfatti also stressed the historic significance of enlargement: "The emergence of a Community of 250 million inhabitants, which will increasingly assume its full personality, directly affects balance and stability in Europe and the world. The operation on which we are engaged will reshape the geopolitical map of Europe. We thus turn our backs on the centuries of history in which our European countries were wont to reshape this same map by ephemeral and painful force of arms".

Referring especially to the Irish request for entry, the President of the Commission said: "The Irish opening to Europe and the world is more than

an economic fatality. It is an expression of the same political choice which has made Ireland work unceasingly for an ever more just and better-balanced European and world order. Ireland's application for Community membership follows logically from this evolution. We are linked by a common cultural and historical background and united by geography. But, above all, the specific logic of the economic and social development of our European countries inspires the movement towards greater solidarity". Mr Malfatti went on to quote a statement made recently by the Irish Foreign Minister, Mr Patrick Hillery: "The future of our European countries lies in the enlarged European Community, which alone can make it possible to work for better living conditions for our peoples, for peace in the world and for the economic and social progress of the developing countries".

*Problems relating to non-applicant EFTA member countries
and associate*

129. On 18 June 1971 the Commission forwarded to the Council an Opinion "concerning relations between the enlarged Community and those EFTA Member States (including the associated Finland) which have not applied for membership of the Community".¹ Following the opening of negotiations on 30 June 1970 with the candidate countries, discussions were begun with the six other members or associated member of the European Free Trade Association (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland), in accordance with the decision taken at the Hague Summit by the Heads of State or Government. These exploratory talks with the six non-applicant countries "on their position vis-à-vis the EEC" were continued at various meetings at ministerial and deputies level between November 1970 and April 1971. It was in the light of these discussions that the Commission formulated its "Opinion" on relations between the enlarged Community and these non-applicant States, and has envisaged the possible contents of any agreements with them.²

RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Results of conversations with certain Mediterranean countries

130. During the first half of June the Commission's departments concluded a series of exploratory contacts with certain Mediterranean countries³ with a view to making an inventory of the problems which would face these as a

¹ See Supplement 3/71—Annex to Bulletin 6-1971.

² See Part One, Ch. II.

³ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 79.

result of enlargement. Contacts have also been made with the candidate countries, since the new Member States will have to accept obligations contracted by the Community as soon as the Treaties of Accession come into force.

Talks with those Mediterranean countries having preferential relations with the Community have generally shown that they adopt a positive attitude to enlargement. They were, however, unanimous, in varying degrees and for various reasons, in stressing the economic risks that enlargement would involve for them. These dangers, which in their view might impair the internal balance of agreements, particularly concern trade in fresh and processed agricultural produce which benefit from a very low or even a zero tariff in the candidate countries. The delegations also focused all their attention on the transition machinery and technical adaptations of the agreements which would arise from enlargement.

The results of these discussions with the Mediterranean and candidate countries will be the subject of a Commission memorandum to the Council.

Greece

131. The EEC-Greece Association Council adopted a decision on 24 June 1971 under which it agreed to Greece immediately aligning on the Common Customs Tariff the duties it applies vis-à-vis third countries on certain raw materials and semi-finished products of particular interest to the Greek processing industry. As a result of this alignment, the Community will benefit, compared with third countries, from a 60% tariff reduction, in accordance with the time-table laid down in the Association Agreement, on products for which the customs union is to be achieved within 12 years.

132. At its session of 29 June 1971 the *Council* of the Communities adopted a regulation¹ extending until 30 June 1972 the system applicable in the Community to imports from Greece of goods resulting from the processing of agricultural produce.

133. During its meeting of 7 June 1971 the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution in which it took note of the information supplied by the Commission in its report submitted in October 1970 on trends in the economic relations between the Community and Greece and reserved the right to resume study of this problem at a later date.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 14, 30 June 1971.

Turkey

134. On 21 June 1971 the EEC-Turkey *Association Council* adopted a decision fixing the system applicable after 1 July 1971 to imports into the Community of fisheries products from Turkey. This new system, which supersedes the one set up in 1967, was introduced to take account of the requirements of the common fisheries policy which came into force on 1 February 1971. The regulation of the EEC Council of Ministers¹ implementing the provisions required for the application by the Community of the decision of the Association Council, was adopted at the Council meeting of 21 June 1971.

135. The EEC Council of Ministers also agreed to two proposals for regulations submitted by the Commission. These concerned the partial or total suspension of CCT duties for certain processed agricultural products from Turkey and the opening, apportioning and laying down of a procedure for administering Community tariff quotas for Turkish cotton yarn not put up for retail sale, and for other cotton fabrics in CCT headings 55.05 and 55.09.

These regulations will enter into force at the same time as the interim agreement whose text, together with the implementing measures, have already been adopted by the Council.² At the request of the Turkish Government, the Community has decided to adjust, or even supplement, certain tariff benefits provided for under the interim agreement. The latter is intended to implement immediately certain provisions of the additional protocol of the Association Agreement, pending completion of the procedures for ratifying the latter.

At its meeting of 7 June 1971 the Council agreed to a Commission proposal to grant Turkey aid in the form of 250 000 u.a. in cash for people affected by the violent earthquake which shook the province of Bingöl.

136. At its session of 7 to 11 June 1971, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it approved the recommendations of the Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee at the latter's 110th session in Bursa from 15 to 17 March 1972³ and expressed the hope that the ratification procedures for the additional protocol would be completed by the end of the year at the latest.

Morocco and Tunisia

137. Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, visited Morocco from 3 to 6 June in response to an invitation from the Government. Mr Dahrendorf held talks with the President of the Council and with the Foreign Affairs

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 139, 25 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 130, 16 June 1971.

³ See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 68 and Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 89.

and Finance Ministers on the results of the Association and the effects of the Community's enlargement on relations between the EEC and Morocco.

138. Pending the Council's decision on the proposals for regulations relating to imports into the Community of fisheries products originating in Tunisia and Morocco,¹ the Commission adopted provisions enabling Member States to retain, until 30 September 1971 at the latest, the system they were applying to these products when the common organization of the market was introduced.

Yugoslavia

139. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from 24 to 27 June 1971. He was received by President Tito and had talks with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Mirko Tepavac, and with Mr Toma Granfil, member of the Federal Executive Committee. Discussions ranged over the system of generalized preferences for the developing countries—implemented by the Community on 1 July—and on the consequences of the Community's enlargement on the operation of the non-preferential agreement with Yugoslavia, which came into force in May 1970. In a speech in Belgrade, the President of the Commission declared on this point: "We have always considered the trade agreement concluded in 1970 as a starting point: its initial implementation has made it possible to assess the benefits and opportunities it offers. It is up to us to develop the former and to give the latter complete form". Mr Malfatti stressed the Community's "open" character, its responsibilities towards the developing countries and also the role it can play and wishes to play in the Mediterranean.

RELATIONS WITH ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association

140. The Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association met in Munich from 1 to 3 June under the chairmanship of Mr Achenbach and Mr Ngo'o Mebe (Cameroon). Mr Bourges, President-in-office of the EEC-AASM Association Council, took part on 1 June, and Mr Deniau, member of the Commission, on 2 June.

¹ See *Journal officiel* C 62, 22 June 1971.

At its first working session the Committee held an exchange of views on problems currently facing the Association. Mr Bourges made a statement on the results of the eleventh session of the Association Council on 22 April 1971 in Tananarive.¹ He provided details on two problems which later became the main subjects of discussion: the enlargement of the Community and the implementation of generalized preferences. On 2 June Mr Deniau delivered a statement to the Committee on the state of negotiations with the candidate countries. He stressed that the Community was determined to safeguard the Association as a permanent feature of its policy, whilst accepting the principle of opening it up.

141. At the end of these discussions, the Joint Committee unanimously adopted a final statement, containing the following points:

“The Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association, meeting in Munich from 1 to 3 June 1971,

A. As regards the future of the Association within an enlarged Community:

(i) takes note of the Council's decision to respect the acquired rights of the AASM when the Convention comes up for renewal in the future and in the negotiations preceding this renewal;

(ii) states its attachment to the Association's institutions which must be retained whatever happens;

(iii) states that the commercial side of the Association should be strengthened and that, for the marketing of their products in the enlarged Community, the associated countries should be ensured guaranteed prices for specified quantities, product by product, in the light of the part played by the product in question in the economy of the producer countries;

(iv) insists that the amount of the EDF for the 18 AASM be at least maintained in real terms;

B. In respect of the implementation of generalized preferences:

(i) confirms its agreement in principle to the implementation of a system of generalized preferences;

(ii) takes note with satisfaction of the Community's formal commitment

(a) to take the necessary measures, within the framework of its system of generalized preferences, to redress any unfavourable situations which might occur in the countries associated with it;

¹ See Bulletin 6-1971, Part Two, sec. 68.

- (b) to confirm, upon the entry into force of its system, the need to respect the principle of the fair distribution of burdens between the preference-granting countries, so as to maintain the balance of the whole system;
- (c) to defend the principle of non-discrimination by preference granting countries vis-à-vis the developing countries—a principle reaffirmed in the concerted conclusions of the UNCTAD;
- (d) requests the Commission and the Council of the European Communities to study the rapid implementation of special measures in favour of the less advanced developing countries, involving financial and technical assistance for the setting-up and development of industries in those sectors whose products are covered by the system of generalized preferences, and also including financial assistance for pre-investment studies concerning these industries.”

Trade

142. At its meeting of 7 June 1971 the Council agreed a regulation adopted in implementation of the Association Agreement between the Community and the AASM,¹ defining the concept of “originating products” and specifying the methods for administrative co-operation. A decision had already been taken in this matter on 22 April 1971 by the EEC-AASM Association Council.² The regulation adopted in June by the Council of the Communities made this decision effective.³ On the same day the Council adopted a decision on this same point, as a part of the Association between the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) and the EEC,⁴ which was renewed by decision of 29 September 1970.

143. On 21 June 1971 the Council of the European Communities adopted a regulation laying down the system applicable to fisheries products originating in the AASM and CCT.⁵ Under these provisions, which are applicable from 1 July 1971 until 31 January 1975, these products are imported into the Community duty-free.



144. During its session from 7 to 11 June 1971, the European Parliament had adopted a resolution relating to the system applicable to fisheries products originating in the AASM and OCT in which it endorsed the Commission’s

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 135, 22 June 1971.

² See Bulletin 6-1971, Part Two, sec. 68.

³ See sec. 7.

⁴ See *Journal officiel* L 141, 27 June 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 139, 25 June 1971.

proposal, subject to the regulation entering into force on 1 July 1971 (this amendment was accepted). In the same resolution, the Parliament stated that "it was necessary to request the Associated African States and Madagascar, when concluding agreements on fishing in maritime waters subject to their jurisdiction, to ensure that the system applied to these fishing rights did not give rise to discriminations between EEC Member States and between the latter and third countries".

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

145. Following the favourable opinion issued by the EDF Committee at its 56th session on 25 May 1971, the Commission took three new financing decisions, on 8 June 1971, for grants from the third EDF for a total amount of 8 874 000 u.a.¹ The Commission also endorsed a decision to finance from the first Fund a total amount of 58 000 u.a. and, from the third Fund, a standard rate interest rebate for a loan of 286 583 u.a. which the European Investment Bank will distribute in the form of grants.

146. The projects financed under the third EDF are as follows :

Mali—Completion of airport at Bamako: 1 970 million Mali francs, or about 3 547 000 u.a. This financing decision increases the initial credits granted by the Commission on 10 December 1968 (7 393 000 u.a.) for completing the construction work on the new airport. The initial credits proved insufficient mainly as a result of the repercussions on prices of the devaluations of 1967 and 1969 in Mali.

Somalia—Telecommunications system by radio beam and equipment of two urban telephone exchanges: 17 857 000 Somali Sh., or about 2.5 million u.a. This is additional finance to complete this project, to which the Commission had already committed 3 275 000 u.a. on 7 November 1968. The need for new funds may be explained by increased labour and raw materials costs between the time when the first cost estimates were made and calls for tender were issued.

Dahomey—Extending the water supply in the town of Cotonou: 785 million Frs. CFA, or about 2 827 000 u.a. This project is to modernize and extend the present water supply system in Cotonou, capital of Dahomey. It mainly involves the laying of a new water main and the building of new facilities for treating, storing, pumping and distributing water.

¹ See *Journal officiel* C 62, 22 June 1971.

Senegal—Interest rebate at standard rate for a loan from the European Investment Bank to build a hotel in Dakar: 286 583 u.a. The project requires the EDF to provide a part of the interest (3%) required by the Bank from those benefiting from the project. The granting of a standard rate interest rebate was provided for in the texts annexed to the second Yaoundé Convention for this type of investment. The Bank's loan amounts to 1 440 000 u.a.

Following these financing decisions, total commitments under the third Fund amount to about 100 789 583 u.a. for 40 financing decisions.

147. The decision involving the first EDF refers to one project: *Madagascar—Improvements to the lycée at Tulear: 16 million Frs. MG, or about 58 000 u.a.* This additional financing will improve the air evacuation and ventilation system in the school buildings, for which finance was also provided under the first Fund in 1959. The scheme has been forwarded to the Council for approval.

Meetings and visits

148. From 1 to 3 June, Commission representatives visited Washington for an exchange of information and to co-ordinate Community aid, aid granted by the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and US aid to the Associated African States and Madagascar. On 8 June a delegation from Rwanda headed by Mr D. Gashonga, Minister attached to the office of the President, examined with the EDF investment schemes to be implemented under the third Fund. On 10 June Mr E. Badiane, Senegalese Minister for Co-operation, had talks at the EDF on schemes to be submitted by Senegal for Community aid. In the same month, missions to check the progress of current schemes went to Upper Volta and Congo/Brazzaville. During this same period, EDF representatives went to Dahomey, Mali and Madagascar to finalize important schemes covering agriculture and livestock breeding.

Training and seminars

149. An information meeting on scholarship programmes was held in Brussels on 16 June 1971 with the national bodies administering these programmes in the six Member States. The meeting fixed the programme of seminars for EEC scholarship holders for 1971/72.

On 7 June 1971 a co-ordination meeting between FAC (the French aid and co-operation fund) and Commission services was held in Paris. A similar meeting was organized at The Hague on 8 June with the Directie Internationale Technische Hulp.

On 9 June 1971 a short seminar was organized in Brussels at the request of CEDINOM (European Center for Industrial Expansion and Development of Overseas Countries) for 46 leading personalities from different Community countries and from Great Britain and Switzerland. From 7 to 12 June 1971 an advanced seminar was held at Ede in the Netherlands for 17 nationals from the AASM-OCT studying in France and Belgium. A seminar of the same kind had been held in Monteporzio Cantone (Italy) in February.¹ Finally, from 29 June to 2 July 1971, a seminar on the problems of the EEC-AASM Association was organized in Brussels for 64 nationals of the AASM-OCT studying in France.

The EEC-East African Community Association

150. On 7 June 1971 the Council of the European Communities adopted a regulation²—similar to the one adopted on the same day for the AASM—defining the concept of “originating products” and methods of administrative co-operation, in implementation of the Agreement between the Community and the three East African countries (Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya).

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

United States

Semi-official consultations between the Commission and the US Administration

151. On 10 and 11 June a meeting was held in Brussels between a Commission delegation led by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf and an American delegation under Mr Samuels, Under-Secretary of State of Economic Affairs. This meeting was one of the regular contacts which the Commission of the European Communities and the US Administration hold in order to follow the development of their mutual economic relations. Questions of joint interest and specific problems were the subject of a detailed exchange of views which took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation.

The two delegations explored and defined fields in which useful and fruitful co-operation between the United States and the Community is immediately possible; in doing so they were able to identify their interests in joint activities in a multilateral setting. In particular, they agreed that it was desirable and indeed indispensable for the future that fruitful co-operation should be developed on problems arising from the control of the environment and their effects at economic and commercial level. On this point the two

¹ See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 79.

² See sec. 8 and *Journal officiel* L 141, 27 June 1971.

delegations will open unofficial contacts for bilateral investigation of the possibilities of co-operation in this sector.

The two delegations also thought that it was important and urgently necessary for the study group planned by the OECD¹ to be set up. They did, however, add that these decisions must in no way affect the role and powers of GATT.

In a broad exchange of information the US delegation mentioned in particular the prospects of the United States adopting trade legislation and implementing generalized preferences by law. The Commission delegation informed their guests of the prospects for the framing of an industrial policy and of current questions connected with the building of Europe.

The two delegations went on to hold a brief exchange of views on monetary questions after which difficulties and specific problems in agriculture and industry were examined and discussed.

152. In this connection the Commission announced that the Community is proposing to take a series of autonomous measures which should help to take some of the pressure off commercial relations between the United States and the Community in the field of agriculture. These measures, which are in line with the interests of the Americans or go to allay their fears, concern a number of specific questions, which, despite their limited scope, have considerable political implications because of the products involved. The Community proposals deal with the following farm products:

Poultry—The Community proposes to limit the amount of refunds on poultry-meat for export to countries of America (except Cuba), Oceania and Asia to the east of the Persian Gulf, on condition that the American Administration will, for its part, cease to subsidize its exports to Switzerland and Greece.

Lard—The Community stated its willingness to reduce the refund on exports of lard to the United Kingdom if the Americans reduce their export subsidies by a comparable amount.

Tobacco—The Community was prepared to engage in consultations with the United States to examine the tobacco production and trade position, should concrete difficulties arise in this sector.

Oranges—The Community has decided to suspend at 8% for an indefinite period the CCT duty applied to oranges from 1 June to 30 September, each year i.e. during the period in which the United States carries out 80% of its exports to the EEC.

¹ See sec. 175.

The Community expects that the United States will reciprocate its efforts by adopting attitudes and taking measures to ensure that a favourable climate is maintained in their mutual commercial relations.

Improvements in the conditions of supply of enriched uranium

153. On 29 June 1971 the Council approved the results of the exploratory conversations which the Commission has had with the American authorities to improve the conditions of supply to the Community of enriched uranium from the United States.¹ Consequently, negotiations will shortly be engaged by the Commission with the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC).

Austria

154. On 1 and 2 June 1971 discussions took place in Vienna, in the framework of contacts concerning the ECSC sector, between a Commission delegation and an Austrian delegation of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Foreign Affairs and of coal and steel experts. The purpose was to study the general situation of the steel market and in particular future trends in the major steel-producing countries. The Community delegation also commented on its long-term forecasts for the steel market. Among the other subjects touched on, questions relating to the environment took pride of place.

Iran

155. On 14 June Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, received Mr Amir Abbas Hoveyda, Prime Minister of Iran, who was accompanied by Ambassador S. Mehdi Pirasteh, head of the Iran mission to the European Communities. Their talks were on trade relations between the EEC and Iran, with special reference to the prospects of the enlargement of the Community, and on generalized preferences.

Australia

156. Mr John Douglas Anthony, the Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry, was received from 2 to 4 June by Mr Malfatti, President, Mr Mansholt, Vice-President and Mr Deniau and Mr Dahrendorf, members of the Commission. During the discussions

¹ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 94.

Mr Anthony gave a detailed account of the commercial and economic consequences for Australia of the enlargement of the Community, particularly in the agricultural field. He laid special emphasis on the consequences of the entry into force of Community preferences immediately after membership.

Latin America

Conference with Latin American countries

157. A conference between the European Communities and the Latin American countries belonging to the special Commission for Latin American Co-ordination (CECLA) was held in Brussels on Friday 18 June 1971. The joint declaration issued at the close of the talks referred to the establishment of a procedure of dialogue which will be the instrument to institute, and gradually develop, in a pragmatic manner, a system of co-operation between these countries and the Communities.¹

Brazil

158. The Brazilian Minister of the Plan and General Co-ordination, Mr J.P. Dos Reis Velloso, visited the President of the Commission and Mr Dahrendorf, to whom he explained the principle development problems facing Brazil and the financing projects for mastering them and expressed his satisfaction at the implementation of generalized preferences by the Community. He also confirmed the interest his Government attached to the conclusion of a commercial agreement with the Community which would be a first step along the road towards economic co-operation between the two parties.

Argentina

159. The last round of negotiations between Argentina and the European Economic Community for the conclusion of a non-preferential commercial agreement took place in Brussels from 28 to 30 June 1971. At the end of this session, which followed those of January and April 1971, the two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the auspicious manner in which the discussions had been conducted and the spirit of mutual understanding which marked them. Once the texts have been drafted, the heads of the delegations will initial the agreement and the formal signing ceremony will take place when the authorities of the two parties have approved it.

¹ See Part One, Ch. IV.

This agreement, which is the first concluded by the Community with a Latin American country, is evidence of the desire of the two parties to strengthen their economic and commercial relations by co-operating in a way which will be beneficial to both. It consists of specific provisions on trade (in particular in meat) and general provisions in the commercial field, which should enable economic and commercial relations between the contracting parties to expand. In addition, a joint committee to ensure the smooth running of the agreement will be able to make any useful suggestions which might help in attaining its objectives.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Trade agreements : renewal, derogation or authorization

160. In June the Council authorized Germany to open negotiations with two East bloc countries, Bulgaria and Hungary, for the conclusion of trade protocols for 1971.

The Council also authorized Benelux to conclude a protocol for 1971 with Bulgaria, and France to conclude a trade agreement for the period 1970-74 with North Vietnam.

Specific commercial policy measures

Handicrafts

161. On 14 and 18 June in Brussels the Community signed the agreements on trade in handicrafts concluded by the Council with Indonesia and Ceylon on 10 May 1971.¹ These agreements enabled them to make use, under certain conditions, of the tariff quota opened by the Community for imports of certain handicraft articles.² India, Pakistan, Iran, the Philippines and Thailand already enjoy the use of this quota.

Steel

162. On 25 June the Commission decided, after consulting the Member States, to renew for the second half of 1971 the decision to waive High Authority recommendation 1-64.³ This decision authorizes the Member States to import

¹ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 102.

² Sec. 4.

³ *Journal officiel* L 155, 12 July 1971.

at suspended rates of duty certain quantities of iron and steel products output of which in the Community is insufficient or non-existent. The products are wire rod for the manufacture of tyres and springs, electrical sheet and plate, coils and used rails. The quotas are the same as those which applied for the first half of the year; the quantity allocated to Belgium has, however, been replaced by an allocation to Benelux. The total quantity which may be imported at zero duty is some 72 000 tons.

Scrap

163. The representatives of the Member States, meeting in the Council on 16 June, decided to renew for the second half of 1971 the waivers granted for the first half in order to allow the export of certain quantities of scrap to non-member countries. The quantities involved in this measure are the same as for the previous period, except for an increase in the quotas for France of "scrap of all types". The same decision extends until 31 October 1971 the authorization to export to non-member countries the residual parts of the exceptional quota granted for the first four months of the year.

On the same day the representatives of the Governments decided to extend until 30 June 1972, on the same terms, the decision of 29 June 1970 on the export of alloy scrap. The obligation to import in the form of alloy steel scrap an iron equivalent equal to that exported is thus suspended for a further one-year period.

Non-ferrous metals

164. On 29 June 1971 the Commission adopted a regulation apportioning between the Member States the Community quantitative export quotas drawn up by the Council for certain waste and ash of non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, aluminium).¹

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Tin

165. At its session of 14 and 15 June 1971 the Council—in accordance with the suggestions made by the Commission in May²—adopted a decision stating that the Community intends to approve the Fourth International Tin Agreement negotiated at the conference in Geneva in April and May 1970.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 144, 30 June 1971.

² See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 104.

Sulphur

166. From 9 to 11 June an unofficial international meeting on sulphur was held in Montreal under the auspices of the Canadian Government. Twelve countries, including four Member States—France, Italy, Netherlands and Germany—and the Commission were invited and sent representatives. The object of these discussions was to exchange information and views on the present difficulties in the world sulphur market and on its future prospects. The increasing competition for “natural” sulphur from sulphur manufactured as a by-product from natural gas and oil is causing world prices to fall rapidly. The participants decided to recommend to their home authorities that studies be continued so that fuller information may be exchanged on a more permanent basis. Should the response of the governments concerned to this recommendation be favourable, Canada proposes the convening of another conference before the end of 1971.

Cereals

167. A conference of the parties concerned held in London on 22 June 1971, before the meeting of the International Wheat Council, voted for the official entry into force of the International Wheat Agreement for 1971 (Wheat Trade Convention and Food Aid Convention). Compared with the 1967 agreement, the presence of two new exporting countries (USSR and Bulgaria) and one importing country (Brazil) is to be noted. Early in the month (7 June meeting) the Council of the European Communities agreed to the Commission memoranda¹ proposing that the Council should announce on behalf of the Community the provisional implementation of the two conventions, as the appropriate institutional procedures could not be completed by the date planned (17 June).

Cocoa

168. At the end of May and early in June 1971, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD consulted the representatives of the principle cocoa consumer and producer countries in turn in order to determine on what conditions negotiations might be resumed for the conclusion of an international agreement on this commodity, whose world market position has deteriorated considerably since the beginning of 1971. In view of the difficulties encountered during consultations in previous years, in particular on the nature of quotas, the machinery for adjusting them, the operation of the buffer stock, price levels and problems concerning processed products, various proposals were drawn up

¹ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 105.

for classifying and simplifying the draft agreement, and also to modify some provisions on these essential questions. The UNCTAD Secretary-General plans to convene in the autumn of 1971 a further consultation meeting, enlarged perhaps to include countries other than the 14 producer and consumer countries at present members, in the hope of being able to call the negotiation conference at the beginning of 1972.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Generalized tariff preferences

169. At its meeting of 21/22 June 1971 in Luxembourg, the Council adopted a series of regulations¹ concerning the implementation by the Community of generalized tariff preferences on 1 July 1971. At the same meeting the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States also adopted two decisions on implementing these preferences for iron and steel products coming under the ECSC Treaty.²

Food aid

170. In June several Community food aid programmes on behalf of various countries were decided on by the Council following a Commission proposal. On 7 June, for example, the Council agreed to grant emergency aid to Turkey for the victims of the violent earthquake in one of the Turkish provinces. This aid took the form of 250 000 u.a. in cash.

171. As a result of famine caused by the drought afflicting Somalia since October 1969—and which has worsened since October 1970—this country forwarded a request to the Community for emergency aid. On the basis of a Commission memorandum, the Council took the necessary measures to provide for the delivery of 8 000 tons of cereals. Since no funds were available under the 1970/71 allocation, Member States decided to use some of the funds remaining from 1969/71 to pay for this operation.

172. At its session of 29 June, and in the context of the Food Aid Convention and the 1970/71 operational plan, the Council decided that an agreement should be concluded between the International Red Cross Committee and the European Economic Community for the supply of 7 000 tons of unprocessed cereals for humanitarian purposes.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 142, 28 June 1971 and L 146, 1 July 1971.

² See Part One, Ch. III.

173. Following a request from the Indian Government, the Commission forwarded a memorandum to the Council on 18 June proposing the grant of 50 000 tons of cereals to Bengali refugees as food aid to be delivered via the International Red Cross Committee. These 50 000 tons, which represent one month's food supply for 4 million people, should be almost exclusively made up of rice so as not to depart from the traditional diet of the refugees concerned. The cost of the operation is expected to be 6 823 000 u.a. Following a request from the World Food Programme (WEP), the Commission proposed to the Council that 2 000 tons of skim milk powder should be supplied to refugees in East Pakistan.¹

174. At its session of 7 to 11 June 1971 the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it addressed an urgent appeal to the Commission and the Council requesting them "to take immediate measures to alleviate the misery" reigning in East Pakistan which threatens to spread to the eastern part of India (especially by providing food and medicines).

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for economic cooperation and development

175. On 7 and 8 June 1971 the OECD Council held its tenth ministerial session. At this meeting, Australia was officially admitted as the 23rd member of the Organization. The items on the agenda were economic policies, the prospects for world trade and co-operation with the developing countries.

The meeting, which was chaired by Mr Rogers, US Secretary of State, examined the work carried out by the OECD. The Ministers recommended closer international co-operation within the OECD to combat inflation, and they announced that member countries should adopt a number of measures, when defining their strategy to achieve this end, which took account both of their own position and of the interests of other countries. They expressed the determination of their Governments to maintain the high degree of liberalization in world trade which has been achieved thanks to the continued efforts to co-operate multilaterally, and as a result of the negotiations held over the last twenty-five years, and even to aim at increased trade liberalization. In this context, the Ministers decided to set up a panel of senior experts to analyse trade and related problems arising in the longer term. This study would have to take account of the work done by GATT in its own field of competence. The Community stated that it was in favour of setting up this study group, but emphasized the need for the scope of the General Agreement on Tariffs

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 148, 3 July 1971.

and Trade to be strictly respected. The part to be played by the OECD as a privileged framework within which the industrialized countries of the West may discuss all problems relating to world trade was again confirmed during this meeting.

176. The Commission was represented by Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, who, referring to international trade and the policy of liberalization pursued by the European Communities, wound up his speech in these terms: "On two occasions, at least, the European Communities have taken important initiatives to liberalize international trade relations, firstly, during the Kennedy Round, and secondly by proposing global generalized tariff preferences. We are aware that in the future the mission undertaken by the European Communities will confer a special responsibility upon them, even more than in the past. The setting up of a panel of senior experts is a part of this responsibility, but this goes much further. When the time comes the Commission of the European Communities will submit new proposals for organizing international trade relations to the Council of Ministers. In this work, we will follow the spirit which has constantly guided the European Communities and which is also evident in the Secretary-General's report".

Mr Dahrendorf also took the floor to recall the importance of the decision of 30 March 1971 on generalized preferences, so that no misunderstanding might arise as to the Community's attitude in the countries concerned or, more particularly, in the other preference-granting countries.

Western european union

177. The 17th ordinary session of the Assembly of the WEU (first part) was held in Paris from 15 to 18 June 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Housiaux (Belgium). Highlights of the meeting were an important speech by Mr Manlio Brosio, Secretary-General of NATO—who summarized his ideas on the conditions under which a European Security Conference might be convened—and a statement by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, representing the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the WEU, who referred in particular to the repercussions of an enlarged Community on the political significance and working of the WEU.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

178. The GATT contracting parties have granted the Community the waiver under which it is able to implement for a period of ten years a system of generalized tariff preferences for manufactured and semi-finished products from developing countries. On 24 June—the closing date for the postal ballot

on the proposed waiver¹—GATT announced that the required majority had been obtained. The decision concerning the waiver came into force on the following day.

International Labour Office

179. "Freedom through dialogue; economic development through social progress", such was the theme of the 56th session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva from 2 to 29 June, in which Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, took part.

Taking the floor at the Conference, Mr Coppé stressed, when referring to the theme chosen, that there was once again a basic alignment of the positions adopted by the European Community and by the ILO on the main problems facing society. This could be seen from the major decisions taken by the EEC during the previous year: renovation of the European Social Fund, setting up of a Standing Committee on Employment, and establishment of the first guidelines for a Community social policy programme. Mr Coppé also laid emphasis on the importance the Commission attached to developing its co-operation with the International Labour Office.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

180. The difficulties of an institutional kind which until now have not been settled and which have prevented the Community from taking part in the work of the FAO "arise out of the fact that the United Nations, of which the FAO is a part, only recognize States as members". This was the Commission's reply¹ to a written question from Mr Vredeling, a Dutch member of the European Parliament. The Commission had already stated² that "the Community should participate as such and in an appropriate manner in the work of the FAO, since it covers to a large extent matters subject to the Community's competence; the Community has tried in the past to find solutions to solve this problem".

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries

181. At its 21st session in Halifax from 27 May to 5 June 1971, the Commission of the International Convention for Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) examined various measures to ensure that rational use is made of marine

¹ See *Journal officiel* C 57, 8 June 1971.

² *Ibid.* C 22, 9 March 1971.

resources, in accordance with the aims of the Convention, especially with regard to certain species. Four of these (herring, salmon, cod and halibut) are of economic interest to the Community, which for the first time took part in the work of the Commission. At the end of this meeting the Commission adopted a proposal to renew for a further two years the current rules governing high seas fishing of "Atlantic" salmon.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

June session

182. The European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg from 7 to 11 June,¹ heard a statement by the President-in-office of the Council on the political unification of Europe and on the Council's activities, and passed a resolution calling for a Summit Conference to define the aims of a united Europe. The Parliament endorsed the implementation of generalized preferences on behalf of the developing countries and discussed several reports concerning: the rules of competition and the position of companies in the Common Market, the reform of the European Social Fund, and energy and transport policy. The Parliament also discussed the Association with Greece and Turkey, various common agricultural policy questions, certain budgetary and administrative matters, and the harmonization of legislation. The Parliament made an urgent appeal to the Commission and the Council to take immediate measures, especially in the form of food aid and the supply of medicines, to alleviate the distress caused by happenings in East Pakistan.²

Opening the session the President, Mr. Behrendt, informed the House that the Committee on External Trade Relations had expressed its opinion on petition 1/70 concerning the negative effects for the developing countries of the enlargement of the Communities. This had been forwarded to the Commission and the Council.

During this session the joint meeting between members of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe was held on 8 June. Its theme was "the role to be filled by an enlarged Community in the European context".³

Political unification of Europe (10 June)

183. In implementation of the decision taken by the six Governments in October 1970,⁴ Mr Maurice Schumann, President-in-office of the Council, made the usual annual address to the European Parliament on the progress of work on political unification. After recalling the object of the consultations

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

² This summary has been made on the basis of the French edition of "Informations", published by the European Parliament.

³ See sec. 203.

⁴ See Bulletin 11-1970, Part One, Ch. I.

between Foreign Ministers which concern foreign policy, the best way to advance on the road to political unification and the prospection of new areas in which progress might be made, Mr Schumann reminded the Assembly that the Ministers had made these first moves with a dynamic aim in mind, and summarized their work over the previous six months.

The candidate countries had been regularly informed of developments and the Commission had been able to express its views on the matters within its province. The "Political Committee" had been set up and working parties established to carry out detailed studies of the major international problems; political co-operation had become a living reality and machinery had been created and was already operating. Ministers would therefore be able to devote more of their attention to problems of developments arising from the progress of their undertaking.

Mr Scarascia-Mugnozza (Italy), for the Christian Democrat group, stressed the growing commitment which should become apparent in the political rapprochement between Member States and said he thought he was right in affirming that movement towards a political Europe had got under way. Mr Lautenschlager (Germany) said that Europe's Socialists would not agree to a vague formula. The best solution for grouping the European states would be a Federal state arising out of a politically unified Europe. In this context, election to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage was essential. For the Liberal and allied group, Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), its chairman, referred to the linguistic aspect of European integration, and said that no one language should predominate: the pragmatic approach towards political unification in Europe had enabled the Six to adopt a common position on the Middle East problem, and he called for further details of the agreements concluded between Mr Pompidou and Mr Heath, especially in respect of sterling. Winding up, Mr Berkhouwer asked Mr Schumann to explain his point of view on the form to be taken by a unified Europe. Mr Habib-Deloncle (UDE, France) welcomed the method used by the Ministers, who had not been blinded by institutional problems, and pointed out that the process of political co-operation did not develop independently of the Community process. He also asked in what framework (EEC Council or political co-operation) the proposals put forward by the French President on setting up a European confederation, were discussed. Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) believed that the difficulties facing Europe should be solved by political decisions from the top, since there were very strict limits to what could be achieved by the pragmatic approach. This was the case where the monetary and economic crisis was concerned. The basic aim of political co-operation should be the concept of autonomy.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, recalled that the political aims were contained in the Treaty of Rome and said that the work of building Europe had got off to a fresh start. The prospects for strengthening this work

and the advisability of closer links between the Community's institutions could not be denied. The very spirit and wording of the Treaties of Rome called for a political strategy to ensure that Europe spoke with one voice.

For a new Summit Conference (9 June)

184. On the basis of a report drawn up by Mr Scarascia-Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, on a proposal for a resolution submitted by Mr Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) and some of his colleagues, the Parliament approved, subject to two amendments suggested by Mr Arndt (Socialist, Germany) and several of his colleagues, a resolution inviting the Council to take the initiative in consultations between the Governments of the Member States. The Commission and the Parliament would be associated with these consultations, whose aim would be to organize a carefully prepared Conference of Heads of State or Government. This Conference would set forth the aims of a united Europe, taking due account of the requirements of enlargement, resolve pending problems, especially those constituting further obstacles to economic and monetary union and the achievement of the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme, and would define a more democratic institutional balance.

Statement on the Council's activities (11 June)

185. The European Parliament heard a statement by Mr Schumann, President-in-office of the Council, on the latter's activities during the preceding months. Mr Schumann stressed that what had been undertaken to develop the Community tended to confirm its sense of social purpose, which had been apparent not only in the adoption of decisions in the social sector itself, but also and, especially, when the common agricultural policy had been defined and during discussions on measures required in the regional or structural field. Referring to the monetary crisis and the Council resolution on this matter, Mr Schumann admitted that the implementation of economic and monetary union had unfortunately fallen behind schedule, but was convinced that the matter would not rest there.

Moving on to the enlargement of the Community, the President of the Council stressed the significance of the agreement reached in Luxembourg on the role of sterling; the result was wholly satisfactory from both the Community and European point of view; the political will shown by all involved in the entry negotiations should lead to these being successfully concluded in the near future, and to a solution of the remaining problems, such as the question of imports of New Zealand dairy produce and the candidate countries' share in financing the Community.

As regards foreign relations, Mr Schumann pointed to the improved climate between the Community and the United States, especially in the trade field, to the negotiations for a trade agreement with Japan and to the dialogue with Latin American countries. Turning to relations with the developing countries, Mr Schumann stressed the importance of the implementation of the system of generalized preferences and expressed his satisfaction at the entry into force of the new Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement. After mentioning the various bilateral agreements signed or being negotiated with countries in the Mediterranean basin, Mr Schumann emphasized the importance of the first meeting of the Community's Ministers of Justice held on 3 June,¹ and of the planned meeting of Education Ministers. All this, he said, gave some idea of the incessant creation and of the constant fruitful evolution which had undoubtedly been the outstanding features of the Council's activities during recent months.

Mr Lücker (Germany), chairman of the Christian Democrat group, was pleased to be able to note that Europe was being formed and was preparing to assume its proper place in the concert of nations. Referring to the Heath-Pompidou meeting, Mr Lücker felt that dialogues of this kind between Europeans served the common good. As regards the future constitutional aspects, a European summit should be called so that full light might be thrown on the problem. For Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) the Council should endeavour to take measures which were more than mere compromise solutions. The countries of Europe must define their positions and reflect on the final aims of this new Europe. Mr Habib-Delconcle (UDE, France) echoed the concern of the AASM as regards generalized preferences and enlargement. He wondered whether the political will to move towards economic and monetary union still existed and noted that the machinery set up was no substitute for this will.

Mr Berthoin (France) spokesman for the Liberal and allied group, was heartened by the speech made by the President of the Council at a time when matters seemed uncertain, if not worrying. The Treaty of Rome must remain the irreplaceable basis of the European construction safeguarding a form of civilization and an ethic which, in a democracy, seemed to be the only one likely to provide a better future for mankind. Mr Scarascia-Mugnozza (Christian Democrat, Italy), chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, hoped that the Foreign Ministers would be able to remove certain doubts as to the future of the Community, especially following various bilateral agreements, and said that a united Europe must be the expression of the will of the peoples of Europe. This will could only be expressed if the European Parliament were elected by direct universal suffrage. Mr Jahn (Christian Democrat, Germany) felt that a confederation could only be a transitional phase and

¹ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

noted that the dangers still threatening Europe would only be removed when Great Britain was really associated with it.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, urged the need for a single political will to speak out in the Member States in favour of European unification. In addition to this political will the "weapons" of the unification process must be a single vision of problems and the efficiency of the institutions. The unanimity rule within the Council could well undermine the progress of the Community in which the institutional balance, which had proved its worth and was a basic guarantee for future advance, must be preserved.

Replying to the various speakers, Mr Schumann denied that there were any secret or bilateral agreements. The Franco-British talks had been held in the open and had, moreover, been desired by all France's partners. The agreement on sterling was quickly obtained thanks to the long preparatory work done by the Commission and to the negotiations which had gone on for eleven months. Broaching the institutional problem, Mr Schumann noted that the members of the Council, although they might be divided as to the institutional philosophy of the Community, were none the less agreed on one thing: a choice had to be made between a federalist approach and enlargement.

Generalized tariff preferences (9 June)

186. The European Parliament spoke out in favour of the introduction of a system of non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory generalized preferences for manufactured and semi-finished products from the developing countries, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the UNCTAD in New Delhi. It also endorsed the general principles of the proposals for regulations and decisions prepared by the Commission in respect of the actual procedures for implementing the Community's offer of preferences. In a resolution the Parliament stressed the essential role played by the Community in working out these preferences and the special responsibility which its increasing importance in the developing countries' trade, and the commitments it had made with the associated countries, involved. It wanted certain clauses inserted in the Community's offer and invited the institutions to reaffirm the need, when implementing the preferences, to respect the principles of fair distribution of burden-sharing between preference-granting countries and non-discrimination on the part of these countries vis-à-vis the developing world. The Parliament approved the implementation of the system on 1 July 1971 and considered that generalized preferences should be applied to all the developing countries, whether associated with the Community or not. It was concerned more particularly with the position of the AASM, which might be outstripped by other Third World countries. The Parliament also gave its approval to the

details of the system proposed by the Commission as regards industrial products and processed agricultural products and asked that procedures for allocating and administering Community tariff quotas for preferences be the same as for those applied to other tariff quotas. Finally, it felt that if, one year after implementation of the system, certain major industrialized countries had still not implemented their own preferential offers or were excluding important sectors, it would be necessary to examine whether the Community offer should not be revised accordingly.

Submitting his report on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations, Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) stressed the importance of the Community's decisions, which placed it in the vanguard of those providing aid to the Third World, and then went on to comment on the main points of the proposal for a resolution. Mr Briot (UDE, France) gave the opinion of the Committee on Agricultural, which was in favour of implementing generalized preferences but attached great importance to the escape clauses and to supervising the market. In its opinion, submitted by Mr Fellermaier (Socialist, Germany), the Committee on Relations with African States and Madagascar also endorsed the implementation of the system, but was concerned at its repercussions on the AASM and urged the need to ensure that they did not suffer any disadvantages.

Mr Boano (Christian Democrat, Italy), Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) and Mr Triboulet (chairman of the UDE group, France) endorsed the resolution on behalf of their political groups, by giving their assent to the implementation by the Community of the system of generalized preferences. Mr Boano referred to the problem of allocating tariff quotas in the Community when he stressed the importance of setting up a Community reserve. Mr Vredeling shared his opinion and regretted that the Commission had capitulated before the national experts and had asked that the Community make no discrimination with regard to the countries benefitting from the offer. Mr Baas stressed the importance of the offers coming into force in all the industrialized countries at the same time and the need for all parts of the world to contribute equally towards this aspect of development co-operation. Mr Triboulet believed that the generalized preferences system involved two dangers. The first was due to the fact that in the six Community countries there were industries where workers were likely to suffer as a result of its implementation. The second danger concerned the AASM, since they—some of the poorest countries in the world—were also likely to suffer from the implementation of these preferences. They must be given assurances and consulted before any action was taken. Finally, Mr Triboulet called for all frontiers to be opened at the same time for textiles and footwear, both of which were subject to reservations in the United States and Great Britain. An amendment he proposed on this point was not adopted by the Parliament.

Mr De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), chairman of the Committee for the Association with Turkey, asked the Commission to do all in its power to ensure that Turkey was included amongst the countries benefiting from generalized preferences. Mr Spénale (Socialist, France) asked that the Community have the right to revise its position if all the industrialized countries did not join the preferences system or were bent on harmonizing Community and British offers, and to forestall any harmful effects on the Community's industries at regional level. Only the latter amendment was adopted by the European Parliament. Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) stressed the Community's responsibilities vis-à-vis the Third World and its courageous stance in the matter of generalized preferences; all necessary measures should be adopted to ensure that the AASM suffered no harmful effects from the implementation of these preferences. Mr Liogier (UDE, France) said he would abstain in the vote on the resolution, since he feared that there would be fraud and a threat to certain Community industries, especially textiles and fruit and vegetables.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, announced that the latter intended to keep to the time-table fixed for the implementation of the preferences but that several countries, including Great Britain and the United States, would not do so. The offer would have a direct effect on those countries which have already reached a certain stage of development but, he continued, the system of preferences could certainly not replace a general development policy. In reply to various speakers, Mr Dahrendorf pointed out that the Commission was trying to widen the circle of those benefiting from the preferences, that the problem of textiles would have to be settled at international level, and that generalized preferences were so designed that they would not have a negative effect on trade.

Competition policy

Rules of competition and the position of European firms (7 June)

187. The European Parliament discussed the second additional report drawn up by Mr Berkhouwer (Liberal, Netherlands) on the rules of competition and the position of European firms in the Common Market and in the world economy. The general discussion on the report itself had been held in February 1970; the resolution had twice been referred back to Committee, the first time following the general debate, owing to the large number of amendments tabled, and the second time in March 1970, following contradictory votes on the paragraphs concerning prior and compulsory notification of mergers. The rapporteur briefly commented on the amendments made to the proposed resolution as regards supervision of concentrations, anti-trust policy and public undertakings, and urged that a competition policy be laid down at European level.

After giving a general picture of the development of competition policy, Mr Borschette, member of the Commission, said that, as regards current moves in the field of restrictive agreements, the Commission intended as far as possible to expand its practice of making decisions on a case-by-case basis, in the interests of legal security, of providing information for economic circles and consumers, and of greater publicity in general. Mr Borschette gave information on cases currently being dealt with and then defined the Commission's position on Article 86 concerning the abuse of dominant positions. The Commission had now entered on the stage of effective application of this Article. Its activities were not limited to simply examining cases and preparing decisions; it also kept a constant watch on companies and markets. Mr Borschette then raised the problem of consumers' interests, which must be defended by a real competition policy, and mentioned the current work to provide such protection.

Mr Borschette subscribed to the principle, set forth in the proposal for a resolution, of prior notification of mergers, but raised certain legal objections (the Treaty would have to be amended) and felt that such a system would not provide an instrument by which to define a competition policy on mergers. Mr Borschette agreed to present an annual report to the Parliament on the Commission's competition policy.

On behalf of the Christian Democrats, Mr Boersma (Netherlands) approved the paragraph in the resolution providing for prior notification of certain mergers. Mr Oele (Netherlands), for the Socialists, asked the Commission to announce its decisions on specific cases so that companies and consumers might know where they stood and what the criteria adopted were. The Commission should have the right to intervene when a merger was likely to lead to a position of unlimited power. Mr Cousté (France, UDE group) agreed with the Commission as regards the method to be applied in individual decisions, the constant supervision of the application of Article 86 and the impossibility of applying prior notification defined in the proposal for a resolution. He shared the Commission's concern over protecting and developing small and medium-sized companies. Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, welcomed Mr Borschette's statement and stressed the importance of guaranteeing fair competition within the Common Market. Mr Bousquet (UDE, France) was against prior notification which would almost put a stop to mergers and combinations. The Treaty condemned only abuse of a dominant position and not the dominant position itself.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament adopted the resolution submitted by the Economic Affairs Committee, after rejecting several amendments by Mr Cousté, on behalf of the UDE, and by Mr Rossi (Liberal, France) involving abolition of the prior notification for certain combinations. The

UDE group voted against the resolution because the latter provision had been retained.

In its resolution, the Parliament came out in favour of facilitating merger, combination or co-operation between companies in different Member States and recalled that workers' rights may in no way be affected. It also called for the implementation of a common policy on behalf of small and medium-sized companies, which will continue to play an important role in the Community's economy; it hoped that the Commission would make proposals to remove distortions of competition between public and private firms, and urged co-ordination of regional policies, so as to preclude regions endeavouring to outbid each other for aid, and recalled the need for harmonization of fiscal legislation.

Social policy

Reform of the European Social Fund (9 June)

188. The Parliament discussed a report submitted by Miss Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg), for the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, on a regulation implementing a Council decision on the reform of the European Social Fund and on a Council decision extending the Social Fund's activities to the French Overseas Departments. The regulation gives details on those eligible for aid and on the conditions and limits within which the Fund acts. As it stood at present, Miss Lulling said, the Social Fund would be able, within the limits of its own powers, to cover all needs in implementing a policy of full and better employment, which should be the Community's aim. The Commission must be supported in its endeavours to provide the Fund with an effective regulation and to fashion it into an instrument of Community solidarity.

On behalf of their political groups, Mr Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium) and Mr Laudrin (UDE, France) endorsed the proposal for a resolution in Miss Lulling's report and approved the procedures for operating the Fund proposed by the Commission. Mr Müller asked that the Fund be provided with the resources necessary to fulfil its important role. Mr Vredeling stressed that new instruments would be required if the social policy was to catch up on the delay it had suffered. Mr Merchiers wondered whether the Parliament should not be consulted when aid from the Fund is requested. Mr Laudrin drew attention to the situation of physically and mentally handicapped persons and to the Social Fund's participation in professional retraining for agriculturalists. An amendment to the resolution on this latter point, submitted for the UDE group by Mr Laudrin and Mr Liogier, was endorsed by the Parliament, as was a second amendment, which stated that a request for

assistance from the Fund, not forwarded by a Member State, may be communicated for information by the body which submitted it to the Commission and the Fund Committee. Mrs Caretoni-Romagnoli (Left Independent, Italy) noted that the aims fixed were far from having been achieved, even though there had been some progress, and went on to quote the example of structural unemployment. Mrs Caretoni believed that not enough attention was paid to the trade unions. Mr Girardin (Christian Democrat, Italy) wanted aid to be graduated and the Fund's activities linked with those of the EAGGF. Mr Romeo (Liberal, Italy) noted that the provisions envisaged would make it possible to increase the number of those benefiting from the Fund.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, after giving certain details in reply to different speakers, especially concerning self-employed persons, aid for the handicapped and priorities which should not be multiplied, went on to stress that the new Social Fund was a great step forward vis-à-vis the earlier one. After stating that the Social Fund was an essential instrument of an active employment policy, especially in the context of economic and monetary union, Mr Coppé made an appeal for all involved to show imagination and foresight, so that the Fund's action might be successful.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution, after amendments submitted by Mr Girardin and several of his Italian colleagues had been rejected or withdrawn. This resolution endorsed the arrangements proposed by the Commission, since they would make it possible to introduce sufficient flexibility and would guarantee that the Fund's interventions were more effective. The Parliament hoped that the Social Fund would become operational from the beginning of 1972 and stressed that it should be endowed with adequate financial and administrative powers.

Energy policy (10 June)

189. In an oral question with debate (No. 1/71), put to the Council, Mr Ribière (UDE, France) stressed that the recent negotiations in Teheran had shown that a Community energy policy should be defined and implemented urgently, and asked whether the Council had intervened directly or indirectly in the preparation or conduct of these negotiations, and if it could inform the Parliament of the main lines of the energy policy it intended to follow and of the time-table for concrete measures it planned to apply in this field.

Mr Behrendt (Socialist, Germany), President of the European Parliament, welcomed Mr Schumann, French Foreign Minister and President-in-office of the Council, and recalled the talks he had had with him in Paris on 17 May, especially on the subject of relations between the Parliament and the Council and the institutional development of the Community. Mr Ribière then pointed out that, although the questions relating to the Teheran negotiations

might be somewhat out of date, the question of energy and especially of Community oil supplies was still topical. No stone should be left unturned to ensure that in the next ten years Europe became independent as regards energy. This could only be achieved if there were political solidarity between the Six.

Mr Schumann, President-in-office of the Council, explained that the Teheran and Tripoli negotiations were conducted by the oil companies involved and that the Council had had no part in them. He recalled the policy the Council intended to follow in this field and which was defined in the 1964 Protocol by which Member States of the Community committed themselves to achieving a common energy market. Since then, several other texts had been discussed by the Council, which had also approved a directive on the storage of petroleum and natural gas and the basic principles of the Commission memorandum on the "First guidelines for a Community energy policy".¹ Several proposals for regulations were being discussed by the Council, which was not in a position to fix the time-table for the other concrete measures it would be called upon to implement. Before making any decision, it was awaiting proposals from the Commission. The Council was unanimous that a genuine Community energy policy was more than ever necessary for the European Community.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, Mr Springorum (Germany) felt that no progress had been achieved as regards a common energy policy. The Council bore a great responsibility, since it had to take the decisions. Mr Flämig (Germany), for the Socialists, pointed out that it was the Council's business to make the decisions needed to give the first guidelines prepared by the Commission some concrete form, and he noted that steps must be taken to guarantee the Community's output of enriched uranium. Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) believed that it would not be possible to draw up a Community energy policy unless Europe became independent of the United States. Mr Wolfram (Socialist, Germany) drew attention to the defects of the Community's energy policy.

Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, stressed the complexity of the problem and hoped that the list of Commission proposals under study would not be too long and that, far from continually deferring the suggestions made to it, the Council would quickly take decisions.

Transport policy (10 June)

Road safety in the Community

190. In an oral question to the Commission with debate (No. 6/71) the Parliamentary Transport Committee stressed that the number of people

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 12-1968.

involved in road accidents in the Community showed that road safety regulations were quite inadequate. It therefore asked the Commission what responsibility it assumed in this matter and whether it intended or was able to take adequate and concerted measures as regards both infrastructure and road safety. What were the institutional means open to the Commission to take these measures, and when did it intend to take them?

After Mr Posthumus (Socialist, Netherlands), chairman of the Transport Committee, had submitted the oral question, Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, stressed that the cost of accidents was running at 4 000 million units of account in the Community every year and reminded the House that the Commission had already taken various steps, such as forwarding several recommendations to the Member States and different proposals for regulations and directives to the Council, to help improve road safety. Community moves to improve road safety should be based on certain measures of which the following, in the Commission's view, should be dealt with as priorities: compulsory courses on road safety in schools; harmonization and stiffening of the conditions under which driving licences were granted and withdrawn and their reciprocal recognition; harmonization of the regulations and checks on blood alcohol levels; speed limits and temporary driving bans on certain categories of vehicles; harmonization of rules and procedures for compulsory vehicle testing; generalization and harmonization of road markings.

Mr Meister (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat group, laid emphasis on the human side of the problem, one of the most important aspects of which was the presence of alcohol in the blood. Mr Seefeld (Socialist, Germany) welcomed the moves planned by the Commission and hoped that the Council would quickly take them into consideration.

Social harmonization in road transport

191. On the basis of a report submitted by Mr Kollwelter (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg), for the Transport Committee, the European Parliament, in a resolution, approved the amendments to the regulation proposed by the Committee harmonizing certain social provisions in road transport. These amendments had become necessary as a result of the difficulties involved in applying the regulation to certain kinds of transport. They were dictated by requirements of a technical nature and for certain practical reasons. The Parliament urged the Council not to amend the substance of the regulation adopted earlier. Mr Faller (Socialist, Germany) approved the resolution and hoped that the monitoring devices would quickly be brought into use. Mr Seefeld wanted the rules in force to be respected. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, said that all retrograde measures must be resisted and endeavours made in the Community to harmonize social provisions and road

safety questions. The Parliament rejected an amendment submitted by Mr Cousté (UDE, France) exempting drivers under certain conditions from the regulation under which each vehicle must have its own log book.

Relations with Mediterranean countries

Greece (7 June)

192. The European Parliament discussed a report by Mr Berthoin (Liberal, France), on behalf of the Committee for the Association with Greece, relating to developments in economic relations between the EEC and that country. Keeping strictly to the economic viewpoint, the rapporteur had analysed the data provided by the Commission on the present state of application of the Association Agreement and on developments in economic relations between Greece and the EEC. Mr Glinne (Socialist, Belgium) took the floor to request two purely formal amendments to the proposal for a resolution, which were accepted. Mrs Caretoni-Romagnoli (Left Independent, Italy) thought that the situation in Greece had hardly changed at all. Mr Romeo (Liberal, Italy) felt that the position should be assessed realistically, and that no detail in the current situation should be neglected.

Winding up the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution in which it noted that the Association Agreement, although limited to day-to-day operation since 1967, had been one of the important factors in Greece's economic expansion.

Turkey (7 June)

193. On the basis of a report submitted by Mr Wohlfahrt (Socialist, Luxembourg), for the Committee for the Association with Turkey, the European Parliament approved the recommendations adopted on 18 March 1971 by the EEC-Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Parliament adopted the following points in particular: free movement of goods in the textiles and agricultural sectors; generalized preferences for Turkey; strengthening of the institutional rights of the Joint Committee; provision of better information for Turkish public opinion; concern at the inadequate increase in credits provided for in the financial protocol; improving the position of Turkish workers in the Community and halting illegal immigration. The Parliament welcomed the steps taken by the Association Council and the Commission as regards consultation with Turkey in the event of the accession of other countries to the Community, the conclusion of the interim trade agreement and the Establishment of an information centre in Turkey.

During the debate, Mr Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr Broeks (Socialist, Netherlands) and Mr Cousté (UDE, France) endorsed the resolution on behalf of their political groups. Mr Müller said that he hoped the political situation in Turkey would return to normal, and Mr Broeks expressed his fears as to whether democratic freedoms were being properly respected in Turkey. Mr Cousté regretted that the Community had not been represented at the Izmir Fair. Mr De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), chairman of the Committee for the Association with Turkey, thanked the Commission for the help it had provided for the victims of the recent earthquakes in Turkey and urged that Turkey benefit from the generalized preferences granted by the Community to the developing countries.

Mr Borschette, member of the Commission, stressed the important progress achieved by the EEC-Turkey Association and showed how the Commission had taken note of the wishes of the European Parliament. Winding up, Mr Borschette noted that the essential factor in a truly Mediterranean policy must be an ever-closer relationship between the Community and a democratic Turkey.

Agricultural policy

Producers' associations and unions thereof (9 June)

194. The European Parliament approved by a large majority an amended proposal for a regulation on producers' associations and unions thereof. In its interim report on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) stressed that it was important that associations of this kind develop and said that it would be useful if a text were quickly adopted at Community level to harmonize conditions of competition. The proposal for a regulation defined the kind of products to which it would be applied and the concept of producer, laid down the criteria for recognizing associations and the system of aid under which they would benefit. Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) and Mr Beylot (UDE, France) endorsed the regulation on behalf of their political groups. Mr Richarts noted that a directive would have been a better solution. Mr Beylot made certain reservations as to the definition of the starting-up period, the aid system and the place of farming cooperatives and called for definition of the measures to be taken to improve marketing and processing of farm produce. Mr Dulin (Liberal, France) urged that farming cooperatives be recognized as producers' associations.

Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, pointed out that the new text proposed reproduced the suggestions made by the Parliament during the first discussion of this matter in January 1968 and hoped that the Council

would lose no time in giving its opinion on this text. For the agricultural cooperatives, the regulation opened every possibility of recognition.

Common organization of the market in hops (9 June)

195. The European Parliament approved a regulation on the common organization of the market in hops subject to amendments submitted by Mr Borocco (UDE, France) in a report drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture. The regulation dealt with marketing contracts and producers' associations and aid to producers on the basis of the fixing of the gross target yield per hectare. The Parliament introduced amendments so as to simplify the aid system by emphasizing the need to allow hop producers to earn a fair income in the light of the results of the crop year and the general existing and expected market situation. Other provisions concerned the trading system with third countries, finance and the Management Committee. Mr Richarts (Germany) approved the proposed regulation for the Christian Democrat group. Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, announced that the regulation could enter into force before the end of the year.

Amendments to the system of intervention on the pigmeat market (9 June)

196. On the basis of a report drawn up by Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), for the Committee on Agriculture, the European Parliament approved a regulation under which it will be possible to differentiate between the qualities and weight categories of pigmeat in the light of the features of pigmeat production in each Community region.

Aid system for cotton seeds (9 June)

197. The Parliament agreed to a regulation introducing a bonus for each hectare where cotton is sown and packed. In submitting the report drawn up by Mr Lefebvre (Liberal, Belgium), for the Committee on Agriculture, Mr Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) emphasized that this text mainly concerned Sicily and southern Italy. Mr Richarts (Germany) expressed the support of the Christian Democrat group for this aid, which met a social need.

System applicable to fisheries products originating in the AASM and OCT (7 June)

198. The European Parliament approved a regulation fixing the system applicable to AASM and OCT fisheries products, following the entry into force of the common organization of the market for the Community's fisheries products. In his report for the Committee on Relations with African States and

Madagascar, Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) pointed out that the regulation provided for total exemption from customs duties for products originating in the Associated States and for these States to be informed of all measures taken in implementation of the safeguard clause included in the basic regulation. In its resolution, the Parliament asked the AASM to ensure, when concluding agreements on fishing rights in their territorial waters, that the system applied did not give rise to discrimination between Member States of the Community, or between these and third countries.

Budget and finance policy (10 June)

Advance estimates of the European Parliament's receipts and expenditure for 1972

199. The Parliament adopted the advance estimates of its receipts and expenditure for 1972, amounting to 12 463 000 u.c. It pointed out that the growth in expenditure was much lower than in preceding years and that this slower rate of increase was due to continued efforts to rationalize and make better use of available resources and also to the fact that the advance estimates were closer to actual expenditure. The report by Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany), on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, contained the table of establishment of the Parliament's services and gave the main features of the draft estimates. Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and Mr Spénale (Socialist, France) endorsed the estimates on behalf of their political groups, and stressed the low rate of increase in expenditure.

The Communities' administrative accounts and the Audit Committee's report for 1969

200. The European Parliament discussed a report in which Mr Gerlach (Socialist, Germany) examined, on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the expenditure of the three Community Funds. Mr Gerlach worked on the basis of documents drawn up by Mr Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) for the EAGGF, by Mr Pianta (Liberal, France) for the EDF, and Mr Wohlfahrt (Socialist, Luxembourg) for the Social Fund, the budgets of the Community institutions and the research and investment budget for the 1969 financial year.

The rapporteur stressed the need for closer supervision of the various funds. Mr Wohlfahrt also pointed to the necessity to improve ways of supervising the Social Fund. In particular he drew attention to the delay in auditing accounts and to the arbitrary way in which the amount of expenditure to be used by the Fund was fixed.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, informed the Parliament of the measures taken by the latter to combat frauds and possible abuses at the expense of the EAGGF and also drew attention to the fact that the Audit Committee was a body under the Council of Ministers.

Mr Aigner thought that the Commission should be provided with the machinery to organize effective supervision. Mr Spénale (Socialist, France), chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, believed that the Parliament's new responsibilities as regards budget expenditure made supervision of the proper use of these credits more important than in the past. The Audit Committee should have all necessary powers to carry out effective investigations without hampering the Commission in the exercise of its responsibilities.

At the end of the debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution calling for improvements in the methods and measures for supervising the various Funds, especially the EAGGF. As regards Euratom's research and investment budget, the Parliament regretted that the absence of a multiannual research programme had meant that the work of this organization was being slowed down and that its existing facilities were not being utilized to capacity. The Parliament believed that the powers exercised by the Audit Committee should be more precisely defined, in order to better demarcate the responsibilities of the Community institutions. Subject to these reservations, and excluding the accounts of the Social Fund and the Publications Office, the Parliament gave the Commission discharge in respect of the execution of the 1969 budget.

In a second resolution the Parliament gave the President and the Secretary-General discharge in respect of the execution of its budget for the same year.

New budget nomenclature

201. The Parliament approved by a resolution the new budget nomenclature of the Communities with various amendments. The nomenclature must meet two requirements: it must be transparent and it must be functional, so that the policy guidelines fixed when it is adopted may not be called into question by transfers from one heading to another. Mr Borocco (UDE, France), Vice-President of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, submitted the interim report drawn up by Mr Rossi (Liberal, France) and pointed out that the new nomenclature was a supplement to the Communities' financial regulation and that the Parliament reserved the right to reconsider the whole corpus of financial regulations when it had all the proposals on this matter before it. Mr Koch (Germany) approved the resolution on behalf of the Socialist group.

Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, and Mr Spénale (Socialist, France), chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, welcomed the close co-operation between the Commission and the Parliamentary Committee, which had made it possible to improve the text under discussion.

Harmonization of customs legislation (7 June)

202. The Parliament gave a favourable Opinion, subject to a few minor amendments, on a directive concerning the harmonization of certain customs provisions. As stated by Mr Riedel (Christian Democrat, Germany) in his report for the Economic Affairs Committee, these provisions are designed to ensure that in cases where conditions for outward processing did not exist, the imported goods are not handled or processed within customs warehouses or in free zones. Mr Brouwer (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), who prepared the opinion of the Committee on External Trade Relations, urged that a right already created in another context should not be amended as a result of the present directive. Mr Borschette, member of the Commission, informed the Parliament that the Commission would adopt most of the suggestions made in the report.

Joint meeting of the European Parliament and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe

203. The 18th joint meeting of the members of the European Parliament and of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe was held in Strasbourg on 8 June. The subject discussed was "The role to be played by an enlarged Community in the European context". The Consultative Assembly submitted two reports, one by Mr Frydenlund (Labour, Norway), on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, and one by Mr Darling (Labour, Great Britain), for the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development. The European Parliament submitted a working document prepared by Mr Giraudo (Christian Democrat, Italy) for the Political Affairs Committee and an opinion by the Committee on External Trade Relations drawn up by its chairman, Mr de la Malène (UDE, France).

Mr Frydenlund dealt first with institutional problems and noted that the future Community could not be either a federated Europe or a Europe of States, but an international system of a new kind. The rapporteur pointed out that the aim to be pursued was not only economic growth but also human and social progress. The role which the European Community would be able to play in European and world affairs would largely depend on its success in achieving a certain degree of political union. The enlarged Community should open up towards the outside world, define its relations with those States of Western Europe which were unwilling or unable to join it, specify its policy vis-à-vis the East bloc countries and determine its attitude towards the United States and the developing countries in particular.

Mr Giraudo stressed that an enlarged Community would move towards political integration by strengthening the powers of the European Parliament and by taking parallel steps towards a Community government. These

moves would enable the enlarged Community to consolidate its stability, internal equilibrium and institutional structure and acquire the features of political individuality in an absolutely original form. Mr Giraudo also noted that the enlarged Community must define its relations with the non-candidate EFTA countries, and with the East bloc countries, especially the USSR. It should also strengthen its natural role as a factor for order and progress in the Mediterranean basin. The enlarged Community would be able in a general way to contribute towards safeguarding the natural environment and the conditions essential for human survival.

Mr Darling, referring to foreign relations, also stressed that the enlarged Community should forge mutually acceptable links with the non-candidate EFTA countries, implement a coherent and global policy aimed at facilitating the economic and social progress of the non-member countries of the Mediterranean basin and co-ordinate contacts with the USSR and the East bloc countries. In the context of the internal development of the enlarged Community, the rapporteur recommended balanced regional and structural growth and increased democratic control of the Community's decision-making procedures. On the world scene, the enlarged Community should not ignore its responsibilities towards its traditional trading partners, should support the cause of greater free trade on a multilateral and non-discriminatory basis and set its face against any protectionist trends. Finally, it will have particularly heavy responsibilities vis-à-vis the developing countries.

Mr de la Malène believed that Europeans must define their own objectives and together determine the conduct of the enlarged Community in Europe and the world. The rapporteur then examined the role of the enlarged Community, which will have to provide guarantees for neutral European countries, develop its relations with the East bloc countries and especially with COMECON, establish stable relations with the United States and achieve genuine international economic agreements. Finally, the rapporteur drew attention to policy in favour of the developing countries, to the special links with the countries of the Mediterranean basin and with the Latin American states. The enlarged Community must provide itself with structures appropriate to an overall strategy with two priority objectives: a decision-making centre at Community level and the institutionalization of a permanent dialogue with major partners.

Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, noted that the enlargement of the Community was the final and natural result of a series of moves designed to give Europe a world dimension in international relations. The work of transforming the Community into an economic and monetary union must be continued with the participation of the new candidate countries. The enlarged Community had a special responsibility to establish new relations with EFTA countries; it could help ease tension in the Mediterranean and

would have to convince its neighbours in Eastern Europe of the advantages they would derive from the Community of Ten. Winding up, President Malfatti stated that the Community in course of enlargement could confer on Europe a role which would correspond with its aspirations, its size and its interests, but it was necessary to will this and to act accordingly.

Mr Cantalupo (Liberal, Italy, European Parliament) drew attention to the problems of the non-candidate EFTA countries and to the need for a coherent Community policy in the Mediterranean basin. The further development of relations with east European countries would depend on the USSR's *de facto* and *de jure* recognition of the Common Market. Lord Gladwyn (Liberal, Britain, Consultative Assembly) was concerned about the position of the neutral countries and said that, if Britain and France felt that the policies of an enlarged Europe should be implemented by unanimous and not by majority vote, then progress would be slow. Only full respect of the spirit of the Treaty of Rome would enable Europe to achieve successful enlargement to the benefit and in the interests of all its members. Mr Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy, European Parliament) believed that enlargement would allow Europe to play its part in world affairs alongside the USA and the USSR and would situate the Community in the vanguard of those helping the developing countries. The EEC Member States must define a common policy in the Mediterranean and, to do so, settle the institutional problems facing Europe. In addition, the powers of the WEU should be transferred to the new enlarged Community. Mr Björk (Social Democrat, Sweden, Consultative Assembly) stressed that the neutral countries were aware of the need to implement a co-operation policy and that it was in their interest to participate in the decisions of the enlarged Community, especially in customs matters. Mr Nessler (UDR, France, Consultative Assembly) felt that the institutional and political prospects of the enlarged Community would tend towards a confederation of nations. What had already been achieved was a Common Market whose aspirations were to become the third world economic force. The enrichment of the Community should serve more especially to increase living standards, improve public utilities and strengthen solidarity with the aged, the handicapped and disorientated youth.

Mr Judd (Labour, Britain, Consultative Assembly) stressed the extent to which the British people felt involved in the problem of multinational companies. In reply to several questions from Mr Berkhouwer (Liberal, Netherlands, European Parliament), Mr Lemmrich (CDU, Germany, Consultative Assembly) and Mr Lloyd (Conservative, Britain, Consultative Assembly), he pointed out that constitutionally, Great Britain could accede to the Common Market without a referendum. But there was the question of respecting democracy. Mr Portheine (Liberal, Netherlands, Consultative Assembly) stressed that the Community's development should lead to an equitable distribution of benefits. The enlarged Community must lay the stress on the human aspects of

problems. Mr Scott-Hopkins (Conservative, Britain, Consultative Assembly) said that monetary union seemed to him to be the platform which was indispensable if real political cohesion was to be achieved. Mr Blumenfeld (CDU, Germany, Consultative Assembly) believed that plans would have to be made, in the context of an enlarged Community, to strengthen Community institutions and organs. The political union of Europe must advance hand in hand with its economic and monetary union. Mr Lloyd (Conservative, Britain, Consultative Assembly) tackled the problem of the power of the institutions, the balance between the individual and the state and the influence of Parliaments. Mr Bohman (Conservative, Sweden, Consultative Assembly) recalled that Sweden did not wish to be part of a bloc which would limit its autonomy in international politics and said he was convinced that a neutral country could have close links of association with the European Community. Mr D'Angelosante (Communist, Italy, European Parliament) called for more realism in discussions on the value and scope of the institutions: for the Community to continue its role as a peacemaker, the problems of its relations with the socialist countries must be solved. All Europeans must work towards abolishing blocs if Europe was to play its full role in the world. Mr Jahn (Christian Democrat, Germany, European Parliament) referred to the problem of Russia's recognition of the Community and stressed that the European institutions must be strengthened in an enlarged Community. Mr Giraud, rapporteur, pointed out that the debate had shown Europe's desire to move towards unity.

COUNCIL

In June the Council held seven meetings.¹

152nd meeting - Mainly legal matters

(3 June 1971)

204. In Luxembourg the Ministers of Justice met for the first time,² with Mr René Plevin, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice of the French Republic, in the chair. The meeting was attended by Mr W. Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission. The Ministers also met in their capacity as Representatives of the Governments of the Member States.

In their latter capacity they signed the two Protocols entrusting the Court of Justice with the interpretation of the Convention on the Mutual

¹ For the various subjects discussed at Council meetings, see the relevant sections of this Bulletin.

² See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

Recognition of Companies and Legal Persons and the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Civil and Commercial Judgements, concluded under Article 220 of the EEC Treaty. When these Protocols were signed the President-in-office of the Council made a speech stressing the deep significance of this allocation of new responsibilities to the Court of Justice, whose task was to guarantee the unity and accuracy of interpretation of European law.

The Council then adopted a regulation laying down the rules applicable to periods of grace, dates and time-limits in Community acts. It also agreed to consultations being held with a view to co-ordinating Member States' action in international organizations responsible for legal matters.

The Council exchanged views on the prevention of and penalties for infringement of Community law, on controls and the exchange of assistance between Member States, and the proposed statute for the European company. Furthermore, the Ministers discussed progress in the procedure for the ratification of various conventions, the training of legal staff and the automation of legal documentation.

In addition to dealing with legal matters, the Council adopted, in final form, five regulations concerning the suspension of CCT duties, certain tariff quotas and agricultural policy.

153rd meeting - General matters

(7 June 1971)

205. With Mr Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, in the chair, the Council held a meeting in Luxembourg attended by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, the President, and by Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission.

With regard to enlargement, the Council adopted a common Community position on the monetary questions likely to arise as a result of British membership, on alumina and on sugar imports from India. It also examined the questions concerning the applicant countries' participation in the Community's "own resources" system and the arrangements for New Zealand dairy products.

In the context of relations with the AASM, the East African States and the Overseas Countries and Territories, the Council adopted two regulations and a decision on the definition of the concept of "originating products". As regards the EEC-Turkey Association, the text of an interim agreement and three internal implementing regulations were approved.

In the matter of aid, the Council took the necessary decisions enabling 8 000 tons of cereals to be delivered to Somalia; it also agreed to grant 250 000 u.a. as aid to Turkey and recorded its agreement on two communica-

tions from the Commission with regard to the provisional application of the Conventions (Wheat Trade and Food Aid) that constitute the International Wheat Agreement of 1971.

The Council also decided to suspend temporarily the autonomous CCT duties on a number of products and authorized Germany to negotiate a trade protocol for 1971 with Hungary.

Lastly, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopted a number of tariff measures for the second half of 1971 concerning various iron and steel products, and authorized Germany to import special wire rod.

154th meeting - Agriculture

(14 and 15 June 1971)

206. With Mr Michel Cointat, French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair, the Council held a meeting in Luxembourg of the Ministers of Agriculture of the Member States, attended by Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission.

Dealing with a report from the Commission on the implementation of the regulation on certain short-term economic policy measures to be taken in the agricultural sector as a result of the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins of the currencies of certain Member States, the Council had an exchange of views on the problems involved. It also fixed the basic prices and buying-in prices for table grapes, peaches, tomatoes and lemons and decided on exceptional measures in various agricultural sectors, following certain difficulties with regard to animal health. In addition, the Council amended the regulation on the common organization of the market in pigmeat and decided to open two tariff quotas. It also agreed several regulations and decisions relating to milk and milk products (liquid milk) and oils and fats (oilseeds).

In the social sector the Council adopted the texts amending the regulation on the social security of migrant workers and a decision stating the Community's intention to approve the Fourth International Tin Agreement.

Lastly, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States took decisions on exports of iron and steel products to non-member countries.

155th meeting - Economic and monetary matters

(15 June 1971)

207. With Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, French Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, in the chair, the Ministers of Finance, Economic Affairs or the

Treasury of the Six met in the Council in Luxembourg. President Malfatti and Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission were also present, as were the chairmen of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, the Monetary Committee, the Budget Policy Committee and the Committee of Central Bank Governors.

The Council examined the economic situation and, on the basis of a Commission memorandum, laid down the guidelines for the short-term economic policy to be pursued in the Community, with the German delegation expressing a reservation concerning the drafting of one paragraph in the memorandum. The Council heard statements by the chairmen of the Committee of Central Bank Governors and the Monetary Committee on the progress of the work in their respective Committees on appropriate measures to discourage excessive inflows of capital into the Community and neutralize their effect on the internal monetary situation.

156th meeting - General matters

(21 and 22 June 1971)

208. The Council held a meeting in Luxembourg presided over by Mr Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, and attended by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and by Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission.

With regard to enlargement, the Council laid down the Community's common position on the last major unsolved problems in the negotiations with the United Kingdom.

The Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopted seven regulations and two decisions enabling the Community to introduce generalized preferences in favour of the developing countries with effect from 1 July 1971.

In the framework of the EEC-Turkey Association, the Council adopted the regulations on imports into the Community of fisheries products and on the safeguard measures provided for in the Additional Protocol and the Interim Agreement.

Lastly, the Council adopted a number of regulations, decisions and directives concerning agriculture (aid in respect of oilseeds, system applicable to fisheries products originating in the AASM or the Overseas Countries and Territories, premiums for the slaughter of cows and non-marketing premiums for milk and milk products) and customs legislation (customs warehouses and free zones, concept of the origin of goods, nomenclature for the classification of goods).

At the end of the meeting, the President of the Council expressed the affection felt both by himself and by the Council for Mr Luns, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, who was taking part in the work of the Council for the last time, and paid tribute to him for the important contribution which he has made towards the construction of Europe during his 19 years of ministerial office.

157th meeting - Social matters

(24 June 1971)

209. The Council met in Luxembourg with Mr Joseph Fontanet, French Minister of Labour, Employment and Population, in the chair, and Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, in attendance.

After examining in detail the implementing provisions for the reform of the European Social Fund, the Council reached agreement on the main problems, while a number of other questions remained in abeyance.

The Council adopted two regulations concerning the common customs tariff and tariff quotas.

Lastly, the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopted two resolutions to co-ordinate the activities of Member States in the field of scientific and technical information and documentation.

158th meeting - Agriculture

(29 June 1971)

210. The Council met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr Michel Cointat, French Minister of Agriculture, with Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, attending.

The Council agreed four regulations to improve the working of the market in processed fruit and vegetable products, fixed the basic price and the buying-in price for pears, and adopted supplementary rules for the common organization of the market in liquid milk. An examination was also made of various other agricultural problems, including the common organization of the market in hops, animal health problems associated with intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs, and the common organization of the market in seeds.

As regards energy policy, the Council instructed the Commission to conduct negotiations with the US authorities with a view to securing an improvement in the conditions of supply of enriched uranium. In the matter

of food aid, it decided on the conclusion of an agreement between the Community and the International Red Cross Committee concerning the supply of 7 000 tons of unprocessed cereals to disaster victims.

COMMISSION

Restructuration of certain services

211. In the framework of the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (PPBS), the Commission has decided to set up a Programmes Evaluation Unit within the Directorate-General for Budgets. The task of this unit will be to compare, for the various Community action programmes, with reference to the desired aims and in conjunction with the departments concerned, the main conceivable alternative solutions, and to bring out the advantages and drawbacks of each of these. The unit will thus submit to the Commission all factors for evaluation considered appropriate in order to assist in making decisions. This unit is to be directed by Mr Maillet, who was formally Head of the Directorate for Industrial and Technological Policy in the Directorate-General for Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs.

The Commission has also decided to create an inspection service, attached to the Directorate-General for Budgets. The scope of this service will cover all the Commission's administrative and financial activities, especially the EDF, EAGGF and Social Fund.

Staff movements

212. The Commission has decided to appoint Mr Giampietro Morelli, until now Secretary of the Monetary Committee, to the post of Director of this Committee's Secretariat. Mr Morelli, who had held various positions in the Banca d'Italia from 1953 to 1965, joined the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs in the Commission in 1966 as Head of the Capital Movements Division, which in 1968 became the Division for Financial Institutions and Capital Markets. He was appointed Secretary to the Monetary Committee in 1970.

Mr Pierre Duchateau, Executive Assistant to Mr J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission, has been appointed adviser to the Director-General for Development Aid. After having been a member of the staff of the Euratom Commission, Mr Duchateau successively became Head of the Institutional Relations Division in Euratom, adviser (1967) then Executive Assistant (1968) to Mr J.F. Deniau.

The Commission has appointed Mr Gero Daleiden Head of the Division for the harmonization of laws and regulations in the veterinary and animal health fields in the Directorate-General for Agriculture. He succeeds Mr Heinrich Steiger, who had reached retiring age. Mr Daleiden joined the Communities in February 1963, since when he has always occupied posts in the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Finally, the Commission has appointed Mr Jean Claude Charrault Head of Division for Economic Aspects and Development Forecasts in the Directorate-General for Energy, Safeguards and Controls of Euratom. Mr Charrault, who succeeds Mr Leclercq, joined Euratom in January 1960; he was Head of the design office for the Orgel project at the Ispra Research Centre, when appointed to the Directorate-General for Energy, in 1970.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Cases 24-71 and 25-71 — Commission officials v. Commission

213. The first case concerns the allotment of survival pension as provided for by Article 28 of Annex VIII of the Statute of Service, and the second seeks the cancellation of a note in the personal file of the applicant.

Case 26-71 — Mr Heinrich Gross, Mullheim v. Caisse régionale d'assurance vieillesse, Strasbourg

Case 27-71 — Mr Auguste Keller, Gundelfingen, v. the same

Case 28-71 — Mr Eugen Höhn, Suls a/N, v. the same

214. On 8 June 1971 the commission of first instance of the claims office of the social security and agricultural mutual benefit system of the Bas-Rhin Département requested the Court to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulation No. 3 of the Council on social security for migrant workers, and more particularly on whether, notwithstanding Articles 27 and 28 of this Regulation and Article 51 of the EEC Treaty, migrant workers are to enjoy a privileged position in comparison with nationals of the country in which they are working.

Case 29-71 — Commission official v. Commission

215. This matter concerns a request for a declaration to the effect that the illness from which the applicant is suffering is an occupational disease.

Case 30-71 — Kurt Siemers & Co, Hamburg v. Hauptzollamt Bad Reichenhall

216. On 15 June 1971 the Finanzgericht of Munich filed with the Court of Justice a request for a provisional ruling relative to the classification in the Common Customs Tariff of a certain product and to the right of the Oberfinanzdirektionen to communicate official information in connection with customs tariff matters binding the administration and mentioned in Article 23 of the German Customs Law.

Cases 31-71, 32-71 and 33-71 — Commission officials v. Commission

217. The first matter deals with a request from the applicant that he should be declared disabled, the second case is brought with the object of recovering an expatriation allowance, and the third is in respect of recovery of removal expenses.

Judgments

Case 19-70 — Commission official v. Commission

218. By judgment dated 30 June 1971, the Court considered this suit founded.

Cases 53-71 and 57-70 — Commission officials v. Commission

219. By judgments dated 24 June 1971, the Court rejected these applications as inadmissible.

Case 60-70 — Commission official v. Commission

220. By order of 15 June 1971, the Court struck this case off.

Case 61-71, linked cases 63 to 75-70 and case 77-70 — Commission officials v. Commission

221. By orders dated 16 June 1971, the Court rejected these applications as not founded.

Case 78-70 — Deutsche Grammophon Gesellschaft mbH, Hamburg v. « Metro » -SB-Grossmärkte GmbH & Co KG, Hamburg

222. On 7 December 1970 the Hamburg Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht filed a request with the Court for a preliminary decision on the question whether it is contrary to the EEC Treaty for a gramophone record manufacturer to

invoke copyright with a view to preventing his records being marketed by an unauthorized reseller who has obtained the goods from a foreign branch of the manufacturer's firm, which is legally independent of the manufacturer but dependent on him commercially.

On 8 June 1971 the Court ruled in the affirmative in answer to this question.

In reply to a second question, the Court declared as law that the fact of enjoying an exclusive right of distribution by virtue of national legislation does not in itself constitute a dominant position forbidden by the Treaty, but that this would be the case if price structure enabled a manufacturer to hamper effective competition on an important section of the market.

Case 3-71 — Gebrüder Bagusat KG, Berlin v. Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

223. On 26 January 1971 the Berlin Finanzgericht filed with the Court of Justice a request for a provisional ruling on the question whether, under Article 2 of the Council regulation of 28 June 1968 on the common organization of the markets in the sector of processed fruit and vegetable-based goods, a merchandise such as alcohol-treated cherries may not be subjected to levy unless sugar has been really added.

The Court, by its judgment of 17 June 1971, declared as law that the Community provisions are to be interpreted as meaning that only goods to which sugar has effectively been added are subject to levy. However, in cases where goods have a sugar content higher than 9%, it shall be for the importer to show proof that the sugar involved is in fact natural and not added.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

224. The Economic and Social Committee met at Brussels on 23 and 24 June 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr J.D. Kuipers. It heard a statement by Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on the currency situation and approved a number of Opinions.

Address by the chairman

225. In his opening statement, the chairman expressed his satisfaction at the results achieved in Luxembourg in the negotiations for membership, and reported on the latest meetings of the Committee and also his recent visit to the Belgian Government. In Belgium, he had been received by H.M. King

Baudouin, by the Prime Minister, Mr Eyskens, and other members of the Government, and also by the chairmen of advisory organizations. At the end of the meeting, Mr Kuipers reverted to enlargement questions and spoke of the changes which the presence of new members would involve in the composition of the Economic and Social Committee.

Statement by Mr Barre on the monetary situation

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, made a statement on the varied problems which the monetary situation was raising for the Community and detailed the chief measures proposed by the Commission to solve them. A number of questions were put to Mr Barre by members of the Committee, to whom he replied in detail. Mr Jonker (Netherlands, Employers' Group), who was supported by the chairman, Mr Kuipers, wanted to see the Committee called upon to give an Opinion on the economic and monetary situation. Mr Barre, replying, stated his preference for an information report to the Commission, as required by Article 24 of the Committee's internal rules.

Opinions rendered by the Committee

Opinion on the draft Council regulation on the common organization of the markets in the hops sector

226. On the basis of a report by Mr Schnieders (Germany, Employers' Group) the Committee unanimously approved its Opinion, welcoming the Commission's proposal and considering it capable of solving the problems which the relevant common market organization raises, while taking into account the various interests involved. The Committee, however, expressed certain desiderata concerning the conditions for granting and temporary retention of certain aids to producers, at the same time stressing that these did not amount to an absolute price guarantee.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on units of measure

227. This Opinion, based on a report by Mr Lecuyer (France, General Interests Group), was also approved unanimously, and the Committee endorsed the Commission's proposal, including the overall harmonization solution put forward.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on supplementary provisions for meters for liquids other than water

228. This Opinion, also drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr Lecuyer, and which the Committee approved unanimously, accepts the "optional" harmonization solution favoured by the Commission. However, it calls on the Commission to examine within five years whether the conditions for moving to total harmonization have been fulfilled and also puts forward certain suggestions to improve the text of the directive.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation establishing an aid system for cotton seeds

229. The Committee approved this Opinion, drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr Emo (Italy, Employers' Group), unanimously save one exception. The Opinion approves the principle of the assistance proposed by the Commission but at the same time calls for greater Community efforts to improve production and marketing structures in regions suitable for cotton production and increased aid per hectare for farmers in these regions.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of specific consumption taxes on liquid oil products for use as fuel

230. The Committee approved this Opinion drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr Aschoff (Germany, General Interests Group) by 73 votes in favour, with six abstentions. The Opinion expresses the Committee's satisfaction at seeing the Commission put forward a proposal to narrow the gap between rates of tax on heavy and light fuel oil. While aware of its partial nature and the repercussions it would none the less have on some Member States' receipts, the Committee was in favour of the Commission's proposal. The alternate rapporteur, Mr Delourme (Belgium, Workers' Group), however severely criticized the Commission's failure to promote overall action in connection with energy policy.

Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the implementing procedures for transitional measures in connection with self-employed activities covered by the Council's directive (ex Major Groups 01 to 90 ISIC)

231. This Opinion, drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr Lecuyer, was approved by 48 votes to 14, with 10 abstentions. It approves the transitional measures provided for but none the less considers that the benefits of the provisions of the directive should be extended to certain categories of wage-

earners to permit them to run a new establishment opened in another Member State in cases where such establishment has not the legal form of a company.

Opinion on the amended proposal for a Council directive on taxation other than turnover taxes levied on the consumption of manufactured tobaccos

232. This Opinion, drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers' Group) was approved by 64 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions. The Opinion approves the Commission's proposal, subject to certain comments. It stresses particularly that the harmonization envisaged in the taxation field will help towards growing interpenetration of markets across national frontiers.

Opinion on proposed Council regulations authorizing the Commission to adopt regulations for exemptions by categories

and

modifying the provisions of Article 4 of Regulation No. 17 of 6 February 1962 (agreements)

233. This Opinion, drawn up by Mr van Campen (Netherlands, Employers' Group), was approved by 52 votes to 30, with 5 abstentions. The Commission's proposals were approved with certain comments. The Committee would like to see future rules on exemption regulations obeying criteria based on the economic effects of agreements and applied selectively as between industries. The Committee also wanted greater supervision of the agreements as and when exceptions were granted, and in particular a provision for the notification, for information purposes, of agreements exempted. Mr Ramaekers (Belgium, General Interests Group), criticized the Commission's policy, or rather what he called lack of policy, in connection with agreements.

Opinion on developments in the social situation in the Community during 1970

234. This Opinion, drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr De Bruyn (Belgium, General Interests Group), was approved unanimously. By and large, the Committee noted with satisfaction that social developments were showing some real progress, but pointed out none the less that a number of measures had been adopted by the various Member States in the social field under the joint influence of economic and social forces rather than as a result of a firm Community will to achieve close consultation on social policies. Turning to the decisions on economic and monetary union, the Committee emphasized the growing need of such close consultation and stressed certain aspects of what the Commission has to do in future in connection with social

security, particularly in defining a number of priority objectives. The Committee came out in support of a European budget for 1971 and called for more comprehensive Community statistics on wages in Community regions, and on employees. It discussed problems connected with the migration of workers, in particular occupational training and the possibilities which such migration can offer emigration countries. Lastly, it called for a European programme for the social protection of self-employed people.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on ice-cream

235. This Opinion, drawn up by Mr Bourel (France, Employers' Group), was adopted unanimously, with one abstention. By and large it approves the Commission's proposal, although with some comments. These concern questions of fats to be used in the manufacture of edible ices and the classification of the latter, bacteriology and measures in the interest of hygiene, labelling, composition and also the date to be fixed for the entry into force of the directive.

The next plenary session of the Committee is fixed for 29 and 30 September 1971.

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Ordinary meeting

(11 June 1971)

236. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 142nd plenary session on 11 June at Nice, with Mr Picard in the chair and several representatives of the Commission in attendance. The main items on the agenda were the examination of forward programmes for coal and steel for the third quarter of 1971, consultation on a number of technical research projects, and the Commission's traditional statement on those sides of its work more particularly governed by the ECSC Treaty.

When the forward programme for steel was discussed, several producers' representatives were reserved about consumption and supply prospects in view of the continuing high level of stocks. During the discussion on forecasts for coal, some Committee members called for closer consultation between the Commission and the Committee on energy matters. The discussion turned mainly on recourse to coal imports, the meeting of power station requirements and commercial policy in the energy sector.

As regards the technical research projects on which it was consulted in accordance with Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, the Committee was in favour of the planned research, which covers three fields: iron and steel, the coal industry and industrial hygiene and medicine. A representative of the Commission made a statement on the broad lines of the latter's medium-term programme for iron and steel research; the relevant subcommittee of the Consultative Committee would make a report on this.

After the statement on the Commission's work several members of the Committee drew attention to the problems which the United Kingdom iron and steel industry would pose when the Communities were enlarged. Other speakers were concerned lest arrangements which might be made with non-applicant EFTA countries should lead—depending on how they were framed—to trade distortions.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Annual meeting of the Board of Governors

237. The annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank was held on 15 June 1971 in Luxembourg, under the chairmanship of Professor Karl Schiller, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Board approved the Bank's third annual report and the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for 1970, which were presented by Mr Yves Le Portz, President of the Bank on behalf of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Governors went on to appoint Mr Jacques de Larosière de Champfeu, the head of the international affairs department in the French Ministry of Economy and Finance as a full director, in succession to Mr Daniel Deguen, and Mr Michel Camdessus, in charge of the subdepartment for investments in the treasury department of the same Ministry as alternate for Mr André Postel-Vinay. The Board decided to extend the period of office of Mr Emile Raus, Conseiller d'État, as a member of the Auditing Committee.

As from 16 June 1971, the chairmanship of the Board of Governors will be taken over for the twelve months until the next annual meeting by Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French Minister of Economy and Finance.

Loans floated

Italy

238. The European Investment Bank has floated in Italy a bond issue of Lit. 20 000 million, 5 000 million of which were placed with institutional investors

and 15 000 million offered to the public beginning 7 June 1971 by a syndicate of Italian banks headed by the Mediobanca. The bonds offered to the public, at 96%, will bear interest at a nominal rate of 7% per year, payable half-yearly.

The loan, which is for 15 years, is repayable from 1 June 1975 in twelve equal annuities, on the following scale:

101% in 1975	107% in 1981
102% in 1976	108% in 1982
103% in 1977	109% in 1983
104% in 1978	110% in 1984
105% in 1979	111% in 1985
106% in 1980	112% in 1986

With these bonuses on repayment, the Bank is offering subscribers an effective average yield of 8.20%. Bonds for redemption will be drawn by lot.

The Bank will be free to redeem all or part of the loan in advance from 1 June 1978 on the conditions indicated above. This loan is the sixth public issue made in Italy by the Bank, which will use the proceeds for its ordinary loan operations.

Loans granted

Germany

239. On 10 June 1971 the European Investment Bank concluded with Dillinger Hüttenwerke AG, of Dillingen, a loan contract for the equivalent of DM 30 million (8.2 million units of account). The period of the loan is 15 years; it will bear interest at 8.5% per annum and serve to finance a scheme for setting up a new heavy-sheet rolling mill at Dillingen (Saarland). The large capacity provided by this modernization and rationalization scheme will produce many advantages as regards manufacturing costs and dimensions and qualities of sheets produced. The new developments will help to improve the economic structure of the Land and will create new jobs. The capacity and production range of the new rolling mill have been planned in the light of a recent contract on co-operation and specialization between the Dillingen steel company and a French iron and steel firm with whom the former is already running a mill jointly in Lorraine.

France

240. On 22 June 1971 the Bank concluded with the Société Anonyme des Acières de Paris et d'Outreau (Paris) a loan contract for the equivalent of

FF 30 millions (5.4 million units of account). The loan is for a period of 15 years with an interest rate of 8 1/2% and will serve to finance an extension to a ferro-manganese plant at Boulogne-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais). The total cost of the scheme is put at FF 123 million (22.1 million u.a.). It is expected that it will create about 300 new jobs in a *département* meeting difficulties arising from population pressures and the decline of long-established industries, i.e. textiles and, above all, coalmining.

241. On the same day the Bank concluded with the Société de Développement Régional de l'Ouest (SODERO), of Nantes, a loan contract for the equivalent of FF 11 million (2 million units of account). This loan is for a period of twelve years and will bear interest at the rate of 8 1/2% per annum. It is a global loan and the amount involved will be broken down by SODERO, with the agreement of the Bank, to finance small and medium-sized firms in the Loire region (*départements* of Loire-Atlantique, Vendée, Mayenne, Maine-et-Loire and Sarthe). In granting this loan the Bank shows its support for the efforts of SODERO to assist the Loire region and, more particularly, to help the development of the small and medium-sized firms which are the industrial backbone of the local economy.

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Italy

242. The Bank has concluded with SIP—Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico SpA—a \$20 million loan contract for financing improvements to the telephone system in Sicily and Calabria, and in particular the building of new automatic exchanges and the extension of city and interurban systems owned by the company. The extensions will make it possible to connect about 105 000 new subscribers. The fixed investments have been estimated at about Lit. 48 000 million (76.8 million units of account). The Bank's loan is guaranteed by STET—Società Finanziaria Telefonica SpA. The contracts were signed in Luxembourg on 15 June 1971.

Senegal

243. Also on 22 June 1971 the Bank concluded a loan contract for 1 440 000 units of account (approximately Frs. CFA 400 million) for the building of an international class hotel at Dakar (Senegal). The hotel will be situated on the seafront in the centre of the city, and is expected to open at the beginning of 1973. It will have 264 rooms, two restaurants, halls and meeting rooms and a swimming pool with sunbathing terrace. With the present shortage of hotel rooms in the capital of Senegal, the new hotel will be the springboard for tours covering the whole country. The Bank's loan is for a period of 15 years

at 8 1/2% per annum; a 3% interest rebate has been requested from the European Development Fund. The Central Economic Co-operation Fund is also sharing in the financing of the scheme, as is a group of Senegalese banks headed by the Union Sénégalaise de Banque. The EIB loan has the joint guarantees of the Republic of Senegal and the Union Sénégalaise de Banque. This is the European Investment Bank's first operation to forward tourism in Africa.

FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Budgets

244. On 4 June 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council an advance draft of an amending budget (No. 2) designed to subdivide the special "Food Aid" heading under the "Commission" section in the 1971 budget into two chapters, so as to enable egg products to be supplied to the World Food Programme (WFP).

The Commission also submitted to the Council a supplementary budget (No. 2) for 6 914 000 u.a. to cover the grant of food aid for Bengali refugees in India, for Rwanda and for the World Food Programme.

On 18 June 1971 the Commission approved the special report on the receipts and expenditure of the Euratom Supply Agency for the 1972 financial year. The Commission's subsidy to the Agency was fixed at 134 150 u.a.

After approving them on 3 June 1971, the Commission forwarded to the Audit Committee the administrative accounts of the European Parliament, the Council, the Court of Justice and the Commission of the European Communities, together with the financial balance sheets relating to the transactions under the operational budget for the 1970 financial year. It also forwarded, after approval, the administrative accounts and financial balance-sheets relating to research and investment operations for the 1970 financial year.

Finally, on 8 June 1971, the Commission sent the Council a proposal concerning the nomenclature applicable to research and investment expenditure (functional structure) and the classification of this expenditure according to the nature of the work involved.

Report of the ECSC Auditor

245. In implementation of Article 78(6) of the ECSC Treaty, the ECSC Auditor, on 30 June 1971, submitted his report on the regularity of the Commission's accounting transactions and financial administration for the 1970 financial year. The report is in three parts, the first being the supervisory report, the second an analysis and commentary of the balance-sheet and administrative accounts and the third covering the ECSC's financial activity and changes which affected it during the financial year.

The conclusions describe the main trends of ECSC finances during the past financial year and the Auditor's general comments on the accounts resulting from his checks on the operation of the financial machinery of the

institution. An annex gives tables comparing the trends of the different financial factors of the ECSC during recent years. Under the provisions in force, the report addressed to the Council and Commission must be referred by the latter to the European Parliament.

246. At its session of 10 June 1971 the European Parliament finally adopted its administrative accounts as of 31 December 1969 and the advance estimates for its receipts and expenditure for 1972. During the same session it passed a resolution on the administrative accounts and financial balance-sheets pertaining to the Communities' budget transactions for the 1969 financial year and on the Audit Committee's report on this matter. The Parliament also formulated an Opinion on the Commission's proposal to the Council concerning the new budget nomenclature, which it approved subject to certain amendments.

PART THREE

Information and sources



Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

1 June 1971

A group of Polish economists, in a paper published for the Tiflis (Georgia) meeting of the COMECON financial affairs standing committee, says that COMECON economic integration will not make progress unless a joint currency is introduced to help it and trade between the member countries is multilateral.

- Five economic advisers to the German Government have published a report in Bonn, in which they come out in support of an annual 3% revaluation of the Deutsche Mark to protect Germany from the general world trend for currencies to depreciate.
- According to an announcement in London, a European-Atlantic Action Committee for Democracy in Greece has been set up.

3 June 1971

- For the first time a meeting of the Council of the European Communities brought together the Ministers of Justice of the six countries. The chair was taken by Mr René Pleven, the French Minister of Justice.¹
- A pastoral letter under the title "Communion and Progress" dealing with the use of communication media in connection with social matters has been published by the Vatican. It says that the "right to be informed and to inform" is "a requirement of the general good" and that this requirement arises from the need for "honest, coherent, full and accurate information". Further, if this right is to be respected, there must be "pluralism of communication media".
- At the opening session of the Third World Congress on Man-made Fibres, Mr Hermann Abs, the chairman of the board of the Deutsche Bank, said that the German economic institutes' proposals that the mark should be allowed to float and afterwards revalued were "madness" and that their recommendation that international obligations and agreements be disregarded was "scandalous".
- The Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry has issued a report on the draft regulation laying down articles of association for a European com-

¹ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

pany, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 30 June. The Chamber sharply criticizes the particular passage on workers' representation and says that this "has nothing to do with company law".

Earlier, the Union of Industries in the EEC (UNICE) had come out in favour of the principle of such a type of company, but had serious reservations about the draft articles of association as drawn up by the Commission. In particular, it considered that the legal framework which the draft offered would not be an easy one for firms to use nor sufficiently attractive for them to adopt it.

4 June 1971

- Mr Karl Schiller, the Federal Minister for Economy and Finance, speaking to a meeting of representatives of industrial trade unions and employers and banking and farming circles, said that rising prices were still the German Government's main worry. He said he was determined to win the "battle for stability".
- The NATO Council, meeting in Lisbon, appointed Mr Joseph Luns, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the post of Secretary-General of the Organization. He is to take up his duties on 1 October 1971.

5-6 June 1971

- On the eve of the meeting of the OECD Ministerial Council, Mr Antonio Giolitti, the Italian Minister for the Budget and Planning, speaking in Rome, rejected floating currencies as a remedy for present monetary problems, and went on to say: "To allow exchange relationships to depend solely on the working of the market is an idea from the world of Utopia and not that of reality." Referring to the revaluation of one or more European currencies, he said that this must not be done by "a unilateral decision". He was of the opinion that co-operation among the Six on currency matters was "the only way to guard against further earthquakes... While the Eurodollar volcano is still alive, Europe will continue to live under the threat of currency earthquakes or inflationary lava flows".

7 June 1971

- The Conference of Ministers of the Six and the United Kingdom in Luxembourg rapidly reached agreement on the question of sterling balances and the role of the pound in connection with British membership of the EEC. At a press conference after the meeting, Mr Maurice Schumann, the French

Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied to a questioner who asked whether it would not be more correct to say that the agreement had been reached in Paris rather than in Luxembourg, and said: "The fact is that these matters have been settled today in Luxembourg but this happy conclusion was very much assisted by the talks between the President of the French Republic and the British Prime Minister."¹

- The OECD Council met in Paris, with Mr William P. Rogers, United States Secretary of State, in the chair. The Organization welcomed its twenty-third member, Australia, represented at this meeting by Mr J. Anthony, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry. In the course of the proceedings, Mr Witteveen, the Netherlands Minister of Finance, said that the florin would return to its previous parity.

- The Executive Council of UNESCO having decided to allot funds to African organizations hostile to the Portuguese Government, Portugal decided to withdraw from UNESCO.

8 June 1971

- In an article in "Le Monde", Mr Robert Marjolin, a former Vice-President of the EEC Commission, reached the conclusion that the Community is now, in 1971, "completely set up in all its commercial and financial aspects". The agricultural problem, "a major hindrance to enlargement, is no longer with us". Mr Marjolin went on to say that Great Britain's entry into the European Community would put an end to the division of Europe and that the courage, lofty views and open-heartedness of the two statesmen who had met in Paris made a happy conclusion of the negotiations in Brussels probable.

- Mr Torsten Nilsson, Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on an official visit to Switzerland, pointed out an area of agreement between Sweden and Switzerland; he was referring to the European Commission's proposal to set up a free trade area for industrial products only, without the countries concerned sharing in Community decision-making; this was far less than what the two countries wanted. Mr Nilsson added, however, that the two countries were gratified that the Commission had not adopted an "all or nothing" attitude towards them.

9 June 1971

- When presenting his annual report on foreign affairs to Parliament, Sir Keith Holyoake, the New Zealand Prime Minister, referred to the trade problems which Great Britain's membership of the Common Market would

¹ See Part Two, sec. 205 of this Bulletin.

raise for New Zealand. He stressed the need of a standing agreement to maintain New Zealand's exports to the countries of an enlarged Community and said: "If the problems facing a hardworking country of 2 750 000 people could not be settled in a fair and satisfactory manner by a grouping with a population of three hundred million, then the Community's aspirations and claims would necessarily lose a lot of their weight."

- After a Cabinet meeting, Mr Léo Hamon, the French government spokesman, said that the agreement reached in Luxembourg on the standing of the pound sterling was a satisfactory reply to the concern expressed by France on the incompatibility between the role of a reserve currency and the gradual achievement of an economic union of Europe.

- Mr Anthony Royle, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, writing to a Member of Parliament, confirmed that the British Government was completely opposed to any idea of a referendum on Great Britain's membership of the Common Market.

10 June 1971

- In a speech to the Liberal Club in Brussels, Mr Jean Rey, the former President of the European Commission, expressed his great satisfaction at the results of the Heath/Pompidou talks. He said that the Europeans must now fight for the Community and added that what Europe needed was not supranationality but a Community spirit and the institutions and means to govern the Community.

- Mr Karl Klasen, President of the German Federal Bank, said in Frankfurt that he was convinced that it would be possible for the German mark to return to its official parity when it ceased to float. He announced a number of credit policy measures which the Central Council was to take before the mark ceased to float. One possibility would be to set up a two-tier exchange market.

- Two questions of importance for Europe figured centrally in the French National Assembly's foreign affairs debate, namely the building of enlarged Europe and currency matters. In his statement to the Assembly, Mr Maurice Schumann said that the taking in charge of Europe's destiny by the Europeans themselves formed an indivisible whole. From the economic angle their will found its expression in a truly Community organization, which allowed of no derogations or imperfections. Anything likely to dilute it into a free trade area would ruin its spirit even before it brought the machinery to a halt. In a word, that was what the decision which Great Britain was now taking meant. Mr. De Broglie (Independent Republican), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, when he opened the debate on the Government's statement said: "There are two things we must not do. We must not give the Community the

face of a sort of OECD, and we must not yield to the temptation of setting up an Anglo-French Europe. The soul and nucleus of the Community is the marriage of France and Germany." Mr Stehlin (Centre, and a member of the group "Progress and Modern Democracy") said that, although the Anglo-French talks marked a new and happy stage in a fresh start for the European idea, the future of the Common Market depended on political unity. Mr Habib-Deloncle (UDR) said that what was vital for the building of Europe was the will of states expressing the will of peoples. Mr Sudreau (Centre, and a member of the group "Progress and Modern Democracy") was certain that the future of Europe depended on how the currency crisis turned out. The rupture between the Six on 9 May in Brussels could have very dangerous consequences for Europe... With the countries of Europe and those beyond Europe, he said, an end must be put to currency anarchy. Europe must be given political structures. Mr Giscard d'Estaing, the Minister of Economy and Finance, recalled that the French Government had suggested that the Community countries should endeavour to find the means of concerting their monetary policies and that this was a question which was to be debated before 1 July.

- Mr Jacques Chaban Delmas, speaking in Paris at a lunch offered by journalists, spoke of the creation of a French Ministry for European Affairs. With European affairs increasing in importance, he said, there would have to be some degree of specialization at ministerial level.

15 June 1971

- At their meetings in Luxembourg, the Ministers of Agriculture of the Six, with the exception of the German representative, told their colleagues in charge of finances of their anxiety about the consequences for the agricultural sector of the decision to let exchange rates float. If the present situation, which Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibilities for agricultural matters, called "unbearable", were to continue, it would endanger the common agricultural policy and, with it, the whole work of building the new Europe. Mr Karl Schiller said in reply that the floating of the mark need not plunge the Common Market into a trauma. It had brought on technical problems but these could be solved.

15-16 June 1971

- The Assembly of WEU, meeting in Paris under the chairmanship of Mr Housiaux, heard a report on "developments in European institutions", which incorporated a recommendation to invite Ireland, Norway and Denmark to become members of WEU. This recommendation was adopted, and

the Assembly went on to take note of the general report by Mr Geoffrey Rippon. Mr Rippon said it was not by designing federal institutions *in abstracto* but by developing together through joint and practical steps that they would finally bring about a united Europe.

- In a report on "political Europe in the light of recent events" which was approved unanimously, the Assembly regretted that divergent attitudes among EEC countries on currency matters might well delay the setting-up of a monetary union.

18 June 1971

- Mr Josef Ertl, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, speaking to the German-Swiss Chamber of Commerce in Zurich, came out in favour of the rapid achievement of economic and monetary union. This was the only way of effectively preserving agricultural integration in the Community, he added.

19 June 1971

- In a memorandum entitled "The stake in the forthcoming negotiations between the enlarged EEC and other European countries", the National Council of French Employers declared its opposition to widening the Community into a free trade area and recalled that it had always spoken in favour of a Community that was a real economic union providing the bases for a monetary union.

23 June 1971

- Negotiations between the Six and Great Britain have ended and agreement has been reached on all problems connected with British membership.¹

The President of the European Commission, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, said: "We are now seeing the successful accomplishment of the negotiations for the enlargement of the Common Market, which makes Europe a major political and economic force." Mr Geoffrey Rippon said at a press conference that there would now be a big public debate on what was really going on. The public may have had its doubts, but this was partly because its attention was directed to the difficulties rather than to the opportunities offered. Mr John Marshall, the Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, also

¹ See Part Two, secs. 112-123 of this Bulletin.

spoke of his satisfaction with the results achieved in Luxembourg but made a reservation about the price of butter which his country had been granted. On this particular point, he said, it had been impossible to move the Six.

24 June 1971

- Mr Hale Boggs, leader of the Democratic majority and chairman of the Foreign Economic Policy Sub-Committee, speaking to Congress, said that the enlargement of the Community might lead to a split of the world economy into opposing and discriminating commercial blocs.

25 June 1971

- Mr Willy Brandt, the German Federal Chancellor, addressing the German Foreign Policy Society, said that, assuming London's attitude was similar to that of Paris, Great Britain's entry into the Common Market was not likely to make the political union of Europe more difficult.

27 June 1971

The Movement for the Independence of Europe¹ stressed, in a statement it put out, the vital need of giving Europe a new monetary autonomy... If bank money for use by all Member States were created, exchange rates between national currencies and the European currency would be fixed irrevocably... A joint issue institute would have to shoulder responsibility for a common monetary policy.

29 June 1971

- Mr Peart, a former Labour Minister of Agriculture, criticized the results of the British membership negotiations. He said France was not to blame but Great Britain had capitulated. In his opinion, New Zealand had won only a breathing space, and Australia had been ignored and treated with contempt.

- Mr Joseph Luns, speaking in Amsterdam, said that France had adopted an extremely positive attitude in bringing the negotiations to a happy conclusion.

¹ See Bulletin 6-1971, sec. 131.

- Mr Christopher Soames, British Ambassador to France, speaking to the European Parliamentary Action Group of the French National Assembly, expressed his conviction that the British Parliament would ratify the treaty on Britain's accession to the Common Market.
- Mr Emilio Colombo, the Italian Prime Minister, said, when visiting London, that Britain should share in the main decisions of the European Community, particularly those on current monetary problems.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 June to 31 June 1971)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Session

- Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 17 au 19 mai 1971 (Report in extenso of the sittings of 17 May 1971 to 19 May 1971) Annex 138,
May 1971
- Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 17 mai 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Monday, 17 May 1971*) C 55, 3.6.1971
- Résolution sur la mission d'étude et d'information effectuée du 4 au 11 septembre 1970 aux Antilles néerlandaises et au Surinam (Resolution on the study and fact-finding mission to the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam from 4 September to 11 September 1970)
- Résolution sur les résultats de la septième réunion annuelle de la conférence parlementaire de l'association CEE-EAMA (Resolution on the results of the seventh annual meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association)
- Résolution sur les modifications et compléments aux dispositions du règlement du Parlement européen concernant la procédure budgétaire (Resolution on the amendments and the additions to the European Parliament regulation on budgetary procedure)
- Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 18 mai 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Tuesday, 18 May 1971*) C 55, 3.6.1971
- Question orale 9/71, avec débat (Oral question 9/71 with debate)
- Résolution sur la situation actuelle dans la CEE (Resolution on the present situation in the EEC)
- Question orale 4/71, avec débat (Oral question 4/71 with debate)
- Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 19 mai 1971 (*Report of the sitting of Wednesday, 19 May 1971*) C 55, 3.6.1971
- Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement concernant la suspension de la fixation à l'avance des prélèvements et restitutions dans les différents secteurs des organisations de marchés (Opinion on the proposal concerning the suspension of advance fixing of levies and refunds in the various sectors of market organization)
- Avis sur la proposition d'une directive sur le rapprochement des taxes spécifiques de consommation frappant les hydrocarbures liquides destinés à être utilisés comme combustibles (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of specific consumer taxes on liquid hydrocarbons for use as fuels)
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- Règlement (CEE) 1243/71 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1243/71 of 15 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 130, 16.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1246/71 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1971, arrêtant l'octroi d'aides au stockage privé dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1246/71 of 15 June 1971 terminating aids for private storage in the pigmeat sector) L 130, 16.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1248/71 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1971, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les tomates par le règlement (CEE) 1238/71 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1248/71 of 15 June 1971 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price specified for tomatoes by Council Regulation (EEC) 1238/71) L 130, 16.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1249/71 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1971, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les citrons par le règlement (CEE) 1239/71 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1249/71 of 15 June 1971 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price specified for lemons by Council Regulation (EEC) 1239/71) L 130, 16.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1250/71 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1971, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les raisins de table par le règlement (CEE) 1236/71 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1250/71 of 15 June 1971 fixing the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the purchase price specified for dessert grapes by Council Regulation (EEC) 1236/71) L 130, 16.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1252/71 du Conseil, du 14 juin 1971, modifiant le système d'intervention prévu par le règlement 121/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) 1252/71 of 14 June 1971 amending the intervention system specified by Regulation 121/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in the pigmeat sector) L 131, 17.6.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1253/71 du Conseil, du 14 juin 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 20 000 têtes de génisses et vaches, autres que celles destinées à la boucherie, de certaines races de montagne, de la sous-position ex 01.02 A II b) 2 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1253/71 of 14 June 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for 20 000 head of heifers and cows, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds, from CCT subheading ex 01.02 A II(b) 2)
- L 131, 17.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1254/71 du Conseil, du 14 juin 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 5 000 têtes de taureaux, vaches et génisses, autres que ceux destinés à la boucherie, de certaines races alpines, de la sous-position ex 01.02 A II b) 2 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 1254/71 of 14 June 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain Alpine breeds, from CCT subheading ex 01.02 A II(b) 2)
- L 131, 17.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1255/71 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1255/71 of 16 June 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)
- L 131, 17.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1256/71 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1256/71 of 16 June 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)
- L 131, 17.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1257/71 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1257/71 of 16 June 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)
- L 131, 17.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1258/71 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1258/71 of 16 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)
- L 131, 17.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1259/71 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1259/71 of 16 June 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses)
- L 131, 17.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1260/71 de la Commission, du 15 juin 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1260/71 of 15 June 1971 fixing the standard average values for assessing imported citrus fruits)
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- L 132, 18.6.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1262/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1262/71 of 17 June 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 132, 18.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1264/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1264/71 of 17 June 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 132, 18.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1265/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1265/71 of 17 June 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 132, 18.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1268/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1268/71 of 17 June 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 132, 18.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1269/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1269/71 of 17 June 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 132, 18.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1270/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1270/71 of 17 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 132, 18.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1271/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 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) 1271/71 of 17 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 132, 18.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1272/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, modifiant les montants compensatoires fixés dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1272/71 of 17 June 1971 amending the compensatory amounts fixed in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of fluctuation margins of certain Member States' currencies) L 133, 19.6.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1273/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1273/71 of 18 June 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 133, 19.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1274/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1274/71 of 18 June 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 133, 19.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1275/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1275/71 of 18 June 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 133, 19.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1276/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1276/71 of 18 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 133, 19.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1277/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1277/71 of 18 June 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 133, 19.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1278/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1278/71 of 18 June 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 133, 19.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1279/71 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1971, relatif à l'utilisation des documents de transit communautaire aux fins de l'application de mesures à l'exportation de certaines marchandises (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1279/71 of 17 June 1971 on the utilization of Community transit documents for applying export measures to certain goods) L 133, 19.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1281/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, concernant l'achat, par les organismes d'intervention, de sucre offert par les commerçants spécialisés dans le domaine du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1281/71 of 18 June 1971 concerning the buying-in by the intervention agencies of sugar offered to merchants specializing in this product) L 133, 19.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1282/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destinée au royaume hachémite de Jordanie à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1282/71 of 18 June 1971 inviting tenders for the mobilization of common wheat flour as aid for Jordan) L 133, 19.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1283/71 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1971, fixant les prix de seuil de certaines catégories de farines, gruaux et semoules pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1283/71 of 18 June 1971 fixing the threshold prices for certain categories of flour, groats and meal for the 1971/72 marketing year) L 133, 19.6.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1251/71 du Conseil, du 7 juin 1971, concernant l'application de la décision 36/71 du conseil d'association prévu par la convention d'association entre la Communauté économique européenne et les États africains et malgache associés à cette Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 1251/71 of 7 June 1971 on the implementation of Decision 36/71 of the Association Council provided for by the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African States and Madagascar associated with that Community) L 135, 21.6.1971
- Décision 36/71 du conseil d'association relative à la définition de la notion de « produits originaires » pour l'application du titre I de la convention d'association et aux méthodes de coopération administrative (Decision 36/71 of the Association Council on the definition of the concept of "originating" products for the purpose of implementing Title I of the Convention of Association, and on the methods of administrative co-operation)
- Règlement (CEE) 1284/71 de la Commission, du 21 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1284/71 of 21 June 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 136, 22.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1286/71 de la Commission, du 21 juin 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1286/71 of 21 June 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 136, 22.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1293/71 de la Commission, du 22 juin 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1293/71 of 22 June 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 137, 23.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1305/71 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1305/71 of 23 June 1971 on the supply of skim milk powder to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 138, 24.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1307/71 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1971, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1307/71 of 23 June 1971 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 138, 24.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1321/71 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1971, fixant rectif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1321/71 of 24 June 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 139, 25.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1326/71 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1326/71 of 24 June 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 139, 25.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1329/71 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1329/71 of 24 June 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 139, 25.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1333/71 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1333/71 of 24 June 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 139, 25.6.1971

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- Règlement (CEE) 1335/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1335/71 of 25 June 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 140, 26.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1337/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1337/71 of 25 June 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 140, 26.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1338/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1338/71 of 25 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 140, 26.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1339/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1339/71 of 25 June 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 140, 26.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1340/71 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1340/71 of 24 June 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 140, 26.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1341/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de 28 000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la République turque, à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1341/71 of 25 June 1971 inviting tenders for the mobilization of 28 000 tons of common wheat as aid to Turkey) L 140, 26.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1342/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, modifiant le règlement 469/67/CEE en ce qui concerne le montant correcteur relatif à la qualité Medium d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1342/71 of 25 June 1971 amending Regulation 469/67/EEC in respect of the corrective amount for rice of "Medium Spain" quality) L 140, 26.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1343/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1084/68 en ce qui concerne le taux de suspension du prélèvement applicable à l'importation des viandes bovines congelées destinées à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1343/71 of 25 June 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1084/68 relating to the rate of reduction of the levy on imports of frozen beef and veal for processing) L 140, 26.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1344/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du sucre à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1344/71 of 25 June 1971 on certain measures in the sugar sector following on the devaluation of the French franc) L 140, 26.6.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1345/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, modifiant la restitution pour l'orge (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1345/71 of 25 June 1971 modifying the refund for barley) L 140, 26.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1289/71 du Conseil, du 7 juin 1971, concernant l'application de la décision 1/71 du conseil d'association prévu par l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république unie de Tanzanie, la république de l'Ouganda et la république du Kenya (Council Regulation (EEC) 1289/71 of 7 June 1971 on the application of Decision 1/71 of the Association Council as provided for by the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) L 141, 27.6.1971
- Décision 1/71 du conseil d'association relative à la définition de la notion de « produits originaires » pour l'application du titre I de l'accord et aux méthodes de coopération administrative (Decision 1/71 of the Association Council on the definition of the concept of "originating" products for the implementation of Title I of the Agreement and on methods of administrative co-operation)
- Règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering the Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in developing countries) L 142, 28.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1309/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 1309/71 of 21 June 1971 opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries) L 142, 28.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1310/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits textiles originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 1310/71 of 21 June 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering the Community tariff quotas for certain textile products originating in developing countries) L 142, 28.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1311/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits textiles originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 1311/71 of 21 June 1971 opening tariff preferences for certain textile products originating in developing countries) L 142, 28.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1312/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits textiles et des chaussures, originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 1312/71 of 21 June 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering the Community tariff quotas for certain textile products and for footwear originating in developing countries) L 142, 28.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1313/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits textiles et des chaussures, originaires de pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 1313/71 of 21 June 1971 opening tariff preferences for certain textile products and for footwear originating in developing countries) L 142, 28.6.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1314/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, établissant, pour certains produits des chapitres 1 à 24 du tarif douanier commun, un système de préférences généralisées en faveur des pays en voie de développement (Council Regulation (EEC) 1314/71 of 21 June 1971 setting up a system of generalized preferences for developing countries as regards certain products included in chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT) L 142, 28.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1346/71 du Conseil, du 24 juin 1971, portant suspension totale et temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur les flétans noirs (*Hippoglossus reinhardtius*) de la sous-position ex 03.01 B I g) (Council Regulation (EEC) 1346/71 of 24 June 1971 totally and temporarily suspending the autonomous CCT duty on black halibut (*Hippoglossus reinhardtius*) of subheading ex 03.01 B I g) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1347/71 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1971, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles et les droits additionnels applicables, pendant le troisième trimestre de l'année 1971, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1347/71 of 25 June 1971 fixing the mobile components and additional duties applicable during the third quarter of 1971 to Community imports of goods coming under Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1348/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1348/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1349/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1349/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1350/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1350/71 of 28 June 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1351/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1351/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1352/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1971/1972, les prélèvements sur les betteraves et les cannes à sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1352/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the levies on sugarbeet and sugar cane for the 1971/72 sugar year) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1353/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1087/69 relatif aux communications des États membres dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1353/71 of 28 June 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1087/69 on notifications by Member States in the sugar sector) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1354/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, portant fixation de la prime de dénaturation du froment tendre pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1354/71 of 28 June 1971 fixing the denaturing premium for common wheat for the 1971/72 marketing year) L 143, 29.6.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1355/71 de la Commission, du 28 juin 1971, clôturant l'adjudication permanente de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1355/71 of 28 June 1971 closing the permanent tenders for white sugar laid down in Regulation (EEC) 772/70) L 143, 29.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1356/71 du Conseil, du 24 juin 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1571/70 portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certains produits faits à la main (Council Regulation (EEC) 1356/71 of 24 June 1971 amending Regulation 1571/70 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering the Community tariff quota for certain handicraft products) L 144, 30.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1357/71 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1971, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les poires (Council Regulation (EEC) 1357/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the basic price and buying-in price for pears) L 144, 30.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1358/71 du Conseil, du 29 juin 1971, prorogeant la durée de validité du règlement (CEE) 1267/69 fixant les dispositions particulières applicables lors de l'importation dans la Communauté, en provenance de Grèce, des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) 1358/71 of 29 June 1971 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) 1267/69 fixing special provisions applicable to Community imports from Greece of goods coming under Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 144, 30.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1359/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1359/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 144, 30.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1360/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1360/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 144, 30.6.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1362/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1362/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 144, 30.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1363/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1363/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 144, 30.6.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1364/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 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) 1364/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the refunds on molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector exported in the natural state) L 144, 30.6.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1365/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} juillet 1971, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1365/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the rates of refunds applicable from 1 July 1971 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II to the Treaty)

L 144, 30.6.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1366/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} juillet 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1366/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the rates of refunds applicable from 1 July 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II to the Treaty)

L 144, 30.6.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1367/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} juillet 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1367/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the rates of refunds applicable from 1 July 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II to the Treaty)

L 144, 30.6.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1368/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, relatif à la restitution à l'exportation de malt exporté au début de la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1368/71 of 29 June 1971 on the export refund for malt exported at the beginning of the 1971/72 marketing year)

L 144, 30.6.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1369/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, portant répartition des contingents quantitatifs communautaires à l'exportation pour certains déchets et cendres de métaux non ferreux (cuivre, plomb, aluminium) [Commission Regulation (EEC) 1369/71 of 29 June 1971 apportioning Community quantitative export quotas for certain scrap and ashes of non-ferrous metals (copper, lead and aluminium)]

L 144, 30.6.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1370/71 de la Commission, du 29 juin 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1370/71 of 29 June 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)

L 144, 30.6.1971

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71/209/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, autorisant la tacite reconduction de certains accords commerciaux conclus par des États membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 25 May 1971, authorizing the tacit renewal of certain commercial agreements between Member States and non-Member States)

L 122, 4.6.1971

71/210/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 mai 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 May 1971, authorizing the tacit renewal of cotton textile trade agreements between Member States and Japan)

L 122, 4.6.1971

71/214/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République turque relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 25 May 1971, concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey on the supply of non-durum wheat as food aid)

L 125, 9.6.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République turque (Information on the signing of an agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey on the supply of food aid)

71/215/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République tunisienne relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 25 May 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Tunisia on the supply of non-durum wheat as food aid)

L 125, 9.6.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République tunisienne (Information on the signing of the agreement between the European Economic Community and Tunisia on the supply of food aid)

71/216/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 mai 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume hachémite de Jordanie relatif à la fourniture de farine de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 25 May 1971, concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Jordan on the supply of non-durum wheat flour as emergency food aid)

L 125, 9.6.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume hachémite de Jordanie (Information on the signing of the agreement between the European Economic Community and Jordan on the supply of food aid)

71/227/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, concernant l'acceptation partielle de la recommandation du 9 juin 1970 du conseil de coopération douanière en vue d'amender la nomenclature pour la classification des marchandises dans les tarifs douaniers (Council Decision of 21 June 1971 on the partial acceptance of the Customs Co-operation Council's recommendation of 9 June 1970 that the nomenclature for the classification of merchandise in customs tariffs be amended)

L 137, 23.6.1971

71/231/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 7 juin 1971, relative à la définition de la notion de « produits originaires » et aux méthodes de coopération administrative pour l'application de la décision du 29 septembre 1970 relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté économique européenne (Council Decision of 7 June 1971 defining the concept of "originating products" and the methods of administrative co-operation for implementing the decision of 29 September 1970 on the association of overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community)

L 141, 27.6.1971

71/232/CECA :

Décision, du 21 juin 1971, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, réunis au sein du Conseil, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires concernant certains produits sidérurgiques originaires de pays en voie de développement (Decision of 21 June 1971 by the government representatives of the Member States in the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting in the Council, opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for tariff quotas for certain iron and steel products from developing countries)

L 142, 28.6.1971

71/233/CECA :

Décision, du 21 juin 1971, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, réunis au sein du Conseil, portant ouverture de préférences tarifaires pour certains produits sidérurgiques originaires de pays en voie de développement (Decision of 21 June 1971 by the government representatives of the Member States in the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting in the Council, on the opening of tariff preferences for certain iron and steel products from developing countries)

L 142, 28.6.1971

71/235/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux manipulations usuelles pouvant être effectuées dans les entrepôts douaniers et dans les zones franches (Council Directive of 21 June 1971 on the harmonization of rules and regulations for the usual handling operations in customs warehouses and free zones)

L 143, 29.6.1971

71/236/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, arrêtant un programme quinquennal de recherches et d'enseignement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique dans le domaine de la biologie et de la protection sanitaire (Council Decision of 21 June 1971 laying down a five-year research and educational programme by the European Atomic Energy Community in the fields of biology and health protection)

L 143, 29.6.1971

71/237/Euratom :

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C 60, 14.6.1971

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C 60, 14.6.1971

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C 58, 10.6.1971

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71/200/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 28 April 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-fifth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70)

L 121, 3.6.1971

71/201/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 avril 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 564/71 (Commission Decision of 28 April 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the fifth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 564/71)

L 121, 3.6.1971

71/202/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, autorisant les États membres à prendre des mesures de protection conservatoires à l'égard de l'importation de certains produits originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans un autre État membre (Commission Decision of 12 May 1971 authorizing the Member States to take interim protective measures vis-à-vis the import of certain products originating from non-member countries and their free circulation in another Member State)

L 121, 3.6.1971

71/203/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la dixième adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 393/71 (Commission Decision of 12 May 1971 on the fixing of the minimum price of white sugar for the tenth partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 393/71)

L 121, 3.6.1971

71/204/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 564/71 (Commission Decision of 12 May 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the seventh partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 564/71)

L 121, 3.6.1971

71/205/CEE :

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L 121, 3.6.1971

71/206/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 mai 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les parties, pièces détachées et accessoires de motocycles de la position 87.12 A du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 18 May 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment motorcycle parts, spare parts and accessories of CCT heading 87.12 A originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 121, 3.6.1971

71/207/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication

- permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 772/70 (Commission Decision of 19 May 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the twenty-eighth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 772/70) L 121, 3.6.1971
- 71/208/CEE :
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- 71/211/CEE :
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- 71/212/CEE :
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- 71/213/CEE :
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- 71/217/CEE :
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- 71/220/CEE :
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71/221/CEE :

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L 134, 20.6.1971

71/222/CEE :

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L 134, 20.6.1971

71/223/CEE :

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L 134, 20.6.1971

71/224/CEE :

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L 134, 20.6.1971

71/225/CEE :

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L 134, 20.6.1971

71/226/CEE :

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L 134, 20.6.1971

71/229/CEE :

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L 137, 20.6.1971

71/230/CEE :

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71/218/CEE :

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71/219/CEE :

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C 59, 11.6.1971

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