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# Contents

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| <i>Social policy and economic and monetary union</i> , by Mr Albert Coppé,<br>member of the Commission | 5    |
| PART ONE: FEATURES AND DOCUMENTS   |      |
| Chapter I: <i>Preliminary guidelines for a community social policy<br/>programme</i>                   | 13   |
| Chapter II: <i>Economic situation of the Community: the dangers of<br/>inflation</i>                   | 20   |
| Chapter III: <i>Generalized tariff preferences</i>   | 25   |
| Chapter IV: <i>The first meeting of the Standing Committee on<br/>employment</i>                       | 28   |
| PART TWO: COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN MARCH 1971   |      |
| Chapter I: <i>Functioning of the Common Market</i>   | 37   |
| — Free movement of goods   | 37   |
| — Competition policy   | 39   |
| — Taxation policy  | 43   |
| — Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply<br>services   | 44   |
| — Approximation of legislation and the creation of<br>community law by conventions                     | 45   |
| Chapter II: <i>Towards economic and monetary union</i>   | 47   |
| — Economic, monetary and financial policy  | 47   |
| — Regional policy  | 50   |
| — Social policy  | 51   |
| — Agricultural policy  | 59   |
| — Industrial development, technical and scientific policy  | 67   |

|  | Page       |
|--|------------|
| — Energy policy  | 73         |
| — Transport policy   | 75         |
| <b>Chapter III: <i>Enlargement and External Relations of the Community</i></b> | <b>79</b>  |
| — Enlargement of the Community   | 79         |
| — Relations with Mediterranean countries                                       | 85         |
| — Relations with Associated African States and Madagascar                      | 87         |
| — Relations with non-member countries  | 96         |
| — Commercial policy  | 98         |
| — Commodities and world agreements   | 100        |
| — The Community and the developing countries                                   | 101        |
| — Relations with international organizations                                   | 102        |
| — Diplomatic relations of the Communities                                      | 103        |
| <br>   |            |
| <b>Chapter IV: <i>Activities of the Institutions</i></b>                       | <b>104</b> |
| — European Parliament  | 104        |
| — Council  | 110        |
| — Commission   | 113        |
| — Court of Justice   | 116        |
| — Economic and Social Committee  | 120        |
| — ECSC Consultative Committee  | 125        |
| — European Investment Bank   | 126        |

### PART THREE: INFORMATION AND SOURCES

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Chapter I: <i>From day to day</i>                    | 133 |
| Chapter II: <i>Published in the Official Gazette</i> | 141 |
| Chapter III: <i>Publications of the Communities</i>  | 185 |
| Chapter IV: <i>Just published</i>                    | 196 |

## SOCIAL POLICY AND ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

*by Mr Albert COPPÉ,  
member of the Commission*

The "preliminary guidelines for a social policy programme in the Community", recently published by the Commission, are primarily intended to promote a broad debate which will make it possible to work out a coherent programme of action for the gradual achievement of a closely concerted social policy on which stress was laid at the Conference of Heads of State or Government held at The Hague in December 1969.

This general debate, in which the two sides of industry are to participate, must lead to the formation of the political will without which it will be impossible to move on to the fresh stage of social policy which is a necessary corollary of the decision to establish economic and monetary union. The formal resolution passed by the Council of Ministers on 9 February demands a conscious effort to achieve a coherent relationship between the economic and monetary side and the social side of the integration process. Failure to advance simultaneously on these complementary fronts might jeopardize the success of the process.

On the other hand, the importance of establishing economic and monetary union is brought out by the contribution it can make to the attainment of some of the major aims of society:

- (a) full and better employment, which will help to get the best out of individual and collective effort;
- (b) greater social justice, making for a fairer distribution of incomes and wealth, and the best possible protection of people in the various circumstances of their lives;
- (c) a better quality of life, with the effective protection it can offer for our physiological and psychological health and the fuller satisfaction of our needs in the social and cultural sphere.

## *Analysis of the situation*

It is apparent from even a summary analysis, based on statistics which are fragmentary and often hardly comparable, that spontaneous harmonization by straightforward economic integration has not solved the problems—any more than have freedom of movement for workers, studies, or confrontation of policies in the Council of Ministers and in panels of experts. Substantial disparities between regions, industries and groups of the population are still to be found in a Community where economic and social problems are fated to become more and more interdependent. In the long run, such a situation is not tolerable.

In some regions there are extensive pockets of unemployment and structural underemployment, which can be the cause of serious difficulties, while in other areas a shortage of labour, in particular skilled labour, suggests that there is likely to be further heavy recruitment of migrants from non-member countries. At present there are more than 2.5 million migrant workers from countries outside the Community and nearly one million wage-earners, who are nationals of one member country but who work in another. This means that in all there are 3.5 million migrant workers in the Community.

Major differences are also to be found between men and women in respect of the extent of their employment and the type of jobs they do. These differences lead in practice to very substantial inequality of pay even if they do not entail discrimination in the strictly legal sense. The Community survey on the work force carried out by spot check in 1968 showed that of the 70 million employed, 22 million, or 31.5 %, were women. The proportion of the women workers who were married was, in 1968, 55.6 % in Germany, 57.4 % in France, 52.1 % in Italy, 28.3 % in the Netherlands and 62.0 % in Belgium. The survey of the structure and distribution of wages of workers in industry, relating to October 1966, showed that the difference between the hourly earnings of women and men aged between 30 and 44 was, in the textile industry, 17 % in Italy, 18 % in France, 21 % in Germany, 26 % in Belgium and 30 % in the Netherlands. The figures for the electrical goods industry were 17 % in the Netherlands, 18 % in Italy, 24 % in France, 28 % in Germany and 29 % in Belgium

(in each case including all skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers).

The higher pace of economic change which we are already experiencing and will continue to experience in the next few years is having an uneven geographical impact in the Community.

Furthermore, some harmonization of social security arrangements has occurred spontaneously in all Member States, but the expenditure involved now accounts for about one fifth of national income, and there are many difficulties of a similar nature which pose difficult problems, especially at financial level.

Finally, industrial civilization has solved certain problems of the past but is creating new ones which are no less disquieting. The increasingly technical nature of work is fragmenting responsibilities, making it more difficult to get a clear view of the facts; this in turn leads to an increasingly serious crisis in our economic and social institutions as well as in the political ones. It is becoming harder and harder to manage a socio-economic system whose main components are entwined across industrial and national frontiers, while the instruments by which they should be regulated are confined to inadequate geographical limits. Public authorities and public opinion are more and more worried by pollution, but no way has yet been found to bring this problem under control. The increasing pace of social change, in particular the wholesale drift to the towns from certain areas which are predominantly agricultural, is disrupting ways of life and creating very intractable problems—notably in the field of housing and communal facilities, just when these are coming to be most necessary.

This veritable challenge to civilization can only be dismissed optimistically as growing pains if we do not remain passive and hope that all will turn out for the best. The Community institutions will have to assume greater responsibility in this field, since joint consideration of the problems and the sharing of experience can avert much waste and speed the day when the current anarchic developments are brought under control. Furthermore, purely national solutions are hampered or even stultified by the increasing interpenetration of economies and communities, since distortions of competition, the desire for quick profits, and the faulty

adaptation of institutions retard, if they do not completely thwart, decisions that are generally recognized as indispensable.

### *Objectives*

The Commission defines certain major social objectives towards which our immediate endeavours should be directed.

The first is full and better employment. This cannot be achieved without a real transparency of the facts, which is necessary if authoritative forecasts and suitable vocational guidance and training are to be provided. Use of an integrated network of computers would not only serve to improve the day-to-day operation of the labour market but would also provide a fallout of economic data—from the regional and industrial aspects among others—which could produce a qualitative change in the decision-making machinery and in the decisions themselves. Occupational mobility is becoming absolutely vital, and can only exist if guarantees are given to the workers and there is at least partial financial solidarity at Community level.

Special endeavours will have to be made to help young people, women, older workers and the handicapped—the total number of people in the Community who are disabled early in life is four to five million; in addition there are those who have been mentally or physically handicapped since birth (a total of some 12 million)—whose integration or reintegration into the normal economic process poses special problems. This is as much a social as an economic problem. The aim is to ensure that everybody has the fullest opportunity to develop.

The Commission pays special attention to migrant workers, seeking to avoid any social dumping and, here again, working for the personal development of those concerned and not just their immediate economic output. The Commission says that thought should be given to the political representation—at local level for instance—of migrant workers, and to the means by which they can be better integrated into their new environment.

As regards incomes and wealth, the main aims are to obtain objective information on all types of incomes, to promote a dialo-

gue with both sides of industry at Community level on the implications of compatible trends for the economic and social policy of the Community. This dialogue must not, of course, encroach on the autonomy of employers or of workers. Any concerted action should aim at the harmonization in an upward direction advocated by the Treaties.

For social security, the establishment of the social budget decided by the Council of Ministers should allow, first of all, a joint examination of the effectiveness of expenditure in relation to the ends pursued, a confrontation of problems and prospects and, finally a harmonization of social security in the light not only of the desire to use it as an instrument of progress but also of the conditions of competition, of the general balance of the situation, and of financial possibilities.

Industrial and environmental safety and health are of course problems which exercise all Member States. But every country and every entrepreneur is swayed predominantly by short-term considerations that have to do with competition, and so, unless Community rules are established, action to control pollution may be constantly held back or may even boomerang against those courageous enough to undertake it. A special effort should also be made with regard to housing, which leaves much to be desired.

### *Priorities*

On the basis of its limited regulatory powers and the financial resources it hopes to have at its disposal, the Commission proposes—in particular using the reformed Social Fund as a vehicle—a number of priority activities at Community level. In the main, these are concerned with the early achievement of a common labour market by creating the conditions for the genuine transparency of data which is essential for rational forecasting. The Commission suggests the absorption of underemployment and structural employment by a set of consistent, coordinated operations which would make it possible to take advantage of the cumulative impact of a concentration of resources (investments, vocational guidance and training, readaptation). It also suggests a joint effort in the campaign against pollution (Community rules),

extension of the social budget (medium-term social forecasts), greater efforts to improve the position of the working woman, and action to promote the integration of handicapped persons into active participation in the economy.

A high priority is accorded to cooperation by the two sides of industry both as an objective and as a means. The Commission considers, furthermore, that social progress will also have to stem from collective bargaining between management and labour. The autonomy of these two forces accepted in the six countries ought to be able to find expression at Community level—notably by the conclusion of outline collective bargaining agreements which would provide reference points for similar agreements in each country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mire' or similar, written in a cursive style.



**PART ONE**

**Features and documents**



## I. PRELIMINARY GUIDELINES FOR A COMMUNITY SOCIAL POLICY PROGRAMME

At the end of March 1971, after some months of study, the Commission published a document<sup>1</sup> on the prospects for Community social policy in the years ahead. The document does not take the form of firm proposals drawn up in due and proper form (as at one time had been the intention) but of texts to ponder and a basis for discussion both for the Community institutions directly concerned and the two sides of industry. This explains the title which the document finally received, stressing the idea of "preliminary guidelines" to lead on to the working-out of a social policy programme. This will be done gradually after broad discussions and will aim at achieving the close dovetailing of Member States' social policies, for which the final communiqué of the Hague Summit Conference recognized the need.

An important new factor has brought changes in the original thinking of those responsible for the document. As the Commission says in presenting its "general guidelines", "at a time when the Community is resolutely taking to the road to economic and monetary union, social policy is seen in a new light". There was a first phase when, broadly speaking, there was a general expectation that better living and working conditions for workers leading to the alignment of such conditions in an upward direction would come rather from the operation of the Common Market, which would favour the harmonization of social systems, than "from the procedures provided for in this Treaty and the approximation of legislative and administrative provisions", to quote the words of the EEC Treaty itself. Social policy was regarded more than anything else as an indispensable complement of the advance towards customs union and the achievement of the more or less spontaneous economic integration which was to follow upon it.

But, with the new prospects opened up by the decision taken by the Six to achieve by stages an economic and monetary union, the nature of the problem and its dimension are no longer the same. The necessity for coherence between the economic and social aspects of the integration process will be increasingly felt. Economic and monetary union is moreover taking on a new dimension as a result of the contribution it must make to achieving what may be called "society's great objectives", on the definition of which there is broad consensus in the Six (full and better employment, greater social justice and an improved quality of life).

The document which the Commission has published takes account of these concerns in analysing the present situation and how it can be expected to

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement 2/71, Annex to Bulletin 4-1971 and the editorial of this Bulletin.

develop, in reviewing the main social objectives to be attained and in plotting a social policy programme with an indication of priorities.

### *The present situation*

The Commission's analysis, though not exhaustive because of inadequacies of information and the difficulty of comparing statistics, at once makes clear that the mere operation of the Common Market has not sufficed, as was hoped by those who drew up the Treaty, to bring about the harmonization of social situations nor to align living and working conditions in an upward direction.

#### **Employment and vocational training**

In the last twelve years the proportion of those of working age in the total population has declined in every Community country, although a reversal of this trend is foreseeable in some of them. A consequence of this is that the rate of activity has declined everywhere, in spite of an increase of about 2 500 000 in the total of persons effectively employed (self-employed, family member working in the enterprise, and wage-earners).

Within this general framework, there have been very large-scale movements of labour from sector to sector; these include a reduction in numbers employed on the land and in declining industries and an increase—sometimes a large one—in those in expanding industries, and in the tertiary sector as a whole (particularly in public administrations). The scope of these changes has been further increased, where firms are concerned, by a continuous rise in the proportion of white-collar workers and executive staff and a declining proportion of workers.

On the other hand, the level of employment has remained very high on the whole and acute shortages of labour have occurred in some Community regions which have called in large numbers of migrant workers. An increasing proportion of these come from non-member countries, as the number of workers from Italy has by and large remained stationary.

The big overall number of job vacancies has not prevented the persistence of a certain amount of unemployment (2 500 000 in 1958 and 1 260 000 in 1970). The unemployment rate varies from region to region and is particularly high in the peripheral areas of the Community, especially the Mezzogiorno. Pockets of unemployment are also to be found in regions dependent on a single industry or in decline. There are also great diversities in the rate of activity of female labour and in the nature of the jobs women do.

## Incomes and assets

During the period 1958-1970 real incomes, both of wage-earners and of self-employed showed a notable increase—5 % per year on the average. However, a closer scrutiny of the way things have gone reveals that there are still many disparities in the share-out of incomes and other assets. All have not benefited equally from the rise in incomes. Some people are in “marginal” categories and there are regional disparities. Wage brackets have widened in various industries and there is *de facto* inequality between the wages of men and women with equal qualifications. On the other hand, the field of application of the social security systems has been broadened to cover new categories of people and there has been a notable rise in benefits both in quantity and quality. Expenditure under this head in every Community country now accounts for about one-fifth of national income, which is harmonization in an upward direction. However, the problem of financing social security is being felt with varying severity in all the countries.

## Working and living conditions

The reduction in the working week, the narrowing of differences of standing between operatives and white-collar workers, the fall in the number of accidents at work in the strict sense and cases of industrial diseases, and the campaign against certain types of pollution are incontestable improvements in working and living conditions in the Community. Nonetheless, the overall trend is still unsatisfactory. There are great differences in the working week (present and foreseeable) from country to country and from industry to industry, to which must be added the increasingly technical nature of work and the particularly alarming increase in the number of accidents in general (100 000 deaths and ten million cases of injury per year). The way industrial civilization is developing often prevents people from benefiting from what it achieves and the new freedom it should normally give them; for instance, pollution and nuisances are increasing so much and so fast that the conditions in which people live and even the biosphere itself are seriously endangered and threatened. The speed-up in social change, and in particular the massive flow of people in certain predominantly farming areas to the towns, are upsetting the way of life and creating problems which are very difficult to solve, particularly as regards housing and public facilities.

### *The main objectives*

This was the picture of the present situation—one which, incidentally, is constantly evolving—that the Commission had before it when, particularly on the basis of the data for the years 1950-1970, it defined what it calls “the main

objectives for Society". These objectives are set out in great detail in the Commission's programmes and may be summarized as follows:

- (a) Full and better employment, so that everyone has his right place in the working world and at the same time optimum use is made of available labour by adapting educational and training policies to the demands made by the accelerated technological changes taking place in the modern world and intensified domestic and foreign competition.
- (b) Greater social justice, to come from a fairer share-out of incomes and assets and from a guarantee of optimum protection in the vicissitudes of life;
- (c) Better quality of life, not only through an improvement in working conditions properly so called but also by effective protection of bodily and mental health against all kinds of "nuisances".

Only in so far as economic and monetary union makes an effective contribution to better living conditions and to the general well-being, will European integration be able to count on the whole-hearted support of people living in the Community.

### *Deciding on what has to be done first*

Since it is obvious, in view of the magnitude of the tasks, that the detailed objectives listed by the Commission in its "Preliminary Guidelines" cannot all be tackled simultaneously during the next few years, it was necessary to establish priorities which would constitute a Community social policy programme to be completed during the first stage of economic and monetary union.

In deciding what these priorities should be, the Commission started from the fact that social policy must make an effective contribution to the gradual attainment of economic and monetary union, which, in its turn, assumes its true meaning through its contribution to the realization of the main social objectives. Another yardstick for deciding on priorities follows from the fact that this programme, in order to get under way immediately, must use the limited normative and financial means available to the Commission under the Treaties. Finally, as the Commission observes, there will have to be continuous work to make people aware of what has to be done and to spur them on, so that a political will emerges to conquer the difficulties flowing from the frequently vague terms and the not very compulsive provisions of the Treaties in the social field.

Having got so far, the Commission in its "Preliminary Guidelines" picks out the points on which it feels it will have to bring its priority efforts to bear

and which will be the subject of the necessary steps it will take in due course. It lists seven "priority actions", the elements of a first "social policy programme".

### **1. Speedier completion of the common market in employment**

The common market in employment must be able to operate in a way similar to that of a well-organized internal market, so that the free movement of workers will be effective and Community priority guaranteed. To achieve this, steps will have to be taken:

- (a) to make the employment market and its trends more transparent;
- (b) to keep a close check on the implementation of the rules on free movement of workers and do everything possible to avoid or put an end to *de facto* discriminations;
- (c) to improve the induction of migrant workers and their families into their new setting and their new work, i.e. in practice to improve information to those concerned on what they need to know, on how they will be received and housed and their integration into their new social and cultural circumstances, and, finally, to introduce accelerated vocational training programmes.

### **2. Reabsorption of underemployment and structural unemployment**

Since, in general, unemployment in the Community is mainly a consequence of structural and regional factors, special attention will have to be paid to the regions forming critical pockets of unemployment and underemployment, of which the Mezzogiorno is the outstanding case.

If the maximum number of jobs is to be created, Community action here will have to be integrated and coordinated, in order to benefit from the cumulative effect of concentrating the available means: the European Investment Bank, the new Social Fund, the ECSC readaptation measures, the European Agriculture Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and reconversion and regional policy operations. One of the main planks will have to be a more thorough use of vocational training and readaptation programmes.

### **3. Improved safety and health conditions where people work and live**

The extent of this problem is such that the Community and Member States owe it to themselves to take really effective steps with the greatest possible energy. The Community will need to initiate measures for the

establishment of minimum common standards of industrial safety and health and of maximum limits to pollution in places of work. Rapid action is called for to combat noise, dust and toxic substances, and the campaign against occupational diseases must be intensified.

The struggle against pollution in general and for the protection of the environment is in any case not limited merely to industrial safety and health—or even public hygiene in the broad sense. Here again, the Community will have to take action in connection with pollution of industrial origin; if steps are not taken at Community level the anti-pollution campaign will be impeded by distortions of competition arising from uncoordinated action at national level.

Community action is also needed in connection with food additives (colorants and preservatives), pesticide residues, and safety standards for instruments and consumer durables. The Community is tackling these problems as part of its work to abolish technical obstacles to trade; this work will have to be speeded up.

#### **4. Improvement of the lot of women at work**

Terms of employment and pay for men and women show big *de facto* inequalities; this runs counter to the spirit of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty, which sets forth the principle of equal remuneration for equal work as between men and women. There is only one way of remedying this inequality—which is linked with women's situation in economic society—and that is by recourse to coordinated Community action. Failing such coordination, anything done in the purely national field to remedy this situation would also be frustrated by the distortions of competition arising from disparities between Member States. This particularly applies to revision of the frequently discriminatory classification of jobs termed "for men" or "for women", work done by women being less well paid because it is called "light". The Commission has started information exchanges and investigation on a large scale to find effective solutions to these problems and intends to broaden and deepen its action in this connection.

#### **5. Greater integration of handicapped persons into economic activities**

Most of what can be done towards achieving this objective is probably the business of the Member States themselves but the Commission, being conscious of the dimensions of the problem, considers it necessary to promote close cooperation between them in this field.



Where the solution to the problem of employing handicapped people calls for action in the sphere of vocational training the Community will play its part, particularly in the framework of the operations of the Social Fund. It will make a special point of pilot projects which will make it possible to avoid any duplication of costly experiments and to coordinate efforts to discover the right methods to be employed.

## 6. The social budget

Over and above the medium-term forecasts of revenue and expenditure of the social security systems, a "social budget"—the principle of which was decided on by the Council on 26 November 1970—will need to be established at Community level. This social budget should cover all expenditure of a social nature and its financing, so that, at a later stage, there will be "medium-term social forecasts" at Community level.

## 7. Collaboration between the two sides of industry

It must be possible, when implementing the various lines of action mentioned above, to count on the cooperation of all bodies with direct or indirect responsibilities for social matters. In particular, the Commission intends to extend its discussions and cooperation with the two sides of industry, following appropriate methods and avoiding all harmful dispersal of effort. Bargaining between the trade unions and employers on wages and working conditions should also make its contribution to the attainment of the objectives in the social field; the autonomy of management and labour is acknowledged in all the six countries and should be able to find expression at Community level in the conclusion of European collective agreements—or at least outline agreements—which would be guidelines for similar agreements in each country.

## II. ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE COMMUNITY: THE DANGERS OF INFLATION

*Statement by Mr Raymond BARRE, Vice-President of the Commission,  
to the European Parliament*

(10 March 1971)

The outstanding and most perturbing economic development within the Community in 1970 was the steep rise in prices.

### *Rising prices despite rather slower growth*

Consumer prices, in the national accounts definition, were up over the previous year's level by 5.5% in France, 5% in Luxembourg and Italy, and close on 4% in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. While the rise from 1969 showed a certain slowdown in France and a fairly marked one in the Netherlands, in the rest of the Community it was even steeper than before.

The forecasts for 1971 are not reassuring. Admittedly a number of exceptional factors working in the directing of higher prices are due to operate, some, like the introduction of VAT in Belgium, in particular countries, and some, such as the jump in oil prices, everywhere in the Community. But the underlying inflationary trends which have been in evidence in the Six since 1969 are still not under control.

However, the policies of "squeeze" which are being pursued in all the Community countries have at least served to moderate overall demand push.

The real growth in Community GNP in 1970 works out at 5.5%, while the industrial production index has gone up by 6.5%. Taken country by country, however, trends varied appreciably.

Thus, very satisfactory industrial growth rates were registered in the Netherlands (+10%) and in Belgium (+8%). In Germany the increase in industrial production was 6% for the whole year, but there was stagnation in the third and fourth quarters. In Italy the very middling performance achieved (+7%) was due to a slight downturn in activity in the third and fourth quarters. In France industrial growth slackened in the second and third quarters but picked up again after that, giving a rise for the year as a whole of 5.5%. In Luxembourg industrial production increased only marginally.

The combined Community industrial growth rate forecast for 1971 is lower than the 1970 figure (+4.2% from the one year to the other).

Germany is expected to have the smallest increase, +2.5%, and only one member country, France, to show a larger increase than in 1970. Community economic activity will thus be decidedly middling during the year; it may in fact sag somewhat as time goes on, though there is no indication of actual recession.

### *Rising production costs*

Against this short-term economic background, the rise in prices stems not so much from pressure of overall demand as from soaring production costs. In 1970 per capita industrial earnings went up by 19% in Italy, 16.5% in Germany, 12.5% in the Netherlands, 11% in Belgium and 10% in France, and this over and above the very substantial increases already recorded in the two previous years: per capita industrial earnings over the three years 1967-1970 rose in France by 39.4%, in Germany by 38.5%, in the Netherlands by 37.2%, in Italy by 35.7% and in Belgium by 26.1%. Obviously, such rises far outstrip the productivity gains in the respective countries.

This is the more perturbing in that it is coming to be felt that an upsurge in incomes could be absorbed by a "neck or nothing" attitude to growth and prices.

### *Inflation "accepted"*

Thus, it is more and more the case that inflation is being to some extent accepted, indeed up to a point actually endorsed. It is viewed as a lesser evil, inasmuch as it offers a discreet means of resolving certain social stresses or avoiding certain difficulties. It seems calculated to promote high growth rates. It appears somehow more acceptable because it is happening everywhere, and people even comfort themselves with the reflection that price rises in the United States and Switzerland are showing an all-time high.

This makes it an awkward business to uphold certain tenets that are put down to conformity with outworn doctrine, whereas in fact they are based on the lessons of experience.

The framing and implementation of economic policy are undoubtedly being subjected at the present time to special constraints arising out of the multifarious claims, social stresses and psychological uncertainties that are apparent in the majority of countries. It would be dangerous to blink the fact that this climate reflects the quest for more justice and for new-style social relationships in line with the development of present-day societies.

But no progress can be lastingly achieved if it is not based on a sound economic position. So the point must be made that no economy nowadays

can operate indefinitely with prices and wages running as high and mounting as fast as they have been doing in the last three years. Sooner or later "neck or nothing" leads to price and balance of payments disequilibria which require adjustment—an adjustment which is all the more painful and long-drawn-out the greater the extent to which, by reason of inflation, resources have been badly utilized, certain activities kept going by artificial means, the popular attitude to saving affected, and economic operators accustomed to nominal growth rates in incomes which cannot be regularly maintained. The fact that inflation is occurring all round is an additional cause for anxiety, since it means that the adjustment also has to be an all-round one. The comparatively long period of settled growth in the Community countries during the sixties seems to have somewhat effaced the memory of the trying times experienced in the fifties. But recent signs, such as the slackening in industrial production, the fall in enterprises' profitability, and the cuts in some items of capital expenditure, demand that we should pay heed and be on our guard.

### *Controlling inflationary trends*

As it indicated in its memorandum of December 1970 to the Council—also laid before the Parliament—the Commission considers that the policy in all the member countries must still be to contain the cost-price spiral if the competitive position of Community industries is not to be weakened and investment to decline to an extent which would eventually have grave effects on economic activity and employment. To revert too suddenly or too soon to a policy of expansion could only imperil still precarious equilibria, give fresh momentum to inflation, and restart the race between prices and wages.

The Commission is convinced, moreover, that an essential adjunct to the circumspection needed in public finance and credit policy must be close concertation between the two sides of industry on the one hand and the public authorities on the other, to allow the movement of the different classes of incomes to return to a rate compatible with medium-term advances in productivity. In all the Community countries the prospects of balanced growth now hinge in large measure on management and labour adopting a responsible attitude and voluntarily accepting certain disciplines calculated to ensure the orderly movement of prices and incomes. In Italy, in particular, economic growth is liable to proceed more sluggishly than it need do, given the amount of slack existing there, unless relations between the two sides of industry are brought into a more normal state. Similarly, in the Netherlands, industry will remain competitive and full employment be preserved only if, when the effects of the stabilization measures for the first half of 1971 cease to be operative, the two sides of industry act in a manner consonant with lasting stabilization of the economy.

For the Community as a whole, the 1970 and expected 1971 price trends are prejudicing the fulfilment of the guidelines adopted in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme. All the Community countries can be said to be already up at the top end of the price bracket (2.5—3%) which was supposed at the beginning of 1970 to be a reasonable calculation, assuming a gradual steadying-down of prices from then on. The aim must now be not to go beyond the top of the bracket, which will mean that the Member States must continue to make it one of their foremost concerns to get rid of the inflationary trends still present in their economies and to defend their currencies.

### *The American economy*

As regards the international position, the most important factor is still the economic trend in the United States.

1970 was a year of practically nil growth in the American economy; in fact the GNP actually showed a real decrease of 0.8% from the third to the fourth quarter owing to the strikes in the motor industry. The unemployment rate stood in December at over 6% of the working population; the headway made against inflation was disappointing, the price rise over the year amounting to 5.3%.

A certain upturn may be expected in 1971, though it is unlikely to be on the scale suggested by some hopeful forecasts, namely a 9% increase in GNP value in relation to 1970. We may more reasonably think in terms of a GNP growth of 7-8% in value and 3-4% in volume, some deceleration in the rise in prices, notably towards the end of the year, and persisting high unemployment.

Over and above the uncertainties of the internal economic situation there are the adverse balance of payments figures. The external deficit as indicated by the official settlements amounted in 1970 to 9 800 million dollars. The dollar balances held by the central banks of Western Europe, Canada and Japan increased substantially; the steep drop in interest rates in the United States and the Eurodollar market further encouraged the flow of capital to the European countries—estimated at nearly 2 000 million dollars in the last two months.

This is prejudicing or altogether frustrating the credit policy pursued in several Community countries. Moreover, it is unhealthy and dangerous for the balance of payments, inasmuch as hot money can be withdrawn from a country as quickly as it was placed there.

### *The Community and the US balance of payments deficit*

It would be well to remind the eminent American experts who advocate “playing it cool” with regard to the United States’ balance of payments

problem that the Community countries have good reason to feel sharp concern on this matter. It is surprising, too, that these same countries are constantly being exhorted to revalue their currencies when their imports from the United States went up by nearly one-quarter in 1970. In addition, the Council of Economic Advisors themselves have expressed the view that the cost price trend of late in the United States and abroad is favourable to American exports, whereas recent experience has shown that revaluation, even on a substantial scale, does nothing to stem the inflow of speculative capital if the true causes underlying it are not eliminated in their turn.

The American authorities recently reaffirmed that the United States is still determined to restore its external payments position, and expects its partners to show understanding and cooperation. These, for their part, do of course fully realize that some of the factors which have led to the external deficit cannot be disposed of overnight; they realize also that the adjustment process is subject to certain limits imposed by the employment situation and by various social stresses. And, after all, none of them wants to see a major dollar crisis, disrupting international trade and payments altogether.

But however understanding and cooperative other countries may be, in the final analysis the international position of the dollar can be lastingly assured only by the reappearance of a more satisfactory price trend in the United States and by confidence abroad in American economic and financial policy. Recent developments have shown, moreover, that it would be better—as the Director-General of the IMF suggested in Copenhagen—for the United States balance of payments deficit to be financed by the normal methods of international financing than by the open-ended accumulation of dollar balances in the central banks of other countries. And again, from certain discussions now in progress, it looks rather as though, if the system of special drawing rights is to be preserved and worked up, it will be necessary, in accordance with the whole idea with which the system was introduced, to lay down rules for the ordered expansion of the various elements now making up the international reserves—gold, SDRs and dollars. In this regard the Community countries are in the best position to make a major contribution, in concert with the United States, to the much-needed overhaul of the international monetary system and the smooth development of international monetary cooperation.

### III. GENERALIZED TARIFF PREFERENCES

At its session of 30 March 1971 the Council decided, on the basis of a memorandum from the Commission, that generalized tariff preferences for exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries would take effect on 1 July 1971.

A brief survey of the work so far accomplished on generalized tariff preferences will help to gain a better insight into the scope of this decision. The concept of preferences for manufactures from the developing countries was put forward as early as May 1963 at the meeting of GATT Ministers. It was at this meeting that the Ministers of both the Six and the States associated with the Community suggested that "one of the appropriate measures (to promote trade and development in the developing countries) which should be considered without delay, would be the granting of preferential treatment to exports of semi-manufactures and manufactures from the developing countries".

Subsequently, at the first UNCTAD conference in 1964, the principle of the grant of tariff preferences by industrialized countries to semi-manufactures and manufactures from the developing countries was raised by the great majority of UNCTAD member countries. At that time certain Western countries were against the idea of generalized preferences and advocated instead that trade concessions be made by advanced to developing countries on the basis of the most-favoured-nation principle.

Between the first and second conference, the Community made every effort to convince hesitant countries of the inevitability of generalized preferences, with the result that the principle was unanimously accepted at the second conference in New Delhi in 1968. The latter adopted Resolution 21 (II) on "the establishment of a mutually acceptable and generalized system of preferences, without reciprocity or discrimination, which would be beneficial to the developing countries".

As a result of the work since then carried out in this field within UNCTAD, an agreement was reached in October 1970 concerning the arrangements for establishing this system of generalized preferences. Agreement on this point constitutes one of UNCTAD's major contributions to the second United Nations Development Decade.<sup>1</sup> In December 1970 the agreement was ratified by the United Nations General Assembly. In accordance with the "agreed conclusions" of the Special Committee on Preferences and the commitments undertaken in the context of the Second Decade, all the preference-granting countries are resolved to "apply the preferential arrangements as early as possible in 1971".

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 12-1970, Part Two, sec. 104.

As far as the Community is concerned, work has since then been going on at an accelerated pace between the Member States and the Commission, so that the latter was able, on 17 March 1971, to submit a memorandum to the Council on the implementation of the Community's generalized preferences offer. In its memorandum, the Commission suggested that the Council should fix 1 July as target date for the entry into force of the Community's offer. It also asked the Council to decide on all the questions connected with the implementation of the offer and particularly on the list of beneficiary countries.

The Council's decision to put generalized tariff preferences into effect on 1 July 1971 applies both to the countries which are at present members of the "77" group in the UNCTAD and to the countries and territories dependent on non-member countries. As regards the other developing countries wishing to apply for preferences, the Council agreed to start consultations within the OECD with the other preference-granting countries and to examine this question again at a later date. Concurrently with these consultations the Commission will give due consideration to the problems involved and examine the procedures by which the case of the above-mentioned countries could be solved. In this way, once the outcome of the consultations is known, the Council will be in a position rapidly to reach a decision which, at all events, will have to be taken before 1 July 1972.

The Council's decision of 30 March 1971 was taken in the hope of facilitating the task of the other governments in their dealings with their own legislature and public opinion. The Community expresses the wish that all legislative procedures will be carried through successfully, so that it may be possible for the offers made by the other preference-granting countries, particularly by the United States, to come into force during 1971.

The EEC offer covers tariff preferences for both processed agricultural products and industrial manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries. Reductions in customs duties will be made to a given number of processed agricultural products appearing on a positive list. The Community's offer with regard to industrial manufactures and semi-manufactures is based on three vital principles between which a fundamental balance is maintained: freedom from customs duties, ceilings for preferential imports and the "covering" of all industrial manufactures and semi-manufactures without exception. It should also be noted that textiles, which the developing countries regard as a sector of major importance, have also been included in the Community's offer in accordance with appropriate procedures.

The implementing regulations concerning the application of the generalized preferences will be adopted by the Council on the basis of proposals which are to be submitted to it as soon as possible by the Commission. The European Parliament will be consulted as the Commission's formal proposals



reach the Council. Furthermore, all necessary consultations with the associated countries will be organized without delay.

The importance of the Council's decision deserves to be stressed. During the Council's session, Mr Dahrendorf, the Commission member with special responsibility for external relations, declared that this was the most important decision the Community had taken on commercial policy since the Kennedy Round. The implementation of the Community's offer, with all the prospects it opens up, can be regarded as the first step towards a more conscious Community policy with regard to the Third World as a whole. For it gives form and substance to a key part of this policy, which is now urgently required in view of the prospects of the economic and monetary union, the increased responsibilities that will fall to a Community in the process of enlargement, and the need to ensure the success of the Second Development Decade. Such a policy will help forward a fundamental aim of the Community, namely the systematic pursuit of a more harmonious distribution, better suited to modern requirements, of the world's riches.

The steps so far taken by the Community as regards generalized tariff preferences were well received by the developing countries. The latter set high hopes on the Community, and the liberal nature of its offer, as reflected in the arrangements made to implement it, did not fall short of their expectations. True, the implementation of this offer entails some real sacrifices for the Community but these will, after all, be bearable thanks to machinery devised, *inter alia*, to keep them within reasonable limits and marking the character of the Community's offer as a balanced whole.

It would be wrong to assume, however, that the granting of generalized preferences by the advanced countries solves all the problems connected with development. The success of the whole operation, especially as regards the least advanced of the recipient countries, depends on the efforts that are made and even intensified in other fields. A fact that must in particular be realized is that many of the developing countries would be unable to stimulate their industrialization and exports without parallel financial and technical aid from the advanced countries.

## IV. THE FIRST MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

The Standing Committee on Employment set up by a Council decision of 14 December 1970 held its first meeting on 18 March 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Joseph Fontanet, the French Minister for Labour, Employment and Population. Nearly 100 outstanding personalities were present at the official inaugural session, including Ministers (or State Secretaries) for Labour of the Member States of the Community, the President of the Commission and its member most closely concerned with social matters, as well as representatives of various organizations of management and labour. The meeting took the form of an inaugural session, followed by an exchange of views on the employment situation in the Community and the adoption of a programme of work.

### I

In his opening speech, Mr Joseph Fontanet expressed his pleasure at seeing the first meeting of the Committee on Employment taking place less than a year after the Luxembourg Conference on employment problems, and went on to congratulate his predecessors whose endeavours had overcome all obstacles, and also the Commission and all who had taken part in the Luxembourg Conference. He stressed two main points in his address.

First and foremost, the Standing Committee on Employment was being set up at an important time for the building of a new Europe. The social objectives set forth in the Treaty of Rome had been attained in the first stage and now a real turning point had been reached by the Community, which would be acquiring a new dimension thanks to one of the most important measures adopted as a result of the Hague Summit Conference; this was the decision of 8/9 February 1971 to lead the Community by stages to the creation of an economic and monetary union by a flexible and gradual procedure. Like the objectives set forth in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme 1971-1975, the creation of the union would imply that all measures taken on Community level in connection with employment, which was at one and the same time a component and a result of economic policy, would be interdependent. It was not possible to envisage any determinant action in this field without close consultation with the two sides of industry, and consequently the new Committee was called upon to play a leading part. Its importance could only grow in future, as community of interests led to more and more thorough integration of the economies of the six countries.

Moreover, at the very time when the Committee was being set up, the Council's decision of 27 July 1970 on the reform of the European Social Fund

and its formal adoption of the reform on 1 February 1971 had created a most valuable instrument in the service of a jointly conceived European social policy. As they could see, it would serve no purpose for the Community to fix objectives if at the same time the specific machinery needed for taking action were not established. The Council had therefore decided on fundamental changes in the object and means of action of the European Social Fund to enable it to find concrete solutions for certain imbalances in the employment situation. The reform of the Fund might therefore be seen as one aspect of what was being done in all fields to deepen the Community.

Mr Fontanet then went on to speak of the original features of the new Committee; these, he said, "are in line with the object of the institution, which is to enable representatives of governments and the Commission, on the one hand, and representatives of employers and labour, on the other, to be constantly on the spot to talk and discuss, to concert ideas and to consult together, and thus ease the way towards coordinating Member States' employment policies and bring them into line with the objectives the Community has in view". He added that the Committee's main task was to look at employment problems with these Community objectives always in view, and in the light of their interest and importance for the Community. This was manifestly clear in cases where the level of employment was affected by the implementation of a Community policy or by action taken at European level. It was the case also when the need arose to rectify certain employment situations so that Community policy or action could exert its full weight. The Committee was therefore not called upon to deal with joint policies as such, for these had to be decided on under procedures laid down by the Treaties. Its privileged and specific role was to examine, with all concerned, the repercussions which Community policies or Community measures, and the way they were decided on and carried out, could have on employment.

"In fact", the speaker went on, "the originality of the Committee will make itself clearly seen in the general powers given it by the Council decision itself to supervise employment matters, in the right of initiative accorded its members to put forward subjects for its agenda and in the consultations prior to meetings of the Council of Ministers which will give particular weight to what it says".

## II

When he rose to speak, the President of the Commission, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, said that he also regarded as significant the fact that this inaugural meeting, marking the beginning of the work of the Standing Committee on Employment, was following so closely on the beginning of the first stage of the plan for economic and monetary union. Concertation and consultation with the representatives of management and labour were one of the principles behind the plan. The Committee was consequently an organ

destined to play an important part in the achievement of an historic undertaking—that of transforming the Community from a customs union into a full economic and monetary union.

The Community had made manifest its political will to become a community of stability and development; full employment was therefore an essential landmark on the road towards its gradual deepening and strengthening. A Community of stability could not tolerate structural or regional anomalies nor the continual existence of underprivileged and underdeveloped regions. Mr Malfatti went on to say that full employment was an objective inseparable from the great options open to national policies, as was balanced development of industries and regions in the economies of member countries. It would therefore be unthinkable that, at a time when the Community territory was undergoing a process of positive economic and monetary integration, the objective of full employment should not be an integral part of the Community achievement. The Commission was convinced, and so was he personally, that economic and monetary union will acquire its true dimension through its contribution to the attainment of the great social objectives, with full employment at the top of the list. Concern and disquietude regarding social matters were ever present among the people of our countries, who had to look to the strengthening and deepening of the Community on the economic and monetary side to provide adequate and original answers to their worries.

Continuing, President Malfatti subjected the Commission's powers for attaining the social objectives in view to searching examination and asked how far it would be possible to go, even with the aid of the European Social Fund. One fact had to be faced: the powers possessed were limited and this slowed up the evolution of Community policy on employment. Although we all place the highest hopes in the new Social Fund, it must not be forgotten that other powers were necessary if the objectives set, including an effective policy for Community regional development, were to be achieved.

And they had to look still further ahead. During the 1970's, the Community would have to implement, side by side with its deepening in the economic and monetary field, an active employment policy and achieve the prime objective of the stage-by-stage plan for economic and monetary union, namely full employment. For this reason it would be necessary, in a subsequent phase of the plan (which could be the second stage), to supplement and change certain provisions of the Treaties where this was seen to be called for. As progress was made towards the attainment of the ultimate objectives of economic and monetary union, further Community powers would have to be created to deal with social matters, whenever such were seen to be necessary to replace or supplement what could be done by the powers of national administrations.

At the stage European integration had now reached, they had to realize that progress along the road to economic unification would not automatically bring corresponding progress on the social side, in particular as regarded

employment, unless they made basic choices, first and foremost, on the method which would ensure that all joint policies were conceived and put into effect with an eye to their impact on employment policy. The Commission, for its part, was ready to make these choices and in so doing exercise its power of initiative under the Treaty and enunciate clearly what the available options were. Certain decisions, it was true, called for special efforts and for courage, but in his opinion it was precisely the Community institutions which had to show such courage and to act in such a way that a clear political will was expressed. Lastly, the Commission believed that the Community framework, thanks to its original features, could and should become a forum for a new type of dialogue with the representatives of employers and labour.

The Commission's proposals on the programme and scope of the tasks to be accomplished were described in a statement by Mr Albert Coppé, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for social matters. In his statement, which had been distributed to the members of the Standing Committee, Mr Coppé recalled the passage in the Hague communiqué on the need for close dovetailing of social policies, set out the problems which the Commission considered should have priority and which it had listed in its "Preliminary Guidelines for a Community Social Policy Programme", published at the end of March.

After reaching agreement on the subjects to be dealt with, the speaker said they would also have to fix priorities for the work. Everything could not be done at the same time and, to put it briefly, the Standing Committee would have to decide on "priorities within priorities". If, therefore, they agreed to begin their work with the improvement of statistics and forecasting, particularly at regional level, priority would then be given to such improvement and, subsequently, to the development of forecasting. To put it more exactly, interest in employment forecasts was not equally acute in all sectors; and the choice of "sectors and branches" would have to be made in the light of the call for manpower from developing industries and the threats of redundancy in industries that were stagnating or experiencing difficulties.

Certain categories of persons, including women, young people, the physically handicapped, unskilled and seasonal labour, etc., posed particularly grave problems. Here also an order of priority for examining these cases would have to be decided on in accordance with the importance and urgency of the problems to be faced.

Once priorities had been laid down by the Standing Committee on Employment, the Commission would study the implementing details. To this end, it would obtain the cooperation of national government departments and of the representatives of management and labour.

Mr Coppé concluded that the Commission intended to help in finding a solution to the difficulties they would have to face. In this endeavour, the

Commission looks forward to the active cooperation of all the other members of the Standing Committee. This was indispensable, not only because of the Commission's limited resources but, above all, to bring forth the necessary political will.

### III

The Committee then went on to exchange views on the present employment situation in the Community on the basis of a statement by Mr Vinck, Director-General for Social Affairs in the Commission, describing the current state of the employment market in each member country and in the Community as a whole.

According to the data thus supplied to the Committee, the total number of people at work in the Community as a whole had slightly increased; the self-employed showed a further decline and wage-earners the same increase as in 1969, i.e. about 2%. This increase had taken place in industry and services. In agriculture, on the other hand, there had been a new decline in the number of wage-earners. Shortage of labour, in particular skilled labour, had been specially acute in heavily industrialized areas. Unemployment had fallen in every country except France, and the reduction had been fairly marked during the first half-year, but had more or less flattened out in the summer. The beginnings of a movement in the opposite direction, caused in some member countries less by seasonal influences than by the general business situation, had subsequently been felt.

Among the disquieting features, mention should be made of unemployment among young people in Italy, France and Belgium. This testified to the lack of adaptation of economic structures and training methods to the requirements of an economy in which technological progress was continually creating new opportunities but at the same time changing the criteria of knowledge and capacities needed. However, these young unemployed were not the only category of workers not enjoying the sunshine of general well-being, there were others, no less numerous, for instance handicapped people and older workers. It was the duty of our society to do everything possible to see to their readaptation and reintegration into the world of labour.

### IV

The Standing Committee on Employment then decided on its programme of work. It was agreed to take up at its next meeting a number of questions closely connected with the agenda items of the Council session on social affairs to be held in the first half of 1971. The questions were the following:

- (a) Work on employment statistics with a view to obtaining a better understanding of the employment situation and trend;

- (b) Guidelines for study at Community level of occupational training;
- (c) The reform of the European Social Fund and problems of the implementation of the Council decision of 1 February 1971;
- (d) If appropriate, the problem of migrant workers.

The Committee decided on a number of further subjects to appear on the agenda of subsequent meetings. In the main, these covered the consequences for employment of economic and technological change, regional anomalies, the relationship between employment policy and Community policies in other fields, female labour, and certain practices in the hiring of labour, etc. It is of course understood that the Standing Committee may look into other matters which, by reason of their urgency and topicality, justify inclusion on the agenda of its meetings.





PART TWO

**Community activities in March 1971**



# I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### *Common Customs Tariff*

#### Reductions and suspensions

1. On 30 March 1971 the Council, acting on a Commission proposal, decided on a temporary reduction to 3 % of the CCT autonomous duty<sup>1</sup> for fresh, chilled or frozen eels (sub-heading ex 03.01 A II a). This reduction, made in view of the fact that current production is insufficient to meet the demands of eel processing industries in the Community, will be valid from 1 April to 31 August 1971.

The Council also adopted a regulation on the total suspension from 1 April 1971 to 30 June 1972<sup>1</sup> of the CCT autonomous duties for certain species of oysters for the restocking of oyster parks (sub-heading ex 03.03 B I b).

### *Tariff quotas*

2. Following the agreement signed at Valetta on 5 December 1970 and in order to meet the Community's obligations towards Malta, the Council, following a Commission proposal, adopted several regulations on 1 March 1971<sup>2</sup>. These regulations dealt with the opening, apportioning and laying down of the procedure for administering several Community tariff quotas for certain semi-finished or finished textile products. These quotas were to apply from 1 April 1971 to 31 December 1971 for volumes calculated in proportion to the number of months of the quota period, thus, in each case, 9/12 of the annual volumes laid down in the agreement.

On 30 March 1971 the Council adopted a further regulation<sup>1</sup> on the opening, apportioning and laying down of the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for rosin, including "resinous pitch" (CCT sub-heading 38.08 A). This quota will amount to 19 777 tons, duty-free and has been definitively apportioned between the Member States. It will be valid until 31 December 1971.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 76, 31 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 61, 14 March 1971.

| Description of goods  | Volume<br>quota (t) | Duties<br>quota (%)     | Initial<br>apportion-<br>ment | Reserve |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
|   |                     |                         | (t)                           |         |
| Cotton yarn not put up for retail sale  | 564                 |                         | 450                           | 114     |
| Man-made fibres (discontinuous) and waste of man-made fibres (continuous or discontinuous), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning | 450                 | 30% of<br>CCT<br>duties | 300                           | 150     |
| Outer garments and other articles knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized   | 75                  |                         | 60                            | 15      |
| Men's and boys' outer garments  | 225                 |                         | 160                           | 65      |

### *Community transit*

3. On 26 March 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a recommendation on the opening of negotiations with Switzerland for an agreement on the application of the Community transit system to transport crossing Swiss territory. Together with the recommendation, the Commission submitted a draft Council decision on the matter. The Commission believes that an agreement to apply the Community system, established by the Council regulation of 18 March 1961<sup>1</sup>, to all transport between the Community and Switzerland, would greatly facilitate the movement of goods within the Community as well as trade between Switzerland and the Six.

On 22 March 1971<sup>2</sup> the Commission amended two regulations it had previously adopted to facilitate the use of modern methods which are being increasingly applied to make out Community transit declarations and documents.

### *Technical obstacles to trade*

4. On 1 March 1971<sup>3</sup> the Council adopted, under the general programme of eliminating technical obstacles to trade, a directive — the ninth concerning the motor vehicle sector — on the approximation of Member States' legislations on "rearview mirrors". A Community approval mark will be put on these mirrors to indicate their compliance, as spare parts, with manufacturing requirements. The way in which they are to be fixed on cars is laid down in

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 77, 29 March 1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 69, 23 March 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 68, 22 March 1971.

assembly instructions. Manufacturing requirements for rearview mirrors include provisions for the size of the reflection surface, shock resistance and flexibility of the attachment bracket. The assembly instructions deal with the number of mirrors required, their positioning, adjustment and field of vision. All cars will have to be equipped with an inside mirror and with an outside one, mounted on the left hand side of the vehicle. The obligation on manufacturers to equip and deliver new cars with an outside mirror, in addition to an inside one, is something new because the former had hitherto been optional. The eight directives adopted earlier for the motor vehicle sector concerned the following features or components: exhaust systems, noise level, air pollution, fuel tanks, rear protective equipment, registration plates, steering gear, doors and horns.

5. On 22 March 1970 the Council adopted an amendment to the directive on the approximation of laws and regulations on the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances.<sup>1</sup> The amendment postpones from 1 January 1971 to 1 January 1972 the final date on which Member States must take the necessary measures to comply with the basic directive of 27 June 1967.

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6. At its session of 24/25 March 1971 the Economic and Social Committee approved, without amendments, the Council proposal for a directive, worked out by the Commission, on "the harmonization of laws and regulations on the normal handling of goods in customs warehouses and in free zones". The Committee also issued a recommendation approving, subject to certain amendments, a proposal to amend a Council regulation on Community transit and a third recommendation, dealing with technical obstacles to trade, on "electric material that can be used in an explosive atmosphere".<sup>2</sup>

## COMPETITION POLICY

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

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

#### *Limitations on joint research and development agreements flowing from competition law*

7. In the course of a preliminary investigation of an individual case which was settled but not followed by a decision, the Commission has specified, in

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 74, 29 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See "Economic and Social Committee", secs. 162 to 164.

relation to its memorandum on cooperation between enterprises of 29 July 1968,<sup>1</sup> the limitations which Community competition law imposes on joint research and development agreements as regards exploitation of the results of such activities.

In November 1970 two important firms in two different Member States and occupying a very similar position in an economic sector with an oligopolistic structure, notified to the Commission an agreement to set up a joint subsidiary for certain research and development projects. The two firms believed that the agreement came within the field of application of the Commission's memorandum on cooperation between enterprises and was therefore compatible with Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.

In December 1970 the Commission, acting under Article 19(1) of Regulation No. 17, informed the two firms of its objections and pointed out that the pooling of their research activities as formulated in their notification would involve the restrictions of competition referred to in Article 85(1) of the Treaty and would not be eligible for exemption under Article 85(3). The Commission's criticism was directed against the planned method of exploiting the results of joint research. The aim of the joint research company, in which the two firms participated as equal partners in capital and management, was to assemble the results of the individual research efforts, which had hitherto failed to bear fruit, and to try to improve on them by applying the findings to certain products already being manufactured but capable of improvement. The joint company would also have to determine whether certain findings of this joint research would require application for a patent, and issue of production licences, or whether know-how agreements would be necessary. It was further stipulated that each partner would be entitled to a free non-exclusive ten-year licence for his own market. In addition, he would have the right to obtain from the joint research company a non-exclusive licence for his partner's market at a maximum fee of 2 % of the net selling price. The partners would furthermore have the right to obtain a non-exclusive licence for all other countries at a maximum rate of 2 %.

The Commission first of all criticized, in the light of Article 85, the unequal access for the partners, in their respective territories, to the results of joint research. The Commission wrote that it was to be expected that "payment of a licence fee would make each partner's penetration of the other's territory more difficult, especially if he had hitherto not supplied the kind of product in question to it, and would ultimately tend to reserve the respective national markets to each partner. The system would therefore constitute a restriction of competition between the two partners, and this restriction would be all the more significant because the new products elaborated would largely be used to replace traditional products." The Commission considered that

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 75, 29 July 1968 and Bulletin 9/10-1970, Ch. II, sec. 4.

this system could, moreover, not be regarded as "indispensable" within the meaning of Article 85(3), which specifies the conditions for exemption. The Commission continued that "it is by no means necessary in order to achieve the objectives of joint research that the partners, in addition to the natural advantage they enjoy on their own market by virtue of their important position, the special structure of this market, and the absence, hitherto, of the other party, should be granted a further, artificial advantage".

In order to make its position entirely clear to the parties concerned, the Commission indicated in its list of objections that certain effects inherent in the system set up under the agreement must already be regarded as incompatible with Article 85. Taking the—very likely—eventuality of each partner claiming a free licence for his own market, without necessarily applying for a paid licence for the other partner's market and, on the other hand, the case where only one of the partners made use of his right to obtain a licence for the other markets and would, consequently, be the only one able to exploit the results of joint research on certain markets, the Commission declared that "the question of intra-Community trade is extremely important for these products. From a formal point of view, parallel imports could be paralysed or made more difficult as a result of legal proceedings for infringement of patent rights or even the mere suggestion that such proceedings might be initiated. It should be made clear from the outset that, under the circumstances described, such use of patent rights within the Common Market would be incompatible with Article 85."

With reference to the decision rendered by the Court of Justice of the European Community on 29 February 1968 in the Parke Davis case, the Commission motivated its observations as follows: "In the case under discussion, a decision by the joint subsidiary to undertake legal proceedings for infringement of patent rights would necessarily be based on an agreement or a concerted practice by the two contracting parties. In fact, each decision taken by the board of directors of the joint subsidiary would require the approval of both partners in view of their equal participation in capital and management and thus make it necessary for them to consult each other. Even if this approval were given to a third, legally independent, party, it would still involve a concerted action between the two contracting parties, as such approval would have direct effects on their own position as competitors and not on the position of the joint research company, whose task is restricted to research activities.

"If the two partners decided to institute legal proceedings for infringement of patent rights in order to hamper parallel imports of their products within the Common Market, this action would be considered tantamount to an agreement or a concerted practice restricting competition in the Community. The two partners have concurring interests because one partner's agreement to undertake legal proceedings for infringement of patent rights in order

to protect the other obliges the latter to do the same in the reverse case. For this reason, and because the manufactured products in question are in all cases based on the same jointly developed and patented invention, an agreement or a concerted practice between the two partners as regards instituting legal proceedings on the basis of patent law to prevent parallel imports would have the effect of bringing these imports to an end in a manner contrary to the objectives of the Common Market. Such an obstacle to parallel imports would constitute one of the 'disguised restrictions on trade between Member States' within the meaning of Article 36 of the Treaty and expressly referred to by the Court of Justice in its decision of 29 February 1968" (and, still more recently, in its decision of 18 February 1971 in the Sirena case). Since such measures to fence off markets are not indispensable for the achievement of the objectives pursued under the joint research agreement, the Commission considered that the conditions for exemption as specified in Article 85(3) would, in the case under discussion, not be fulfilled either.

Should the results of the joint research consist of know-how rather than patents, the Commission added that the above considerations would still be valid if the two partners endeavoured to hamper intra-Community trade in products manufactured by them, not on the basis of patent rights but by claiming protection for their know-how.

Following the Commission's communication of its objections, the two partners informed it that they would suspend the application of the agreement and withdraw the notification.

### *State aids*

8. A draft law on improving the organization of the crafts and small industries sector in the province of Trent has been referred to the Commission by the autonomous region of Trentino-Alto Adige (Italy). The proposal includes a scheme of annual grants by public authorities to help meet expenditure by enterprises in this sector on programmes for expansion or restructuring, or improving equipment. In view of the very small amount of the aid thus granted and the very modest size of the enterprises involved, the Commission, on 16 March 1971, decided not to oppose the application of the arrangements envisaged.

9. Since 1968 the Belgian Government has been systematically granting credits to enterprises whose profitability is seriously impaired and which can therefore no longer count on support from public or private credit institutions under normal terms. Such aids have hitherto been granted under a convention concluded on 9 May 1968 between the Belgian State and the Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie which acts for the State in these matters.



In view of the likelihood that these operations are incompatible with the Common Market, the Commission has decided to apply the provisions of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty concerning the inquiry procedure in such cases. As it was not informed in time to present its views on the system of aids under discussion, the Commission has also decided to apply the provisions of Article 169 of the EEC Treaty concerning infringement by a Member State and to give the Belgian Government an opportunity to submit its comments.

## TAXATION POLICY

### *Harmonization of taxes*

#### Standing Committee of heads of revenue departments

10. The Standing Committee held its 21st meeting in Brussels on 3 March 1971. It began by discussing the consequences for future tax harmonization work of the resolution on the stage-by-stage establishment of economic and monetary union in the Community adopted on 9 February 1971 by the Council and the representatives of the Member Governments.

Particular stress was laid on the important role of tax harmonization in the set of measures to be taken during the first three-year stage. These measures concern the following matters:

- (i) Rules establishing a uniform basis of assessment for VAT;
- (ii) Harmonization of the field of application, basis of assessment, and method of levying the principal excise duties;
- (iii) Harmonization of certain kinds of taxes that could affect capital movements within the Community, especially of the tax system applicable to interests on fixed-yield securities and dividends;
- (iv) Further harmonization of the structure of company taxes;
- (v) Progressive extension of the tax exemptions granted to private individuals crossing intra-Community frontiers.

Before the end of this first stage the Council will also examine the Commission's studies and proposals on the approximation of VAT and excise rates.

The Committee members then exchanged information on tax reforms implemented or planned in their respective countries. In this connection, a detailed statement was submitted to the Committee on the guiding principles of a German draft law to ensure equality of treatment for persons with

interests abroad and to improve the competitive position of foreign investments (Aussensteuergesetz: law on the duties of taxpayers as regards international taxation law). The meeting finally discussed problems concerning methods of supervision, especially as regards direct taxation, in some Member States and the introduction of a procedure for mutual exchange of information, as well as the attitude which the Community should adopt towards tax evasion at international level.

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

### *Industry, trade and crafts*

#### **Itinerant trading**

11. At its plenary session of 24 and 25 March 1971, the Economic and Social Committee adopted two Opinions<sup>1</sup> on two proposals for directives on procedures to achieve freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities of hawkers and peddlers (ex group 612 ISIC). The Committee approved these proposals, subject to a few comments, mainly concerning the directive on the "abolition of restrictions".

The main problem engaging the Committee's attention concerns the choice of a commune on the host country's territory where itinerant traders should register. The liberalization of itinerant trading in France and Belgium had given rise to an important problem in the preparatory stages. For security reasons the law in these two Member States makes the practice of itinerant trading conditional on residence or registration in a commune in the territory. The abolition, pure and simple, of existing provisions in French and Belgian law would have made prevention of abuses in itinerant trading more difficult. A solution was found by including a preamble under which the Member State acting as a host country will have the right to demand, even in case of temporary residence, that the beneficiary choose a commune on its territory where he can be registered, this not being an obstacle to the practice of his occupation. This formality is required by certain national legislations but may later be amended once legal provisions on this subject are fully harmonized. The Economic and Social Committee have asked that the procedure for applying this provision be kept simple and clearly defined by each Member State.

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<sup>1</sup> "Economic and Social Committee", sec. 161.

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

### *Public supply contracts*

12. On 15 March 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive on the coordination of procedures for the award of public supply contracts. As early as 17 December 1969 the Commission had adopted a directive on the supply of goods to the State, local authorities, and other legal persons in public law.<sup>1</sup> This directive was based on Article 33(7) of the Treaty, which deals with measures of effect equivalent to quotas.

However, in this important sector—consumption by public bodies is constantly growing in relation to overall consumption—free trade could not be completely achieved by provisions which merely abolished restrictions on the free movement of goods between Member States. There exist obstacles to trade which do not constitute measures of equivalent effect, e.g. obstacles arising from the disparity between the laws on this matter in Member States and, especially, the discriminatory effects of the discretionary powers of public authorities which in practice are the main source of infringements of the principles of the Treaty.

Under the circumstances, it seemed necessary to supplement the Commission's action under Article 30 and following of the Treaty by applying other provisions (those of Article 100) and thus to propose to the Council that it adopt a directive ensuring the coordination of public procurement procedures. This directive would limit the discretionary powers of public authorities sufficiently to preclude any arbitrary action regarding the prequalification of tenderers and thus ensure that national public authorities shall take only economic considerations into account at this stage.

To this end, the following measures are planned:

- (a) Organization of publicity appropriate to the type of contracts and method of award, including:
  - (i) A system of publication, in the official gazette of the European Communities, of notices of the intention of public authorities to award contracts up to or above a certain price;
  - (ii) Detailed conditions of contract or a detailed description of the documents pertaining to each contract;
- (b) Abolition of any clause having a discriminatory effect as regards technical specifications pertaining to the service to be supplied;

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 13, 19 January 1970.

(c) Determination of objective criteria for participation ensuring that suppliers complying with these criteria really have access to contracts. The directive divides these criteria into two categories: those used by the authorities awarding the tender to assess the prequalification of tenderers and those used to evaluate the bid with a view to the award of contracts.

Such a system was moreover necessary because of the basic unity of the substance of public supply contract operations. The liberalization of public works contracts is itself centred on two proposals for directives. One of these bases the abolition of discriminations in documents and discriminatory practices on the provisions governing the liberalization of services;<sup>1</sup> the other, whose legal basis is Article 100,<sup>2</sup> deals with coordination of award procedures.

Finally, for the same reasons, the Commission believes that the advisory committee on public contracts which the Council intends to set up when the directive on the coordination of award systems for these contracts is adopted, should also be competent to deal with supply contracts. This committee, composed of experts from Member States, will work in cooperation with the Commission and help it to evaluate the effectiveness of measures adopted and their correct application. If necessary, it will advise the Commission on any amendments that appear necessary.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* 152, 11 September 1965.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 62, 12 April 1965.

## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

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

13. On 22 March the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, the resolution on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union within the Community, which they had agreed on 9 February.<sup>1</sup>

Acting on proposals from the Commission, the Council further adopted formally the three decisions which it had also agreed on 9 February. These are:

- (i) A decision on increased coordination of the short-term economic policies of the Member States of the European Economic Community;
- (ii) A decision on the strengthening of cooperation between the Central Banks of the Member States of the European Economic Community;
- (iii) A decision establishing a mechanism for medium-term financial aid.

#### *Survey of the economic situation in the Community*

14. In the past few months, the main features of the economy in the Community have been a still considerable expansion of overall demand in money terms, a slowdown in real growth, and a persistently strong upward thrust of wages and prices, says the Commission in its first Quarterly Survey for 1971 of the economic situation in the Community.

Seasonally adjusted, visible exports to non-member countries as a whole hardly rose any more at all in the fourth quarter of last year and at the beginning of 1971. The main reason for this was economic weakness in some major importing countries, particularly those belonging to EFTA, Spain, Japan and the state-trading countries. In part, however, it reflects a loss of competitive strength due to the sharp rise of costs in the Community.

Internal demand in the Community, by contrast, continued to advance fairly briskly. This applies most of all to private consumers' expenditure, which climbed at a faster pace in almost all member countries, mainly in response to the unusually steep increase in incomes, particularly wages. The propensity to invest of entrepreneurs, on the other hand, declined, as the

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 28 and L 73, 27 March 1971, and Bulletin 4-71, Part One, Ch. I and Part Two, sec. 10.

tendency for stocks to be run down continued at the turn of the year. Corporate spending on plant and machinery also slowed down, with Italy the only exception.

The growth of production slackened. From the third to the fourth quarter, industrial production in the Community as a whole went up by only 1%. At the beginning of 1971, however, the rise probably gathered some momentum again. Imports have continued to expand vigorously in recent months. As the number of persons in paid employment has been rising further, the strains on the Community's labour market have eased somewhat. In the past few months, unemployment has gone up slightly almost everywhere, and there has been more short-time working. In addition, the number of unfilled vacancies has fallen in most member countries.

Although the discrepancy between overall demand in money terms and supply of goods in real terms narrowed, the upward thrust of prices remained very vigorous, both at producer and at final consumer level. This was mainly because of the sharp rise in costs, which it was possible to pass on to prices as the economy's liquidity margin was still substantial and as private consumer demand was climbing rapidly. Widening interest rate differentials on the international market attracted massive flows of money and capital to the Community, where they created additional liquidity.

Economic growth is likely to continue in the months ahead. Although the rise in the Community's exports to non-member countries may remain very slow, internal demand will still give a vigorous boost to incomes, production and employment.

Private consumers' expenditure is likely to remain buoyant, even though income expansion will probably settle down to a calmer pace as the year goes on. Current investment plans suggest that corporate spending on plant, machinery and building will again go up in 1971; in most member countries, however, the increase is expected to be distinctly less fast than last year. The stockbuilding policy of firms, a dampening factor in the second half of 1970, may also become somewhat more expansionary again. Furthermore, it can be expected that public spending on building and construction will go up appreciably throughout the Community and that residential construction will revive in several member countries.

Supply from inside and outside the Community is likely to expand appreciably. Industrial production may well rise by 4 to 4½% in 1971, and the real gross Community product by some 4½%. Although the pressure of demand on supply can be expected to ease, prices are likely to remain under heavy strain, particularly since the rise in wage costs will probably still be rather sharp. To stabilize costs and prices therefore remains an urgent task for short-term economic policy if real incomes rises, job security and the maintenance of satisfactory economic growth are to be safeguarded in the longer run.

### *Monetary Committee*

15. The Committee held its 147th session on 3 March 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. It examined the economic and financial situation of the Netherlands and discussed in detail the new tasks assigned to it under the Council decisions of 9 February 1971.

### *Budget Policy Committee*

16. The Committee held its 36th session on 26 March 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Stammati, mainly to work out a common definition of budget surpluses and common criteria for their evaluation. The alternate members had prepared the session at their meetings of 25 February and 18 March 1971.

### *Medium-term Economic Policy Committee*

17. Following the adoption of the third medium-term economic policy programme by the Council and the representatives of the Member Governments, the Committee discussed its work programme for the next twelve months, and coordination of its work with the Council meetings to be held during the year as part of the studies on economic and monetary union.

#### **Working Party on external trade policy**

18. The Committee's Working Party on external trade policy has resumed study of the main problems of commercial policy in the Community, with a view to submitting a report to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee at the end of May.

#### **Working Party on incomes policy**

19. This Working Party has also resumed work with a view to submitting shortly the following documents to the Committee, which will decide on the further use to be made of them:

- (i) "Instruments and institutions involved in the formation, redistribution and use of incomes in the Community";
- (ii) "Social security policy";
- (iii) "The main problems of a policy on earned income other than wages and salaries (including price policy)".

## *Committee of Experts on Economic Trends*

20. The Committee met on 8 March for its quarterly survey of the economic situation of the Community and future prospects, which was adopted by the Commission on 23 March.<sup>1</sup>

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21. At its session of 24 and 25 March 1971, the Economic and Social Committee adopted an Opinion on the economic situation in the Community, stating in particular that in present circumstances the rise in obligatory charges on the national income should not outstrip the expected growth of GNP. The Committee noted with pleasure the conclusion of the agreement on economic and monetary union in the Community.<sup>2</sup>

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Financing of new activities*

22. In March the Commission took nine formal decisions concerning the grant, under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty, of loans for financing the creation of new industrial activities. These loans had earlier been endorsed by the Council.<sup>3</sup>

Loans were granted to two undertakings in Germany: the Feldmühle AG, Düsseldorf, to help extend the Norddeutsche Papierwerke GmbH paper factory in Hagen-Kabel — a further instalment of a maximum loan of DM 20 million — and the Wilhelm Schade plant in Plattenberg (DM 1 317 600).

In France four undertakings received loans from the Commission to implement their projects: Citroën, to help build a gear-box factory in Metz-Borny, Lorraine (further instalment of a total loan of FF 66.6 million); Chausson, to establish a car body manufacturing plant in Maubeuge (new instalment of a total loan of FF 17 million); Solvay and Co. in Sarralbe, to set up a high-density polyethylen plant (instalment of a loan of FF 22 million); Laminoirs à froid de Thionville (Thionville cold rolling mills): FF 6.5 million to help finance the expansion and regrouping of the production of coated and plated strip.

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 14.

<sup>2</sup> See "Economic and Social Committee", sec. 160.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal officiel* 119, 20 June 1967, C 22, 20 February 1970, C 66, 6 June 1970, C 139, 20 November 1970, C 142, 1 December 1970.



In the Netherlands the Commission granted the following loans: Fl 1.5 million to Cheswick en Wright-Europa — Roermond NV in Roermond, to help set up a plant for car exhaust systems; Fl 1.8 million to the Pioier-Laura NV to build a plant for metal, rubber and synthetic seals in Eigelshoven. Finally, the Commission granted an initial loan from the overall credits of Fl 40 million to be used for conversion aids to companies setting up in the Industrieschap Oostelijk Mijng gebied (IOM) at Heerlen.

The Commission also took five decisions in principle under the same Article of the ECSC Treaty, concerning the granting of loans to finance four industrial schemes in Germany and one in France.

Finally, and again on the same basis, it received two new loan applications concerning industrial conversion schemes: one in Germany and the other in France.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy programme*

23. The Commission has just published under this title a document whose purpose is progressively to define an action programme in this field, in the light of the discussions and ideas it will provoke.<sup>1</sup> The document in question includes an analysis of the situation and a definition of the main social objectives to be achieved, but also gives the Commission's position regarding priorities. Priority should be given to the following points: improved knowledge of the labour market, adaptation of the labour force to the needs of the economy, better living and working conditions, reduction of the existing inequalities in working conditions and pay as between men and women, establishment of a Community social budget and framing of outline collective agreements.

### *Employment*

#### First meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment

24. The Standing Committee on Employment, set up by the Council on 14 December 1970, held its first meeting in Brussels on 18 March 1971, with Mr Joseph Fontanet, French Minister of Labour, Employment and Population, in the chair, and with the participation of representatives of Governments, both

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement and editorial to Bulletin 4-71, and Part One, Ch. I of the present Bulletin.

sides of industry and the Commission. During this inaugural session,<sup>1</sup> the Committee fixed its work programme and the topics to be discussed at its next session.

### **Problems of women at work**

25. Meeting in Brussels on 5 March, representatives of the relevant national authorities exchanged views with Commission officials on a report on the employment of women. Proposals for amendments were formulated and others will shortly be supplied by the delegations, so that they may be taken into account in the preparation of the final document in which the Commission will set out the conclusions to be submitted to the Standing Committee on Employment and then to the Council. There had been a similar exchange of views on 21 January 1971 with representatives of employers' and workers' associations.<sup>2</sup>

### **Employment trends in the various branches of industry**

26. As part of the work to improve information on the employment situation in the various sectors of industry, a study has been carried out on the trend in the plastics processing industry. The draft report was examined on 16 March by representatives of both sides of industry, who then held an exchange of views on the conclusions to be drawn from this study.

### **Joint seminar for employment services staff**

27. In conjunction with the Belgian Ministry of Labour and the National Employment Agency, the Commission organized a joint seminar for staff from national employment services in Brussels from 17 to 19 March. This meeting is a part of the general exchange of information and experience under the plan for cooperation between the employment services of the Six and in the further training programme for staff specialized in the job-placement services. Particular attention was paid to the following points: utilization of data processing in placement services, equipment used, use and improvement of labour market statistics.

### *Vocational guidance and training*

28. Officials responsible for training in the agricultural sector held their second meeting in Brussels on 9 March to prepare for the seminar to be held

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

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 3-71, Part Two, sec. 12.

in Turin from 19 to 23 April on "modern adult training methods in the agricultural sector". In addition, on 22 and 23 March 1971, the Commission assembled in Luxembourg a group of 40 young farmers about to attend an in-service further training course in a Community country other than their own.

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

29. At its 116th session from 17 to 19 March, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers continued its examination of the amendments to the new draft of Regulation No. 4 revised, submitted after consulting the social security institutions in the different Member States. The formalities to be completed by an unemployed person wishing to go to another Member State to seek work — who, under the terms of Regulation No. 3 revised, would retain the right to benefits from the country of last employment for a maximum period of three months — were the subject of a debate which has not yet led to agreement. Besides this problem, the Administrative Committee will in particular have to examine the question of currency conversion during the various operations for calculating benefits, their payment and refunds between institutions in different Member States. The annexes to this revised draft implementing regulation also still have to be finally adopted.

### *Re-employment and readaptation*

#### **ECSC readaptation measures**

30. In March the Commission decided, by virtue of Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, to increase by a further FF 400 000 (72 017.71 u.a.) the credits opened for workers affected by the closures of four iron-ore mines in Lorraine. The French Government will contribute on a one-for-one basis towards the readaptation costs.

#### **European Social Fund**

31. The Commission submitted to the plenary meeting of the Committee of the European Social Fund on 2 and 3 March 1971 for its opinion (i) a draft proposal for an implementing regulation to the Council decision of 1 February 1971 concerning the reform of the Fund;<sup>1</sup> (ii) a proposal for a Council decision applying to the French overseas *départements* Treaty Articles 123 to 127,

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 28, 4 February 1971, and Bulletin 9/10-70, Part One, Ch. III.

concerning the European Social Fund; (iii) a draft for a new statute for the Fund Committee taking account of the new tasks vested in the Fund following the Council decision.

The proposal for an implementing regulation — submitted by the Commission to the Council on 29 March — represents the first batch of rules to implement the Council decision of 1 February 1971. It lays down the specific conditions for the Fund's action under Article 5 of this decision (intervention of the second type), defining the regions, branches of activity and groups of undertakings in which the relevant operations could be helped by the Fund and stipulating that, in this context, priority will be given to measures to eliminate unemployment and underemployment. The conditions for intervention under Article 4 of the decision (the first type of intervention) will be defined by specific decisions to be adopted by the Council on the basis of this Article.

The proposal also fixes the general procedure for the functioning of the Fund as regards these two types of intervention; it defines certain concepts such as "working population" and "authorities", the application procedure for aids, what applications shall contain and the role of the European Social Fund Committee. The proposal also states that the Council will later draw up a list of aids in which the Fund may cooperate and that the Commission, helped by the Committee of the Fund, will determine the amount of these, using scales calculated on the basis of the information provided by the Member States.

Most of the comments on this proposal during the discussions in the Fund Committee stressed the need to channel action of the second type more in the direction of removing structural unemployment, referred to the advisability of hearing both sides of industry at national level before submitting requests for assistance to the Commission, and drew attention to the need to give more weight to the opinions of the Committee, which is entrusted under the Treaty with the task of helping the Commission to administer the Fund. Following this consultation, and bearing in mind where possible the Committee's comments, the Commission drew up the definitive text of the documents in question and then submitted them to the Council.

### *Social security and social activities*

#### **Social budget**

32. A meeting of government experts was held in Brussels on 8 March, following the Council decision of 26 November 1970 — part of the implementation of Article 118 — on the establishment of a European social budget. The first point is to ascertain the state of medium-term forecasts of social

expenditure and their financing in Member States, and then, on this basis, to pinpoint gaps or overlapping in the work undertaken. The information collected will be forwarded to the Council with a view to preparing a work programme for drawing up a European social budget.

### Financial problems

33. On 9 March there was a meeting of a panel of independent experts instructed to study the "financial problems of social security" (1971-1975). The panel has just finished its forecasts of social security expenditure and income in the Member States for the period 1971-1975, on the assumption that legislation will remain unchanged and on the basis of a growth rate in prices and salaries in line with the information available to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee. As a part of the synoptic report in hand, the panel has decided to compare the periods 1965-1970 and 1971-1975, so as to check whether or not the trends detected are continuing during the current five-year period.

### Housing

34. On 22 October 1969 the Commission decided to launch the seventh (1970-1974) programme of financial assistance for ECSC workers' housing. An overall credit of 10 million u.a. provided by the special reserve of the 1971/1972 budgets had been set aside for the first part of the period in question. A further decision will be taken towards the end of 1971 in respect of the second instalment (1973-1974).

The Commission has decided that the credits from the first instalment will be allocated as follows: 8.4 million u.a. for the normal new housing construction programme, and 1.6 million u.a. for the experimental programme on modernizing existing housing, broken down as follows between the six Community countries:

| Countries   | Normal programme | Experimental programme |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Germany     | 13 000 000 DM    | 1 464 000 DM           |
| Belgium     | 28 750 000 Bfrs. | 10 000 000 Bfrs.       |
| France      | 13 000 000 FF    | 2 221 600 FF           |
| Italy       | 850 000 000 Lit. | 125 000 000 Lit.       |
| Luxembourg  | 10 000 000 Lfrs. | 8 000 000 Lfrs.        |
| Netherlands | 2 000 000 Fl.    | 724 000 Fl.            |

The Commission will shortly examine the possibility of releasing additional credits for the 1971/1972 programme.

35. In March 1971 the Commission endorsed the financing, from ECSC funds of schemes for the building of 1 246 dwellings for miners and steelworkers in the following countries: Luxembourg (14 dwellings — Lfrs. 6 586 000), Netherlands (32 dwellings — Fl. 208 000) and Germany (1 200 dwellings — DM 3 660 000).

36. On 15 March an information meeting was held in Brussels on the aims and various aspects of the experimental ECSC programme for modernizing existing housing. This meeting was attended by representatives of the authorities ordering the experimental schemes in the six Community countries, and by members of the programme's international panel of experts. The main aim of the meeting was to create, from the outset, similar conditions for the preparation and execution of the programme and to guarantee cooperation between participants at Community level. Statements were made on the political, technical, economic, architectural and social aspects of the experimental programme.

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

37. On 11 March in Luxembourg the Commission convoked experts, representing employers and workers in the glass, petrochemical and man-made fibres industries, to examine the final plans for a survey on the problems of working hours in continuous shift working plants in these branches of industry. It was decided to carry out this survey in certain firms selected according to size (small, medium and large) and degree of modernization. The survey will cover the following points: legal basis, hours worked—in particular Sunday work—harmonizing of continuous shift working. Statistical annexes will show the amount of shift working in these branches of industry.

38. On 4 March a working party from the Joint Committee on Harmonizing Working Conditions in the Steel Industry met to discuss the problems of employing partially handicapped workers in the steel industry; its conclusions will be submitted to the Joint Committee.

### *Health Protection*

#### **Readaptation and placement of handicapped persons**

39. The Commission is preparing a seminar on the professional readaptation and placement of handicapped persons, which will take place from 24 to

26 May. The papers at present being prepared with the help of experts from the Six will deal with the medical and professional aspects of preparing handicapped persons for work and with placing them in normal or specially-adapted jobs. Special importance will be accorded to the viewpoints of workers, employers and handicapped persons themselves as regards this problem and the solutions applied to it at national level. A meeting of experts from the coal and steel industries and national administrations pointed out that adaptation efforts should aim at making work ergonomically suitable for the handicapped. An assessment was made of ergonomic improvements in this field and of their social scope during a meeting in IJmuiden and Amsterdam.

### **Dust control in mines**

40. On 23 March a meeting of the Joint Committee of Government Experts on Dust Control in Mines was held in Luxembourg. The Committee expressed a favourable opinion on the three proposals submitted to it: the preparation of a third programme on "health in mines", which will cover a period of five years starting in 1972; the preparation of a coordinated research programme on "combustion in galleries and fires in mines"; and further research into the means of reducing emissions of nitrous vapours in iron-ore mines.

Over the last few years the shrinkage stopping technique has been developed in the Centre-Midi coalfield for working thick seams. In December 1970 the ECSC allocated research credits for dust abatement in workings of this kind. The first results obtained in this field were described in statements on 18 and 19 March to the Committee of Government Experts on Dust Control in Mines. A visit to the underground workings at Darcy de Montceau-les-Mines (Saône et Loire) enabled those concerned to get an idea of the technical possibilities offered by the shrinkage stopping method, to envisage research aims for the future and to consider the resources that would be needed. This research is to last three years.

### **Accident prevention and foreign workers**

41. Following the decisions taken during the meeting of heads of national safety institutions on 10 February, the working party on the safety of migrant workers held its first meeting on 16 and 17 March in Luxembourg. Reports on national measures to prevent accidents to foreign workers showed that in almost every country statistical information was inadequate. The group made a preliminary review of possible future Community measures and will adopt a work programme in June.

## Mines safety and health

42. The Mines Safety and Health Commission and its Select Committee met in Luxembourg on 25 and 26 March, with Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, in the chair. Mr Coppé succeeds Mr Levi Sandri in these functions, which he had already exercised until 1967. It was decided to set up three new working parties on ventilation and firedamp control, mechanization, and roof control, and their terms of reference were outlined. They are to guide the future work of the Mines Safety and Health Commission, bearing in mind the lessons learnt from accident statistics, the latest group accidents and the need to concentrate and mechanize work. The "health" group's studies are to be extended to include the medical aspects of this problem, with special reference to permissible dust levels and to environmental factors in underground workings.

The Working Party on joint accident statistics has completed its studies, which involved reviewing the way in which explanations of the causes of accidents are interpreted by different countries in their joint statistics. The work of drawing up more detailed and extensive statistical tables on accidents occurring in underground workings (coalmines) has also been completed.

## Radiation protection standards

43. The latest meeting of the panel of experts on basic standards, from 3 to 5 March in Brussels, examined the results of several studies carried out as a part of the work on the general revision of Euratom radiation protection standards. The panel also examined the work of the sub-groups drawing up new annexes to these standards. The revision is going ahead well and a further meeting is planned for July.

## *Paul Finet Foundation*

44. The Board of Governors of the Paul Finet Foundation met for the eleventh time in Luxembourg on 16 March, under the chairmanship of the Director-General for Social Affairs, deputizing for Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, and chairman of the Board. At this meeting 311 files were examined and financial assistance to the amount of Bfrs. 1 877 486 was granted to 242 candidates. This brings the total of grants awarded to 1 500 (for an aggregate of Bfrs. 11 439 225) in the six years since the establishment of the Foundation. These grants have enabled 189 of the present 1 215 Paul Finet scholarship holders to complete their professional, secondary or university studies successfully.



## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### *New guidelines for the common agricultural policy*

45. At its session of 22 to 25 March 1971, the Council endorsed a resolution on new guidelines for the common agricultural policy. This provides for price policy measures for agricultural produce for the 1971/72 crop year, and common measures as regards structures.<sup>1</sup>

### *Common organization of markets*

#### Cereals

46. On 31 March 1971 the Commission adopted a regulation<sup>2</sup> amending the procedure for fixing the cif prices and levies for cereals, wheat or rye flour, oats and meal, to allow for the absence of offer or forward delivery prices, or for the impossibility of taking them into consideration.

#### Beef and veal

47. On 30 March 1971 the Council adopted an important regulation<sup>2</sup> following the agreement it had reached on the new guidelines for the common agricultural policy. This regulation—applicable from 5 April 1971—fixes the guide price for calves and mature cattle for the 1971/72 marketing year and for mature cattle for the 1972/73 marketing year.

*(in u.a./100 kg live weight)*

|               | 1971/72 marketing year | 1972/73 marketing year |
|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Calves        | 94.25                  |                        |
| Mature cattle | 72.00                  | 75.00                  |

The Council also decided on 30 March to extend for a further three years the agreements on livestock for the food processing industry, concluded by the Community with Austria and Denmark.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 4-71, Part One, Ch. IV.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 77, 1 April 1971.

The Commission regulation of 31 March 1971<sup>1</sup> amends the list of representative markets for calves and mature cattle and updates the coefficients giving the relative size of the cattle population in each Member State in line with the qualities adopted. This regulation also annuls the rules governing certain outdated provisions of the Protocol on the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg annexed to the EEC Treaty. These provisions temporarily maintained quantitative restrictions on imports to Luxembourg.

On the same day the Commission adopted a regulation<sup>2</sup> raising from 80% to 90% the rate of suspension of the levy applicable to imports of frozen beef and veal for processing.

### **Pigmeat**

48. On 2 March 1971 the Commission agreed a regulation on the special conditions for granting aid for private storage in the pigmeat sector<sup>3</sup>. This regulation specifies the technical and financial conditions for granting these aids, and varying storage periods designed to facilitate the participation of the different economic sectors in these measures. It also fixes minimum storage quantities with a view to relieving congestion of the market, particularly by purchases of large quantities of pigmeat, and avoiding the financing of ordinary private storage.

### **Milk and milk products**

49. Following its agreement on the resolution on the new guidelines for the common agricultural policy<sup>4</sup> the Council, on 30 March 1971, adopted five regulations of particular importance for the milk and milk products sector,<sup>5</sup> which came into force on 1 April 1971 for the whole of the 1971/72 milk year. The first regulation adjusts the amounts of the free-at-frontier values for cheeses such as Emmental, Gruyère, Sbrinz, Bergkäse and Appensell, other than grated or powdered, in line with the new intervention and target prices adopted by the Council on 30 March 1971<sup>5</sup> in the dairy sector.

The second fixes the following prices for the 1971/72 milk year beginning on 1 April:

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 77, 1 April 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 76, 31 March 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 51, 3 March 1971.

<sup>4</sup> See Bulletin 4-71, Part One, Ch. IV.

<sup>5</sup> *Journal officiel* L 77, 1 April 1971.

(in u.a./100 kg)

|   | Target price | Intervention price |
|---|--------------|--------------------|
| Milk  | 10.90        |                    |
| Butter  |              | 178.00             |
| Skim milk powder  |              | 47.00              |
| Grana padano cheese<br>— 30 to 60 days                                      |              | 132.05             |
| — lots with an average maturity of six months                               |              | 156.60             |
| Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese<br>— lots with an average maturity of six months |              | 171.00             |

The third regulation lays down the threshold prices for pilot products in the milk products sector in line with the new target price for milk, and bearing in mind different factors, such as the relationship it is hoped will be established between the value of fats and that of skim milk and the uniform costs and yield for each of the products in question, etc. These pilot products were defined by a Council regulation in June 1968, which has since been amended.

The fourth regulation fixes the aids for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feed. The aids are necessary because certain cheaper nitrogenous products can be substituted for these two milk products and thus reduce their use for this purpose. The aids amount to 1.65 u.a./100 kg for skim milk and 13.00 u.a./100 kg in the case of skim milk powder.

The fifth regulation amends the conditions for granting the aids referred to in the preceding one, so that the aid will be recovered when the products in question are exported to non-member countries and authorization to grant this aid in a Member State, when the products in question are denatured or used in another Member State, will only be possible until 30 June 1971.

By a regulation of 8 March 1971 the Council drew up the general rules governing the granting of aid for private storage of certain long-keeping cheeses<sup>1</sup> concerning which the Community has made undertakings in GATT, or which are manufactured from goat's milk and whose ripening time is at least six months. It may be decided to grant aid if price trends and stocks of this cheese point to a severe disruption of the market which could be removed or reduced by seasonal storage.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 58, 11 March 1971.

On 19 March 1971 the Commission adopted two regulations:<sup>1</sup> one reducing the periods for which milk products may be subject to the customs system of payment of refunds in advance, and the second amending an earlier regulation on the duration of validity of export certificates in the milk and milk products sector (especially affecting certain products not exported in small packings as a part of traditional trade).

Under the terms of a text of 23 March 1971, the Commission has limited to a few special cases the application of two regulations of 1969 concerning the sale at reduced price of butter from public stocks to certain categories of consumers.<sup>2</sup> On the same day the Commission also changed the amount of aid for the private storage of butter and milk cream.<sup>2</sup>

### Oils and fats

50. On 29 March 1971<sup>3</sup> the Commission adopted a regulation on certain implementing procedures for export refunds for oilseeds. This regulation covers the method of calculating the refund, the adoption throughout the Community of a single method for determining impurities and humidity content, the exclusion from the refund of denatured colza and rapeseed, and the submission before payment of the export refund of proof that the product has reached the destination for which a certificate had been issued.

### Fruit and vegetables

51. A list of representative producer markets for cauliflowers, tomatoes, sweet oranges, mandarins, lemons, dessert grapes, apples (other than cider), pears (other than perry) and peaches (not including nectarines and freestone) has been drawn up by the Commission in a regulation of 23 March 1971,<sup>2</sup> applicable from 1 May 1971 for cauliflowers and from 1 June 1971 in the case of the other products.

The markets selected are those in Member States on which a large part of national output of these products is marketed throughout the crop year or during one of the periods into which it can be sub-divided.

The basic prices for the products mentioned are fixed on the basis of the arithmetic mean of prices on these markets.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 67, 20 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 70, 24 March 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 75, 30 March 1971.

By a regulation of 29 March 1971<sup>1</sup> the Commission noted that the cauliflower market would be in a serious crisis situation after 30 March 1971.

## Wine

52. In order to take account of special situations or designations, the Council, in a regulation of 22 March 1971,<sup>2</sup> introduced certain amendments to the general rules for classifying different varieties of vine contained in the regulation of July 1970.

As regards requests for stocking contracts for table wine, the Council adopted, by a regulation of 24 March 1971,<sup>3</sup> an amendment concerning the beginning of the period of validity of such contracts.

Under the Commission regulation of 31 March 1971<sup>8</sup> only one kind of aid is available for private stocking of the R II type of table wine after 3 March 1971.

A Commission regulation of the same date extended from 31 March 1971 to 31 May 1971 the transitional systems relating to imports of wine from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.<sup>8</sup>

## Fisheries

53. On 15 March 1971 the Council adopted a regulation<sup>4</sup> authorizing the marketing for human consumption in Belgium of small shrimps of the Crangon species landed in Belgian ports. The exception to the general rule forbidding the marketing of shrimps of this size was decided upon following a request from the Belgian Government motivated by the heavy demand for this product on the Belgian market. The measure will apply until 31 December 1971.

In respect of the recognition of producers' organizations in the fisheries sector, the Council decided, by a regulation of 17 March 1971,<sup>5</sup> to defer the application of an earlier regulation on this question. It believed that a transitional period, expiring on 31 January 1972, was necessary to provide for a smooth changeover in the Member States from the existing system to the Community system, particularly as regards the provisions governing the right of withdrawal available to members of producers' groupings or organizations.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 75, 30 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 71, 25 March 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 77, 1 April 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 63, 16 March 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 65, 18 March 1971.

On 18 March 1971 the Council adopted a regulation<sup>1</sup> authorizing the Netherlands to apply, from the date of its entry into force until 31 May 1971, the national price support laws and regulations in the fisheries sector, applicable on 31 January 1971. The reason for this exceptional measure is that an important role is reserved for producers' organizations and that, at the present time, in the absence of specific implementing provisions, the latter cannot be called upon to act in line with the principles defined in the regulation on the common organization of the market in the sector in question.<sup>2</sup>

In a regulation of 31 March 1971,<sup>3</sup> the Commission defined the conditions, terms of contract and machinery for granting aid for the private stocking of certain products mentioned in Annex II of the Council regulation on the common organization of markets in the fisheries sector. At the same time it also specified the facilities for disposing of products withdrawn from the market,<sup>3</sup> and went on to fix the procedures for determining the financial compensation to be paid to producers' organizations when fisheries products withdrawn and not used later for human consumption are subsequently marketed.

### Flax and hemp

54. The Council regulation of 22 March 1971<sup>4</sup> contains the implementing provisions fixing the general rules for granting aid for flax and hemp starting from the 1971/72 marketing year. It specifies that aid is granted only to producers in respect of flax mainly intended for the production of linseed and hemp. Where flax mainly intended for making fibres is concerned, half the aid is paid to the producer and the other half to the initial purchaser. The sharing of aid between producer and initial purchaser of textile flax is due to the fact that very close ties exist between them which often involve the signing of contracts covering the sharing of harvest and marketing risks. The amount of aid is calculated on the basis of the area sown and harvested. It is also stipulated that Member States will provide aid only for flax and hemp harvested inside their borders.

At the same time and with the same purpose in mind, the Council adopted a further regulation<sup>4</sup> establishing outline terms for contracts concerning the sale of flax and hemp straw. Certain provisions of this regulation take into account the existence in some regions of inter-trade agreements providing, amongst other things, for standard supply contracts. It is stipulated that such agreements may cover only standard contracts in accordance with the provisions adopted and may not include any discrimination relating to the nationality or place of establishment of the contracting parties.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 66, 19 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 236, 27 October 1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 77, 1 April 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 72, 26 March 1971.

## *European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund*

55. On 10 March 1971 the Commission adopted 148 decisions, representing a total amount of 52 356 670 u.a., as a part of the first instalment of the EAGGF Guidance Section financial assistance for 1970.<sup>1</sup> The credits available for financing individual schemes in 1970 amount to 160 million u.a., out of the 285 million earmarked for total Guidance Section expenditure. It is planned to distribute the balance for individual schemes in two further instalments in June-July 1971 and during the last quarter. The breakdown between Member States is as follows:

| Member State | Number of schemes | Assistance granted |       |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
|              |                   | u.a.               | %     |
| Germany      | 35                | 14 768 188         | 28.2  |
| France       | 34                | 11 414 886         | 21.8  |
| Italy        | 37                | 17 493 093         | 33.4  |
| Netherlands  | 11                | 4 247 786          | 8.1   |
| Belgium      | 30                | 4 161 002          | 8.0   |
| Luxembourg   | 1                 | 271 715            | 0.5   |
| Community    | 148               | 52 356 670         | 100.0 |

Eighty-one of these schemes, which concern improvements to production structures, share 26 761 656 u.a., or 51.1% of the total granted. Although Community aid is provided for land betterment and drainage, the lion's share is earmarked for road-building and maintenance and improvements to vineyards in Italy. Sixty-two schemes to improve marketing structures received 22 152 609 u.a., or 42.3% of the total. Almost half of this sum went to the milk products sector, mainly in Germany and Belgium. The remainder concerns either slaughterhouses or meat processing plants (particularly in France and Belgium), or marketing centres for fruit, vegetables and wine in Germany, the Netherlands, France and Italy, and cereals silos in France. Lastly, five mixed schemes received 3 442 405 u.a., or about 6.6% of the total.

On 22 March 1971 the Council deferred until 31 October 1971 the deadline by which the Commission must take a decision on the requests for assistance from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1970.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 25, 19 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 72, 26 March 1971.

56. In view of the shortfall in expenditure anticipated, the Commission has decided to amend its decision of 1 February 1971 on advances to pay for expenditure financed from the Guarantee Section and to cancel the second planned payment, which involved a sum of around 97 million u.a. It also decided to make an advance of 30 million u.a. to provide Member States with the necessary finance for April. It has also adopted 37 standard amounts needed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section in order to take over the net losses incurred by the intervention agencies through purchases made in the course of the year. The amounts adopted cover the cereals, rice, oils and fats, pigmeat and sugar sectors. They are valid for the period from the date on which the definitive system for the common organization of the markets in each of these sectors was applied until 31 December 1970.

### *Harmonization of legislation*

57. A Council directive of 22 March<sup>1</sup> amended certain existing provisions on the marketing of material for asexual propagation of vines, since, in consequence of a Council regulation of July 1970 settling the position with regard to wine-growing in particular areas, there is now no object in admitting to unrestricted marketing in a Member State propagative material for any but the varieties allowed to be grown there. Each State is, however, to catalogue the varieties admitted for certification and control of standard propagative material within its borders. The directive also contains technical provisions concerning the cataloguing procedure, examination of the varieties to be selected, and marketing conditions.

On 30 March the Council adopted three further directives.<sup>2</sup> The first amends previous provisions on the marketing of beet seed, forage seed, seed grain and seed potatoes, seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants and vegetable seed; the second deals with external quality standards for forestry reproductive material marketed within the Community, and the third amends the existing provisions concerning approximation of Member States' legislation on preservatives for use in foodstuffs.

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58. At its two short sessions in March, the European Parliament devoted attention to agricultural matters, and in particular to the new guidelines for the common agricultural policy on the basis of the resolution and draft regulations submitted by the Commission to the Council. In a resolution adopted on 19 March (i.e. before the decisions reached by the Council at its marathon of 22-25 March) the House called for a decision on prices by 1 April, and

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 71, 25 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 87, 17 April 1971.



advocated increases “averaging at least 5%” for the farm year 1971/72; it asked that the Commission “reconsider its position from this angle”. At the same session the Parliament approved a Commission proposal for “exceptional measures to be taken in certain agricultural sectors in connection with health difficulties”. At the previous session, on 8-10 March, it had debated “problems concerning health regulations in respect of intra-Community trade in fresh meat”.<sup>1</sup>

59. The Economic and Social Committee at a plenary session held on 24-25 March, just as the Council was coming to its decisions, delivered a number of Opinions on the Commission’s proposals on the reform of agricultural structures and on prices for 1971/72.<sup>2</sup>

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

### *Industrial Policy*

#### Implementation of the Commission Memorandum on Industrial Policy

60. A broad outline of the Community’s industrial policy was given by Mr Spinelli, a member of the Commission, in his statement to the Economic and Social Committee at its plenary session on 24 and 25 March 1971. He emphasized the difficulty of providing an analysis of that policy since the Commission’s proposals had not as yet gone beyond the examination and discussion stage. However, one of the first practical proposals which the Commission would put forward would be the setting-up of a standing committee on industrial policy, in which officials responsible for that policy in their own countries would be able to compare their views—especially on sectoral policies—and might even consider some concrete examples. Practical proposals would likewise be put forward as soon as possible on Community development contracts.

The Commission intended to propose the adoption of a charter for “economic groupings” and the extension of the legal scope of the term “Joint Undertaking”—peculiar to the Euratom Treaty—to other non-nuclear sectors. Work on the elimination of technical trade barriers was proceeding with the greatest difficulty, owing to the cumbersome procedures being followed. In the long run, the need for direct legislature by the Community,

<sup>1</sup> See “European Parliament”, secs. 128, 131 and 132.

<sup>2</sup> See “Economic and Social Committee”, secs. 157 and 158.

in that field as in others, could not be overlooked if really effective results were to be achieved.

On the other hand, an effective common industrial policy clearly would not emerge from a succession of isolated projects, however important they might be for the development of the Community's industry. Town planning, industrial plant siting, pollution and impairment of the human environment, transport, social services and community requirements were all problems calling for an overall solution by the industrialized civilization of the present-day world. The Community should not lose sight of these problems but regard them as the starting-point of every industrial policy measure, which would thus acquire a well-defined purpose.

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61. At the same meeting, the Economic and Social Committee reached a decision, largely favourable, on the proposals outlined in the Commission Memorandum on industrial policy, especially with regard to the following: technical barriers to trade, public contracts, competition, management training on a European scale and Community development contracts. On the other hand, the Committee attached importance to some points which had not, in its opinion, been adequately dealt with in the Memorandum, in particular the qualitative aspects of the policy and its links with other Community policies, and environmental conservation.<sup>1</sup>

## Iron and Steel Policy

### Overall objectives for 1975-80

62. The Commission has submitted a draft memorandum on "Overall objectives in steel" to the European Parliament and to the ECSC Advisory Committee, this being the first such memorandum since the implementation of the "Merger" Treaty. When drafting these tentative objectives for 1975, the Commission took into account the unusual state of the steel market in 1969. In the absence of specific data on economic and technological developments, only tentative forecasts could be made for 1980, especially on the question of assessing raw material requirements. Undue optimism, which market trends in 1969 and the first half of 1970 might have induced, should therefore be avoided.

If more countries become members of the Community, this would inevitably have an impact on forecasts and on selection criteria for an iron and steel policy based on such forecasts. Since the outcome of negotiations for enlarging the Community cannot be predicted, overall objectives have been

<sup>1</sup> See "Economic and Social Committee" (item 159).

outlined taking only known and foreseeable factors into account. The Commission intends, however, to review these factors periodically. The draft memorandum emphasizes the following problems: estimates of steel requirements in terms of quality and quantity, inputs, balance of supply and demand, manpower and ways and means for a medium-term iron and steel policy. The memorandum was drawn up in accordance with Article 46 of the ECSC Treaty, and is part of a series of forward studies being undertaken by the Community to elaborate for the main industrial sectors the general guidelines set out in the Memorandum on Industrial Policy of March 1970. The Commission will reach a final decision after consultation with the European Parliament and the ECSC Advisory Committee.

### Estimates for the second quarter of 1971

63. In its forward "Steel" programme<sup>1</sup> submitted to the ECSC Advisory Committee at its session of 12 March, the Commission forecast a considerable decline in demand for steel products in the second quarter of 1971 compared with the same period in 1970. Assuming that the situation will be normal during the first half of 1971, *stocks* of iron and steel products may diminish during the second quarter of that year by a quantity corresponding to one million tons of crude steel throughout the Community. Actual *consumption* should rise slightly to reach 25.4 million tons during the second quarter of 1971, as against 24.86 million tons during the same period in the previous year. This represents a growth of 2.2%, whereas the figure recorded for the second quarter of 1970 was 5% (compared with the same period in 1969) for the Community as a whole.

In contrast to forecasts of internal demand, *exports* are expected to increase at a steady rate. They may reach 5 million tons of crude steel during the second quarter, compared with 4.1 million tons during the same period in the previous year, which represents a growth of over 20%. In spite of this likely development, however, overall demand is expected to drop by 6.5% and to settle at 29.4 million tons of crude steel during the second quarter of 1971, as against 31.5 million tons in 1970, i.e., a drop of slightly more than two million tons, which may be divided in equal parts between imports and output on the supply side.

*Imports* may drop by one million tons during the second quarter of 1971 compared with the same quarter in 1970 and level out at 1.7 million tons for the Community as a whole, compared with 2.8 million tons for the second quarter of 1970. One factor which may cause a contraction of imports is the existence of fairly large stocks of semi-products in the iron and steel industries of some countries.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C31 of 1 April 1971.

A cutback in *production* is also expected to be in the order of one million tons, i.e., a drop of 3.5% for the Community as a whole between the second quarters of 1970 and 1971. In volume, the level of production should reach 27.65 million tons of crude steel.

## Nuclear Industry

64. On 21 March 1971 the Commission issued an "opinion with reasons" on a request by the *Société belgo-française d'énergie nucléaire mosane (SEMO)*, a firm created for the construction of a 870 MWe nuclear power plant at Tihange in the Liège province of Belgium, that it be deemed to be a "Joint Undertaking" as defined in Chapter V of the Euratom Treaty. This opinion was accompanied by a report and two draft proposals by the Council.

## *General Research and Technology*

### Nuclear Technology

#### Fast Reactors

65. The Fast Reactor Coordination Committee, set up by a Council Decision in April 1970,<sup>1</sup> met for the first time in Brussels on 16 March 1971 and was attended by representatives of the national research centres, industry, electricity producers and governments of each Community country, totalling some 30 participants. The meeting was opened by Mr Spinelli, who reminded the Committee of the terms of reference it had been given by the Council and expressed the hope that its work would, though confined to the field of fast reactors, help to hammer out an overall Community policy on the development of nuclear power. The Commission had approved the initiative taken by the three main producers of electricity in the Community, which had led to a draft agreement on the joint construction of the first prototypes. That agreement had not, however, allayed the Commission's misgivings on the magnitude of research and development expenditure under the existing programmes. Failing the complete integration of the various programmes, which appeared unrealistic at the present time, close coordination at the very least appeared essential if chances of success were to be improved and expenditure cut down. In addition, it seemed desirable that representatives of the United Kingdom should be associated with the work of the Coordination Committee, in view of the possible enlargement of the Community and of the significance of the UK advanced reactor programme.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 6-1970, Part II, sec. 34.

After this opening statement, the Committee elected Mr Arnaldo Maria Angelini, Director-General of ENEL, as its Chairman. Members of the Committee were unanimous in stressing the significance of the action taken by the leading producers of electricity in planning the joint construction of two 1000 MWe prototypes. Such coordination appeared particularly vital since in the opinion of the Commission total public spending necessary to ensure coordination of this reactor type by 1985 was expected to amount to about 3,000 million u.a. A more exact figure would, however, be obtained from replies to a questionnaire on fast reactors in general, which the delegations had undertaken to send to the Commission within four weeks.

The Committee took note of Mr Angelini's proposal to ask the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (UNIPEDA) to carry out a study on the economic prospects of this type in the light of forecasts made by the parties concerned on its use for the production of electrical power. The Commission agreed to approach UNIPEDA in support of this proposal. The advisability of setting up a Study Group within the Committee to consider the possibility of improving coordination of research activities was also discussed.

## **Training**

66. The situation as at 31 March 1971 with regard to *scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders* under contracts of association at the Joint Research Centre was as follows: 49 student trainees actively engaged, seven new trainees accepted in March for a training period to start at a later date; 53 grant-holders actively engaged, 37 of them preparing a doctorate thesis and 16 specializing in a particular nuclear field. Five new grants were awarded in the course of the month.

## *Joint Research Centre*

### **Reorganization of the JRC**

67. Mr Caprioglio, Director-General of the Joint Research Centre, has described the various problems posed by the reorganization of the JRC to members of the Council concerned with this matter. He explained the measures he planned to take, which would be based on the following principles:

- (a) as far as possible, to delegate to each establishment responsibility for those decisions of a technical and administrative nature which do not affect the general policy of the JRC, this being the work of the Director-General and his staff;

- (b) to preserve the unity of the JRC, in particular by appointing to the Director-General's staff an official who would be responsible for coordinating management and personnel problems and for supervising the implementation of programmes in all four establishments.

On the question of the preparation of future programmes for submission to the Commission, Mr Caprioglio said that the effectiveness of this work would depend on a meeting which the General Advisory Committee<sup>1</sup> was to hold as soon as possible in order to lay down relevant general guidelines.

### Advisory Committees on Programme Management

68. The Advisory Committee on the Management of the "Plutonium and Transplutonium Elements" Programme met on 16 February at the European Institute for Transuranium Elements at Karlsruhe. A draft decision on the irradiations undertaken by the Institute, which the Committee had discussed at its previous meeting, was finalized and approved. R&D problems relating to the application and production of transplutonic elements were discussed with a view to selecting the priorities to be given to some of the Institute's activities. The results of an irradiation experiment performed by the Institute to study the compatibility of canning materials with fuel were made known to the Committee, which discussed the validity of these results and proposals for improving experimental facilities.

### *Dissemination of information*

69. Talks held in the course of the month with officials responsible for scientific documentation at the OECD's European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA) helped to draw up recommendations to the Agency's steering committee on future activities in *nuclear information and documentation*. These talks followed meetings of the ESQUIRE Working Party of ENEA, which the Commission attended regularly.

A meeting was held on 26 March between experts of the Commission and representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to consider a report by the Commission on *information in the field of agriculture*.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 16, 20 January 1971 and Bulletin 2-1971, Part. I, Ch. III.

The fact-finding mission to the United States by experts of the Commission to study *automated scientific documentation* ended in early March. The main purpose of this mission was to investigate "on-line" documentation systems, in which questions are fed directly into a computer.

With regard to the utilization of the results of scientific research, negotiations for patent and know-how contracts have continued. The Commission also attended the International Exhibition and Congress on the Exploitation of the Oceans, held at Bordeaux on 9-12 March 1971.

Also as a part of the dissemination of information programme, the Commission was represented at the seminar organized by the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft at Hanover on 19 March 1971. Two papers were presented on the industrial exploitation of inventions and know-how originating from science institutes.

## ENERGY POLICY

### *Coal*

#### Present state of the coal market and future outlook

70. According to two documents submitted to the ECSC Advisory Committee by the Commission, entitled "General State of the Coal Market—Forecasts for 1971"<sup>1</sup> and "The Forward Coal Programme",<sup>2</sup> 1970 was a year of transition. The coal market, which was very strained at the beginning of the year, eased up in the early summer owing to the general economic recession and to a slowdown in iron and steel activity.

Signs of stockpiling first appeared at the end of 1970, and analysis shows that supply will exceed demand in both coal and coke in 1971. Although stockpiling is distinctly helpful from the point of view of security of supply, and should restore flexibility to purchases outside the Community, consumers must at the same time keep stocks at an appropriate level. At the production level, countries of the Community are currently following different policies with regard to their coal industries. In the case of three of them—Belgium, France and the Netherlands—systematic reorganization has cut back mining operations by 10, 7 and 20% respectively. In Germany, on the other hand, efforts have been made to keep up the present level of 112 million tons a year, mainly through an intensive recruitment policy.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 35, 16 April 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 31, 1 April 1971.

The likely duration and extent of the present slack state of the coal market cannot be predicted, but it should be helpful to supplies to the iron and steel industry in the long and medium term. This is particularly desirable because the volume of coal and coke imports is bound to increase in the next few years through cyclical fluctuations and as a result of current programmes to cut down coalmining operations in some regions of the Community. For steam coal, the period of supply difficulties, which led to terminations of contracts with industry in general and electric power plants in particular, will eventually accelerate the downturn in the consumption of these grades of coal. In future, the extent of this trend will depend largely on the relative price levels of coal and other forms of energy such as fuel oil.

### Aids to coking coal

71. In accordance with ECSC Decision No. 70, the Commission authorized Belgium on 24 March to grant an aid of 1.5 u.a. a ton for the production of coking coal in 1971. A similar request is expected from France. Germany, on the other hand, has decided against subsidizing production in its coal industry.

Pursuant to the same decision, iron and steel companies in the ECSC received a third memorandum from the Commission, laying down conditions for obtaining supplies of coking coal from non-member countries as from early 1971.

## *Nuclear Energy*

### Application of Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty

72. On 11 March the Commission filed a complaint against France with the Court of Justice for failure to fulfil its obligations under Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty.<sup>1</sup>

### Euratom Supply Agency

### Amendment by the USAEC of uranium enrichment criteria and prices

73. In the "Federal Register" of 9 March 1971 the US Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) published a further revision<sup>2</sup> of the criteria currently in force.

<sup>1</sup> See "Court of Justice", item 142.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 12-1970, Part II, sec. 45



As a result of the USAEC decision, the price per kg/SWU will henceforth be \$ 32 instead of \$ 28.70. Furthermore, the basic price of enriched uranium will be increased, with a corresponding rise in the purchase and leasing price. These changes come into effect on 6 September 1971 and will be based on the *new criteria* to be published on the same date.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Harmonization of conditions of competition*

74. On 17 March 1971 representatives of the Commission and of the German Government began an *examination of certain aids* granted under directives concerning subsidies for the promotion of combined forms of transport and privately owned railway lines.

On 5 March 1971 government experts held their first consultative meeting on the possibility of extending the scope of the regulations on *public service obligations and the standardization of railway accounting systems*. This work will be carried on over the next few months.

### *Technical harmonization*

75. The Working Party on "Riverboat construction standards", consisting of experts from national standards institutes, met in Brussels on 18 and 19 March 1971. The Working Party finalized the draft *unification documents* which are to become national standards subject to approval by the European Standards Committee (ESC). The draft documents refer to the following equipment: propellor shafting and rigid couplings, lifebuoys, hand winches, warping winches, signalling equipment, and flanges and gaskets for pipework in riverboat construction.

### *Rates and conditions of transport*

76. The ECSC/Austria and ECSC/Switzerland Transport Commissions held an emergency meeting at Mürren, Switzerland, on 17 and 18 March 1971 to resume consideration of the problems created by the non-publication of private contracts for carriage by rail of ECSC products between Member States in

transit through Austria and Switzerland. This work will be resumed in another emergency meeting of the two Commissions to be held on 26 and 27 May 1971.

The Commission has arranged a final consultative meeting between Member States in Brussels on 22 March 1971, in accordance with Article 80, paragraph 2 of the EEC Treaty, to enable delegations to reach a final decision on the question of the *Italian special rate No. 201*, insofar as it applies to the carriage of fruit-based (other than citrus fruit) processed products.

### *Rates for the use of infrastructures*

77. On 29 March 1971 the Commission sent a memorandum to the Council on the use of infrastructures under the common transport policy and also a draft decision for consideration by the Council on the introduction of a common schedule for the use of infrastructures.

The scheme proposed by the Commission aims at optimum use of infrastructures from the social viewpoint, while at the same time ensuring sufficient revenue to cover the cost of constructing, maintaining and managing the infrastructures. Pricing at marginal social cost, combined with the obligation to maintain a balanced budget, should enable this twofold objective to be achieved. The application of a joint system for the various types of transport, the financing required and the measures to be taken—all based on the same underlying principles to ensure harmonization of conditions of competition—will be defined in line with the initial situation with respect to each type of transport and the nature of its operation.

For water transport, the Commission proposes that rates for the use of infrastructures be based on a tollgate system, which would mean lifting taxes on boats and fuel oil in cases where these taxes are still levied.

For road transport the Commission proposes resorting to taxes on vehicles and motor fuel as well as a direct road tax, payable at the time and place where road space is used. If the first two taxes mentioned above, which come under the so-called "specific" taxation system, are to be used as instruments for laying down rates for the use of infrastructures, the structure and level of the taxes will be determined in the future on the basis of the requirements of this pricing system. Although no exceptions are to be made for commercial vehicles, there would on the other hand be freedom to impose an additional tax on private cars. This tax would be in the nature of a consumer tax, to be imposed as seen fit, under certain conditions.

As regards inland waterways and road transport, the common system is to be set up in stages extending over a period of 15 and 10 years respectively in order to enable users to adapt to the new situation without difficulty.

As regards rail transport, those enterprises which currently bear the entire burden of infrastructure costs would be entitled, over the same period, to compensation payments to make up for this disadvantage (cover losses incurred), provided that users of road and inland waterway infrastructures do not pay all the infrastructure costs for which they are liable.

As the Commission is anxious that these problems, which it regards as fundamental to the development of a common transport policy, should be gone into as thoroughly as possible, it has requested the Council to forward the memorandum to the European Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee for information purposes, together with the draft Council decision, for their opinion.

### *Plans for national taxation systems for commercial vehicles*

78. The Committee of government experts instructed to assist the Commission in coordinating the work of Member States on national taxation systems for commercial vehicles in connection with the Council's initial draft directive met in Brussels on 25 and 26 March 1971. The Committee resumed its consideration of the figures supplied by the national delegations. It also approved the draft general report on its work. The national results will be finalized in bilateral negotiations between representatives of the Commission and the various delegations. The Committee's report will be finally approved by all delegations at a later meeting.

### *Urban studies*

79. The expert panel on "Urban studies" at its meeting in Luxembourg on 12 March 1971 concentrated on briefs supplied by the delegations of Germany, Italy and the Netherlands on the present situation with regard to infrastructures and on urban traffic, which are currently being surveyed in all three countries. The panel also discussed the conclusions of a preliminary study carried out under the auspices of the French Government to decide on the shape of the final study to be conducted on flexibility of demand.

### *European Agreement on Road Transport (EART)*

80. On 31 March 1971 the Court of Justice rejected the Commission's request for a repeal of the Council Decision of 20 March 1970 on the negotiation and conclusion of a European Agreement on Road Transport (EART) between Member States.

The Court expressed the opinion that the coming into effect of Council Regulation No. 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain provisions relating to road transport empowered the Community to conclude agreements in this connection.

However, the Court rejected the Commission's appeal, basing its judgment mainly on the fact that EART negotiations had already been opened by Member States at the time when the powers acquired by the Community became effective. A further sub-division of these powers within the Community would, in the opinion of the Court, only prejudice the successful outcome of the negotiations.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See also "Court of Justice" (Case No. 22-1970), item 150.

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

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

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

##### **Official visit to London of Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission**

81. At the invitation of the British Government, Mr Malfatti, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to the United Kingdom from 2 to 5 March 1971. During his visit he had an audience of Her Majesty The Queen and met the Prime Minister, Mr Heath, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister responsible for negotiations on British accession to the EEC, and Mr John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The President also had an exchange of views with Mr Harold Wilson, Leader of the Opposition. These various talks were mainly devoted to discussion of the problems involved in the enlargement and strengthening of the Common Market.

In the following statement, made to the press in London on 4 March, Mr Malfatti gave his assessment of the current negotiations:

"It was with great interest and pleasure that I accepted the British Government's invitation to make this official visit which comes to an end this evening. I have had the honour of being received by Her Majesty The Queen, and during my stay here have made contact at the highest level with representatives of your Government, Opposition, industry and trade unions and have had an opportunity to discuss with them in detail the major outstanding problems in the current negotiations on the accession of the United Kingdom and the other candidate countries to the European Community. I also hope that my visit here has enabled me to make a contribution towards improving even further the general atmosphere of the negotiations through a better understanding by both sides of each other's positions.

Before offering you my opinion on the present state of the negotiations, please allow me first of all to give you a brief survey of the progress made in achieving European integration. It may be said without exaggeration that the present phase of Community development is of fundamental importance for both Europe and the world. Since the Commission of which I have the honour to be President came into office, and in line with the political will expressed by the Member States at the Hague Conference, the Community

has made rapid progress on two fronts of vital importance: firstly, the beginnings of a plan by stages for economic and monetary union and secondly the negotiations on the accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway to the EEC. By this I do not mean to infer that these new departures in Community policy should in any way be attributed to the new Commission. This progress has been made possible by the general political conjuncture in the Community, which can largely be put down to the excellent work done and results obtained in the past, especially by the Community Executives which preceded my own.

When I consider the Community's present position, I realize that there is no time to be lost in theological debates or doctrinaire diatribes and that this is the case for all the Community institutions and for the Member States: we have set ourselves certain goals and we are aware of which steps are politically possible in realistic terms. Our efforts and energies must be concentrated on working towards these goals.

Enlargement is one of the goals which can be achieved. The Commission since it came into office has emphasized the need to concentrate on the main problems in the negotiations, at the same time resisting the temptation to provoke interminable discussions on secondary issues, and it has endeavoured to ensure that the negotiations were conducted in a climate of political responsibility by ensuring that they are not paralysed by endless haggling over figures or other technical points. The Commission itself has, on the one hand, contributed with maximum rapidity towards clarifying important technical aspects of the negotiations, so that the political essentials of the discussions might not be sidetracked by considerations of this kind, and on the other, has made full use of its right of initiative by submitting detailed proposals and suggestions on the crucial questions.

We have good reason to be pleased with the progress made in the negotiations up to now. When assessing the outstanding problems, there is a tendency to forget those points which have already been settled. Naturally, no agreement reached so far is definitive; everything depends on the final result, but it must not be forgotten that agreements in principle have already been reached in the following essential fields: the customs union for industry and what is to happen in the transitional period, application of the common commercial policy to trade with non-member countries, consultation procedures for fixing farm prices taking into account the current "annual farm review" in Britain, problems involving certain "sensitive" British agricultural products (pigmeat, milk, eggs), tariff quotas for certain raw materials for industry on which an agreement seems to be in sight, adoption of provisions making it possible for African Commonwealth developing countries to adhere to an enlarged Yaoundé Convention, problems specific to Hong Kong, the Community's positive attitude vis-à-vis trading problems with Asian Commonwealth countries (India and Pakistan).

All this should be seen in the clear light of the unequivocal declaration made by the candidate countries pledging themselves to accept the Treaties of Paris and Rome, the regulations implemented on the basis of these and the political options adopted with a view to strengthening the Community. This declaration includes acceptance of the fact that the British economy will adapt itself to the Community by means of transitional measures and that this recourse to transitional measures will also extend to the fundamental spheres of the Community budget and financial responsibilities.

During my visit I have had frank and detailed discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Heath, with Mr Rippon and with other members of the Government on the outstanding issues in the negotiations. The focal point of these talks was, as you know, the question of the transitional period, and I would like to say here how much I was impressed by the political context in which the British viewed our discussions: this coincides perfectly with the Commission's thinking on the best way of attacking and settling the key problems of the negotiations.

My purpose in coming to London was not to negotiate with the British Government; the Commission has not been given a mandate to do so, and you are aware that the Community is negotiating as a single entity in accordance with the rules and procedures adopted before the negotiations began. But you are also aware of the part so far played by the Commission with its opinions and proposals. I can confirm that the Commission is determined to continue to make maximum use of its right to initiate proposals.

At its most recent meeting, on 1 March, the Council of Ministers decided on its negotiating position with regard to Britain's progressive adaptation to the Community's agricultural system. It also made considerable progress in its endeavours to find a solution to the problem of sugar imports from the developing countries of the Commonwealth. My talks here in London lead me to believe that we will soon be able to reach agreement on these important points. If we manage to do so, and if we then find a solution to the problem of New Zealand dairy produce, we may take it that the most difficult problems in the way of British acceptance of the common agricultural policy will have been overcome and a decisive step made towards reaching final agreement.

It is perhaps still a little early to predict rapid agreement on transitional mechanisms for Britain's financial contribution to the Community budget, but the talks I have had over the last few days have confirmed my optimism as regards the political will to reach final agreement which exists both in London and in Brussels and also as regards the way all concerned here and in the Community feel responsible towards History for the outcome of these negotiations."

## The course of the negotiations

82. During the March meetings (at ministerial and deputy level) of the Conference with the four candidate countries, the Community made statements on its contractual obligations towards non-member countries, transitional measures in the agricultural sector, and the technical adaptation of Community regulations.

The Community informed the candidate countries of the position adopted by the Council on 1 March with regard to transitional measures in the agricultural sector. The Council wishes the Community market organization machinery to be adopted by the candidate countries from the beginning of the transitional period, subject to any special provisions which may prove necessary.

The Community statement concerns the alignment of prices in five stages (1/5, 1/4, 1/3, 1/2 and then the remainder of the difference) subject to a certain amount of flexibility within the limits fixed. The last stage would thus be between April and November 1977 according to the products concerned. The adoption of the agricultural mechanisms combined with the transitional measures would have the effect of extending the Community preference to the enlarged Community.

The Community also accepted the principle of making exceptions for dairy products from New Zealand and for sugar from developing Commonwealth countries.

The Community delegation informed its opposite numbers from the candidate countries that, with reference to any technical adaptations which might have to be introduced into Community regulations to meet the new situation after enlargement, the mandate conferred on the Commission for all secondary legislation had been extended to include decisions of the representatives of Member Governments meeting within the Council and the agreements concluded between Member States in accordance with Article 220 of the EEC Treaty.

Regarding the entry into force of the Community's secondary legislation in new Member States, the Community is of the opinion that any request from an applicant state for a postponement of more than three months in the case of a regulation or of one of the provisions of a regulation, or of six months for adopting national measures to conform with Community directives, should be made to the Conference and examined during the negotiations. Requests for shorter postponements should be considered as a part of the work being carried out by the Commission on the basis of its mandate to deal with secondary legislation.



In accordance with this mandate, the Commission has forwarded two interim reports to the Council, one on economic policy and capital movements and the other on commercial policy.

With reference to the requests for tariff quotas made by the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland, it was decided to establish a multilateral working party (made up of the Community plus the four candidates) to find solutions to the problems raised by the above three countries.

## United Kingdom

83. The Conference held two meetings at deputy level on 9 and 24 March to discuss the problems of the United Kingdom's participation in the European Investment Bank, and more especially its contribution to the Bank's capital and reserves. The two delegations also considered the British request for a transitional period for the adoption of Community legislation on capital movements.

At the fifth ministerial meeting held on 16 March, Mr Rippon recalled his Government's position and the importance it attached to the questions of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and New Zealand produce. The Community spokesman recalled that the latter had already confirmed the principle of exceptions to Community procedures on behalf of the sugar-producing developing countries and for New Zealand dairy produce; the question thus remained of the details of these special arrangements. The next ministerial meeting with the British delegation was fixed for 11 and 12 May.

## Ireland

84. A ministerial meeting was held on 2 March and a meeting of deputies on 23 March. In addition to the questions mentioned above, the Irish Foreign Minister indicated that most aspects of the Community fisheries regulations were quite acceptable to his country, but that grave concern existed on the question of provisions governing free access to Member States' fishing grounds. This question was of capital importance to the Irish delegation which hoped that a satisfactory solution would be found to problems raised by such free access. Mr Hillary also stressed the importance of the regional development policy and hoped that at the right time further discussion would be held on this point together with others, such as the establishment of economic and monetary union as envisaged by the Community. The Irish delegation also submitted to the Conference a memorandum on Irish accession to the ECSC Treaty. This document points out that, in view of the small size of the Irish iron and steel industry, an appropriate safeguard clause should be provided; this would help Ireland to overcome the difficulties which the reduction or abolition of customs duties might entail during the transitional period. The

next meeting at deputies level was fixed for 23 April and at ministerial level for 8 June in Luxembourg.

## D e n m a r k

85. At the ministerial meeting on 2 March, the Danish Foreign Minister made a statement on economic and monetary union. He felt that the Council's decision would be seen as an important step in the further development of the European Communities. The Danish delegation also submitted two memoranda on Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The memorandum on Greenland stated that membership of the Communities would best serve the country's interests in the event of Denmark joining. In both memoranda the Danish delegation laid particular emphasis on the question of the right of establishment in the fishing industry, which should be discussed in the negotiations with a view to safeguarding the livelihood of the local population. During the deputies' meeting on 23 March, the Danish delegation made reference to several problems concerning generalized preferences, the iron and steel industry—for which it requested a five year transitional period—and the application in Denmark of the common organization of the sugar and pigmeat markets. The next meeting at deputy level was fixed for 27 April and at ministerial level for 8 June.

## N o r w a y

86. At the third ministerial meeting with Norway on 30 March, the new Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr Andreas Cappelen, made a general statement. He asserted that his Government attached great importance to the building of Europe and hoped that the negotiations in hand between his country and the Community would reach a successful conclusion. Mr. Cappelen stressed the problems of Norwegian agriculture and fisheries, and hoped that solutions would be found to these during the negotiations. He also believed economic and monetary cooperation to be one of the means of achieving harmonious development within the Community. Finally, he referred to the fact that before the Norwegian Parliament reached any decision on joining the EEC it was planned to organize a referendum. In this context all aspects of relations between Norway and the Community would be evoked.

### *Problems concerning EFTA members or associates which have not applied for membership*

#### Second session of exploratory talks

87. The second round of exploratory talks with the EFTA members or associates which have not applied for membership (Switzerland, Sweden,

Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland) took place in Brussels between 22 February and 2 April 1971.

At these meetings—which had been preceded by an exchange of technical information during contacts between experts of the Commission and of the countries concerned—the Commission delegation considered with the delegations of each non-candidate state the various aspects of the problems which an enlarged Community might cause for these countries.

As had been decided at the ministerial meetings with the countries concerned in November 1970, these talks were of a purely exploratory nature. The technical phase of the talks is now at an end, but this does not exclude the possibility of further contacts in the future.

## RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

### *Turkey*

#### Joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee

88. The Committee held its 11th meeting in Bursa from 15 to 18 March 1971. Participating in the work were Mr Philippe Malaud, current President of the Council of Association and of the Council of the Communities, Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission of the European Communities, and Mr Mesut Erez, Turkish Minister of Finance. Having examined the additional protocol on the transitional stage and the new financial protocol, both of which had been signed on 23 November 1970, the Joint Parliamentary Committee adopted a recommendation on the results achieved in negotiating these protocols, and on the way they are to be implemented. The Committee also adopted a recommendation on the various problems posed by the migration of Turkish workers to the Community.

#### Negotiation for interim agreement on trade

89. The negotiations between the European Economic Community and Turkey for an interim agreement on visible trade continued on 25 March 1971. The two delegations reached general agreement except for a point of minor importance, since settled.

### *Malta*

90. Following the favourable opinion given by the European Parliament at its session from 8 to 12 February 1971, the Council of the European Com-

munities adopted, at its meeting of 1 March, the regulation concluding, on behalf of the Community, the agreement establishing an association between the EEC and Malta, signed at Valetta on 5 December 1970.<sup>1</sup> The Council also adopted internal implementing regulations concerning the safeguard measures provided for in the association agreement and opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quotas from which Malta benefits as a result of the agreement.<sup>1</sup> In this respect, the President-in-office of the Council expressed the Community's satisfaction that it would shortly be possible for the agreement establishing association between the Community and Malta to come into force and stressed the importance that the Community attached to this new agreement concluded with a Mediterranean country.

The exchange of instruments notifying the completion of the procedures necessary for the entry into force of the association agreement between the Community and Malta took place in Brussels on 19 March 1971, thus enabling the agreement, in accordance with its Article 18, to enter into force on 1 April 1971.<sup>2</sup>

### *Cyprus*

91. On 2 March 1971 exploratory talks were opened in Brussels between a delegation of the Commission and a delegation of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, following requests from the Cypriot authorities of 5 August 1970 and 2 January 1971 that talks should be opened to arrive at a mutually acceptable arrangement. Basing itself on a Commission memorandum on the subject, the Council, on 1 February 1971, invited the Commission to open exploratory talks with Cyprus. This first contact enabled the two delegations to discuss their future relations in detail, taking account of the special situation of Cyprus as a Mediterranean country.

### *Morocco*

92. On 1 March 1971 the Council formally adopted a regulation concluding an agreement with Morocco on imports into the Community of unprocessed olive oil from that country.<sup>3</sup> The system agreed, of the same scope as the one initially provided for under the association agreement, and similar to that already applying to imports from Tunisia and Spain, is more simple in its application and supervision. The exchange of the necessary instruments of notification took place in Brussels on 18 March, and the agreement entered into force on 1 April.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 61, 14 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 70, 24 March 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 53, 5 March 1971.

## *Spain*

93. The first meeting of the EEC/Spain Joint Committee was held in Brussels on 3 March 1971, with Mr Alberto Ullastrès, the Head of the Spanish Mission to the European Communities and also of the Spanish delegation, in the chair. The two delegations found that implementation of the agreement, in force since 1 October 1970, had by and large been proceeding satisfactorily and that no particular problems seemed likely to arise in this connection.

In response to a Community request, the Spanish delegation furnished some details concerning Spanish import arrangements and the introduction of quotas in favour of Community produce. The Spanish delegation for its part raised a number of points with regard to the concessions allowed in the agreement for certain Spanish wines, the impact of Community regulations on the wine-growing and fishery sectors, and exports of Spanish citrus fruits to the Community market. It also referred to the implications for Spain of the possible enlargement of the Community and the institution of generalized preferences.

## *Yugoslavia*

94. Mr Toma Granfil, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia and interministerial coordinator for external economic relations, paid a visit to the Commission from 29 to 31 March 1971. He was received by Mr Malfatti, President, Mr Mansholt and Mr Barre, Vice-Presidents, and Mr Coppé and Mr Dahrendorf, members of the Commission. The aim of the visit was to continue the contacts between Yugoslavia and the Commission of the European Communities, in accordance with the agreement reached at the Belgrade meeting of the EEC/Yugoslavia Joint Committee in January 1971.<sup>1</sup> The discussions dealt with the strengthening of relations between Yugoslavia and the Communities and with problems of cooperation in various fields.

## RELATIONS WITH ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### *EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Associations*

#### EEC-AASM Association Committee

95. The Committee held its 32nd meeting on 12 March 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Razafindrabe, Ambassador of the Malagasy Republic and Chairman of the AASM Coordination Council. The main business of the meeting was to prepare the agenda for the 11th session of the Association Council, to be held on 22 April in Tananarive.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, sec. 45.

One of the chief points examined was the draft of the single text on the definition of the concept of "products originating in". Only four rules of origin still give rise to problems: the system of certain postal deliveries, "Guinée" dyed fabrics, spare parts "not originating" incorporated into machinery or equipment originating in the EEC and, finally, the problem of fisheries products. This last point was the subject of a statement by the Community spokesman on a draft waiver for Mauritania.

The tax and customs system applicable in the Associated States to contracts financed by the Community will again be reviewed by the joint EEC-AASM panel of experts. The experts must also again discuss the draft general conditions for public contracts financed by the EDF before submitting them to the Association Council for adoption.

The Committee prepared the Association Council's debates on the general guidelines for financial and technical cooperation, the resolutions adopted by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association at Yaoundé in January 1971,<sup>1</sup> and the information concerning the applications for accession from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway. The Committee also left it to the Association Council to appoint the President, judges and alternate judges of the Court of Arbitration of the Association.

Finally, the AASM asked for two items to be included on the agenda for the next Association Council: the problem of sugar originating in the Associated States and protection of the designation "natural vanilla".

### **Mr J.-F. Deniau in Mauritania**

96. At the invitation of Mr Moktar Ould Daddah, President of Mauritania, Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, paid an official visit to Mauritania from 25 to 27 March 1971. He held talks with the President and members of the Government, particularly on the implementation of the third European Development Fund, and visited some of the completed projects already financed by the EDF.

### **European Development Fund**

#### **New financing decisions**

##### *First commitments under the third EDF*

97. On 3 March, two months after the entry into force of the Second Yaoundé Convention (EEC-AASM Association) on 1 January 1971, the Commission took 23 financing decisions constituting the first commitments under

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1971, Part Two, sec. 46.

the third EDF (these were followed by four more on 30 March). These decisions, made possible by the work of the Commission and EDF Committee during the transitional period preceding the ratification of the "Yaoundé Convention II", represent a total amount of 46 169 271 u.a. Two of them concern all the AASM, being part of a programme of general technical cooperation and commercial promotion for their products. The remaining decisions involve investment projects in the fields of transport infrastructure, social amenities, agriculture and industry in six different States.

The endowment of the third EDF, supplied by the Member States, amounts to 900 million u.a. for the period 1 January 1971 to 31 January 1975. By the time the Second Yaoundé Convention runs out, the EDF will have to commit 900 million u.a. at an annual rate of more than 200 million, this being double the rate during the period of the second Fund. Over the last 10 years the Community has launched 700 schemes in the associated countries at a cost of 1 300 million u.a., to which will be added the schemes to be financed by the third EDF.

The negotiations on the new Convention reached agreement on a series of "transitional measures" designed to preclude any break in continuity—particularly in the field of financial and technical cooperation—between the expiry of the First Yaoundé Convention and the entry into force of the Second. These measures have enabled the Commission to begin examination of the projects submitted by the Associated States for financing under the third EDF immediately after the signing of the Second Convention.

It was in this context too that the EDF Committee was able to decide provisionally on these financing proposals, which were examined at the meetings held between November 1969 and December 1970. The favourable opinions formulated at these meetings were confirmed by the EDF Committee at its 52nd meeting on 16 February 1971, shortly after the entry into force of the new Association Agreement and the approval by the Council of the implementing regulations accompanying it. This procedure enabled the Commission to take its first 23 financing decisions,<sup>1</sup> covering the following schemes and programmes:

- *Payments owing to the company building the first section of the Yaoundé-Belabo railway in Cameroon: 3 800 000 u.a.* This will compensate the company which built the first section of the railway for the exceptional and unforeseeable technical difficulties it encountered during the building work and for the losses it incurred owing to the exceptional rains which devastated the area in 1966.
- *Fixing of an overall supplementary amount for the 1970/71 training programme for nationals from the AASM, OCT and Overseas Départements: 750 000 u.a.* The scholarship programme for the 1970/71

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 27, 25 March 1971.

academic year was financed by 4 600 000 u.a. from the resources of the second EDF (Commission decision of 22 July 1970) and by 250 000 u.a. from the Commission's operational budget. The remaining outlay for this programme, i.e. 750 000 u.a., was provided from the third EDF.

- *Standard-rate interest rebate on an EIB loan for extensions to a manufacturing industries complex in Cameroon: 240 720 u.a.* This scheme involves the EDF in taking over some of the interest (3%) payable to the Bank by the beneficiary of the loan. This is done by means of a standard interest rebate, the granting of which was provided for in the annexes to the Second Yaoundé Convention covering this kind of investment. The Bank's loan is for 1 800 000 u.a., and is granted at 8.5% interest.
- *Interest rebate applied at a standard rate to an EIB loan for the building of a mill to produce flour, wheat and millet in Upper Volta: 79 251 u.a.* The loan granted by the Bank is for 450 000 u.a., the interest rate 8.5%, and the interest rebate 3%. It is applied at a standard rate because the investment project—in an under-industrialized area situated at a considerable distance from any seaport—fulfils the conditions specified for aid of this kind in the new Association Agreement.
- *Additional finance to complete the road from Fort Lamy to Guelendeng in Chad: Frs. CFA 658 000 000, or about 2 375 000 u.a.* This sum will pay for the asphaltting of the 153-km Fort Lamy/Guelendeng road, part of which has already been completed under credits from the second EDF at a total cost of 7 229 000 u.a.
- *Financing the programme for AASM participation in trade fairs and exhibitions during the period 1971-73: 2 560 000 u.a.* This programme is an extension and continuation of the one embarked upon by the Commission over the last three years from the credits of the second EDF to foster the marketing and sales promotion of exports from the Associated States. It provides finance for the building and fitting-out of stands, for publicity and for sales promotion, and covers the cost of providing further training for the staff to man these stands.
- *Improvements to the water supply system in Bamako (Mali) (second instalment): Frs. Mali 530 000 000 or about 955 000 u.a.* This project supplements the first instalment of an emergency programme financed by the second EDF for a total of 2 384 000 u.a. to build water catchment, treatment, storage and distribution plants. Under the second instalment of this programme, which is covered by the current project, three underground reservoirs, three water towers and improvements to a booster pump station will be financed.
- *Road surveys of the Niamey-Zinder-Goure highway (RN1)—Tschadoua-Takiéta (PK 706-PK 851) and Zinder-Mirriah (PK 903-PK 924) sections*



*in Niger:* Frs. CFA 120 000 000, or about 432 000 u.a. These surveys involve the establishment of dossiers on the execution of the work of asphaltting the above-mentioned sections. They also include prospection for and sinking of wells and drill holes to supply the future construction sites with water. These two sections are the final stretches of the main Niamey-Zinder highway which crosses Niger from West to East; they have not yet been covered by any surveys or work financed by EDF credits.

- *Extensions to the Niamey State Nurses School in Niger:* Frs. CFA 176 000 000, or about 634 000 u.a. This scheme provides for the building, within the grounds of the existing school, of a library-lecture room, two sets of living quarters for 80 students, three demonstration rooms and laboratories, two private living quarters and five offices for teaching assistants. Thanks to this investment the number of students will be increased from 97 to 155.
- *Continuation of the rural development project in the Yatenga area of Upper Volta:* Frs. CFA 235 000 000, or about 846 000 u.a. This is an extension for a further three years of the Community aid for the rural development project undertaken by the Yatenga Regional Development Body. The project will provide the Development Body with technical assistance staff and with suitable finance and equipment to carry out the programme of increasing rural production, mainly by improving traditional farming methods.
- *Extensions to the Vogt de M'Volyé College in Yaoundé (Cameroon):* Frs. CFA 287 500 000, or about 1 035 000 u.a. The scheme is for the building of various teaching facilities and living quarters to increase the capacity of the College, which is situated 4 km outside Yaoundé, capital of Cameroon. This investment will increase the number of students in the College from 450 to 560 (including 390 boarders).
- *Technical College in Cameroon:* Frs. CFA 1 500 000 000, or about 5 401 000 u.a. Under this scheme two new technical colleges, one at Bertoua and the other at Buéa, will be built and extensions made to three other colleges at Garoua, Baffoussam and Yaoundé. For each of these five colleges the project mainly covers the construction of classrooms, administrative buildings, dormitories, private living quarters and workshops in some cases. In all it will increase the capacity of the country's technical colleges by around 900 places.
- *Farming improvements in the Andapa Basin in Madagascar:* Malagasy Frs. 1 500 000 000, or about 5 401 000 u.a. (continuation of work embarked upon by the EEC in 1962 to improve agriculture in this region, with its very active local population, situated near the north-east

coast of Madagascar). 4 200 of the 17 000 hectares of useful lowland will be brought under crops.

- *Development of fishing in Mali*: Frs. Mali 1 181 000 000, or about 2 126 000 u.a. The aim is to develop the fishing industry in the region of the central delta of the river Niger in Mali by establishing a nucleus of trained fishermen, building repair workshops, supplying equipment, improving marketing centres and implementing a technical research programme for diversifying fish marketing methods.
- *Training programme for supervisory staff for cooperatives and local government services organized at prefecture level in Madagascar*: Malagasy Frs. 255 493 000, or about 920 000 u.a. This is for the training in Madagascar of 100 managers and supervisory staff for cooperatives and similar bodies (local government services organized at prefecture level) and is intended to provide these bodies, which number around 500, with staff to run them efficiently and on a cost effective basis. The programme, which is spread over four years, provides for two six-month theoretical training courses in the cooperatives, and one six-month practical training course.
- *Fixing an overall amount for the programme of seminars and for the "Courrier de l'Association" from 1 January to 31 December 1971*: 184 000 u.a. This information programme, which is mainly for nationals of the countries and States associated to the EEC, is simply a follow-up to the Community's work in this field in earlier years. It is planned to bring together 960 participants at 16 seminars between 1 January and 31 December 1971.
- *Training and further training courses with the Commission for AASM and OCT nationals in 1971*: 55 000 u.a. In 1971 two three-month courses will be held for 20 officials with already long experience in public service. Five students from the Associated States will also spend a six-month training period in the Commission.
- *Centres for training rural advisers and their families in Koni and Tominian in Mali*: Frs. Mali 108 445 000, or about 195 000 u.a. This is part of the programme launched by the Mali Government to teach young farmers to adapt better to their original environment. The scheme provides for the training of young married farmers with their wives coming from the same village (2 to 5 couples per village) and wishing to return there after the course. The Koni Centre trains 24 couples per annum on 400 hectares of farmland and includes livestock and poultry breeding in its course.
- *Extensions to the municipal water supply system in Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper Volta*: Frs. CFA 570 000 000, or about 2 053 000 u.a. The work covers the completion of the "supply" side of the programme to extend

the municipal water system. It includes the installation of new facilities for catchment, treatment, pumping, discharge, storage, piping to the valve chamber and electricity supply. The first instalment of the distribution network will be financed by bilateral German aid.

- *Additional finance for completing the construction work on the Ouagadougou-Pô-Ghana border highway in Upper Volta:* Frs. CFA 385 500 000, or about 1 388 000 u.a. This is in fact an addition to the credits initially committed by the Commission on 6 March 1967 (7 413 000 u.a.) to complete the work on this highway. The scheme provides for repair and asphaltting of 163 km of road between the capital of Upper Volta and the Ghana border.
- *Additional finance to complete the second section (Belabo-N'Gaoundere) of the Trans-Cameroon railway in Cameroon:* 8 200 000 u.a. The results of the call for tenders launched for building the infrastructure of the second section of the railway revealed expenditure considerably in excess of the Community commitment of 19 June 1968. Following negotiations between the lenders and the Cameroon Government, the amount in excess was reduced from 16.2 to 12.2 million u.a., with the EDF providing 8.2 million u.a. towards covering this figure.
- *Continuation of the female training programme in Niger:* Frs. CFA 149 686 000, or about 539 000 u.a. This scheme is a follow-up and extension to the female training programme launched almost two years ago, mainly using second EDF resources (280 000 u.a.), in five of Niger's most heavily populated *départements*. The Commission decided to extend this programme for a further 3 years in the light of the most encouraging results obtained among the population concerned.
- *Allocation from the third EDF of global credits of 5 000 000 u.a. to finance technical cooperation schemes and of 1 000 000 u.a. for supervisory work.* A global credit will be made available to EDF's Chief Authorizing Officer to finance, by an "accelerated" procedure, linked technical cooperation programmes and surveys to complete the dossiers of projects to be submitted by the Associated States to the Commission, and to finance general technical cooperation programmes and surveys involving all the Associated States. One million u.a. have been earmarked for financing aid, as distinct from the schemes themselves, for carrying out and vetting work.

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98. Following endorsement by the EDF Committee at its 53rd meeting on 16 March 1971, the Commission, on 30 March 1971, took four new financing decisions involving grants from the third EDF to a total amount of 3 748 000 u.a.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 38, 21 April 1971.

- *Teacher training college in Burundi: construction and equipping of school buildings:* Frs. Bur. 137 600 000, or about 1 573 000 u.a. The buildings to be constructed are designed to accommodate all the facilities required by an establishment with 200 students, including 150 boarders. The school is already using temporary buildings; it trains teachers for the first cycle of secondary school education.
- *Regional development in Mayaga-Bugesera: additional technical assistance in Rwanda:* Frs. RW 175 200 000, or about 1 752 000 u.a. The programme extends for a further five years a regional development scheme embarked upon by the Community in 1960 in Mayaga-Bugesera. It provides the Rwanda Government with a technical assistance team, equipment and plant to implement the scheme and a degressive subsidy with which to acquire fertilizers needed for the planned campaign to improve productivity.
- *Survey of the Kigali-Butare-Burundi border road in Rwanda:* Frs. RW 40 000 000, or about 400 000 u.a. The purpose is to prepare the dossiers on the work of modernizing, draining and asphaltting the Kigali-Gitarama-Butare-Burundi border section of the road. This section is part of the country's main north-south highway, the modernization of which, financed by the International Development Association and the European Economic Community, is almost complete.
- *Organization in Dakar of a meeting of groundnut and groundnut products firms in Senegal:* Frs. CFA 6 500 000, or about 23 000 u.a. Part-financing of the administrative costs of the seminar organized by the Senegalese Government in collaboration with the Commission's departments in Dakar, from 22 to 26 March 1971, to analyse the market situation and production of groundnuts and products thereof and measures to solve the relevant problems.

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Following the decisions recently taken, total commitments under the third EDF amount to about 56 081 000 u.a. in respect of 27 financing decisions.

#### *New commitments under the second EDF*

99. Two financing decisions were taken by the Commission on 3 March 1971; both concerned grants from the second EDF. The EDF Committee endorsed these decisions at its 52nd meeting on 16 February 1971.<sup>1</sup>

- *Allocation of 85 154 u.a. to the credits opened for technical assistance linked with investment and general technical cooperation (accelerated*

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 27, 25 March 1971.

procedure). The figure of 85 154 u.a. represents the sums paid into the European Investment Bank up to 31 December 1970 by beneficiaries of loans on special terms as repayment of these loans (capital and interest), after deduction of the Bank's charges. It had been agreed during negotiations on the renewal of the Association that this money would be allocated to the "accelerated procedure" credits for financing technical assistance surveys and schemes.

- *Electrical infrastructure: survey of the Kigoma-Mururu high tension line and building of the "Boucle de Kigali" medium tension line in Rwanda:* Frs. RW 68 800 000, or about 688 000 u.a. The financing of the survey on the Kigoma-Mururu high tension line concerns the linking of the Rwanda national grid to a Congolese power station, at Mururu, on the Ruzizi river, which forms the border between the two countries. It will carry power produced at Mururu to Kigoma, a station which will itself be linked to Kigali by a high tension line at present under study. The building of the "Boucle de Kigali" will provide electrical power for the eastern part of Kigali and the industrial estate near the capital which was financed by Community resources.

100. On 30 March 1971<sup>1</sup> the Commission approved emergency aid from the second EDF for Madagascar (this action had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 53rd meeting on 16 March). The aid is to protect the perimeter of the Bas Mangoky following the flood damage caused by cyclone. The total aid involved amounts to Frs. MG 615 million, or about 2 215 000 u.a. and is to be drawn from the funds of the Bas-Mangoky improvement scheme.

These financing decisions bring the total commitments of the second EDF since the start of its operations to approximately 710 593 000 u.a., or more than 97% of the credits earmarked for it (730 million u.a.).

### Meetings and visits

101. On 8 and 9 March 1971 the EDF received a delegation from Surinam, headed by Mr Essed, Minister responsible for the Plan. The delegation had come to examine schemes to be financed by the third EDF, together with those already being executed. The EDF also held talks on several investment schemes in the transport field with a delegation from the Central African Republic led by Mr A. Patasse, Minister of Road and Water Transport.

Finally, experts checked on schemes in hand or finalized and others being prepared for submission to the EDF in Cameroon, Niger, Guadeloupe and Surinam.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 38, 21 April 1971.

## Training, in-service periods, seminars

102. On 11 March 1971 a meeting was held in Bonn to coordinate training activities with the relevant departments of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit).

A seminar was organized in Brussels on 9 and 10 March 1971 for 18 trainees from the Centre de perfectionnement pour le développement et la coopération économique et technique (CPDCET) in Paris. This seminar particularly concerned the study of EDF dossiers. On 24, 25 and 26 March 1971, ten African trainee diplomats from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Geneva) came to Brussels for a seminar on the situation in the Community and the EEC/AASM Association.

### *EEC/East African community association*

#### Arrangements concerning importation of certain products originating in East Africa

103. Following the entry into force of the Arusha Agreement on 1 January, the Council of the European Communities on 30 March adopted five agricultural regulations<sup>1</sup> laying down the arrangements to apply to the importation into the Community of the following products originating in the East African Community: unmanufactured tobacco, maize, beef and veal, products processed from cereals and rice or fruit and vegetables. On the same date the Commission decided to reimpose duties on canned pineapple originating in the three East African countries, in order to avoid the serious disruption of traditional trade flows.<sup>1</sup> The regulations concerned are to apply with effect from 1 April 1971; the first five (the Council's) will run from that date to 31 January 1975.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *United States*

104. Vice-President Mansholt paid a short visit to the United States early in March. He saw Mr Clifford M. Hardin, the Secretary for Agriculture, in Washington on 4 and 5 March; he also met the Ambassadors of the six Community countries, and spoke at a Farm Forum in Minneapolis.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 76, 31 March 1971.

Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, also spent a few days in the United States, after a round of visits to a number of Asian countries. On 26 March he delivered a speech in Chicago on "The European Community in the World", in which he dealt with future relations between the Communities and the United States.

### *Switzerland*

105. The Commission on 26 March addressed a recommendation to the Council concerning the negotiation of an agreement on the implementation of the Community transit arrangements to facilitate movement of goods both in intra-Community trade and in trade between Switzerland and the Community.

### *Middle East*

106. On 10 March President Malfatti received Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, who spoke of his country's distressing position as a result of the Middle East crisis. Subjects discussed in the course of the conversation included the possibilities for closer ties between Jordan and the Communities, and the question of an increase in food aid.

### *Asia*

107. Mr Ralf Dahrendorf of the Commission was in East Asia from 18 to 25 March.

From 18 to 23 March, he first paid an official visit to India, where he was received on 20 March by the Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi. While in New Delhi he had detailed talks with the Indian Foreign Minister, Mr Swarn Singh, the Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. T.L. Mishra, and a number of State Secretaries; he also gave a public address on developments in the European Communities and their relations with India.

The main outcome of the conversations was the desire shown by India and the Communities for regular high-level dialogue—in the first instance to rough out solutions to certain problems of commercial policy now facing them, but also possibly to discuss openings for wider cooperation—in accordance with the Council's decision of 2 February, with a view to broader and closer relations with India and other Asian countries. The Indians expressed appreciation of the active part the Communities were playing in the framing of the offer of generalized tariff preferences.

On 24 March Mr Dahrendorf went on to Singapore, where he talked with the Finance Minister.

Next, on 25 March, he was in Manila, where he had various detailed discussions with members of the Philippines Government, and more especially with the Foreign Minister, Mr. Romulo. His interlocutors expressed the hope that closer relations with the Communities would be established in the near future. Other subjects touched on included the generalized tariff preferences.

### *Latin America*

#### **Community/Latin American relations**

108. Ambassador Antonio Álvarez Restrepo, President of the Italo-Latin American Institute, accompanied by Ambassadors Angel Arturo Rivera Garcia and Carlo Perrone Capano, the Vice-President and General Secretary, was received at the Commission's offices on 25 March; he delivered a resolution passed by the Board of the Institute once again urging the establishment, on an institutional basis, of a system of mutual relations between Latin America and the European Communities to facilitate high-level political dialogue.

#### **Argentina**

109. The second round of the negotiations for a non-preferential trade agreement between Argentina and the Community was held at the Commission's offices on 29 and 30 March. The discussions mainly concerned the problems arising in connection with the Argentine requests regarding beef and veal, tariff cuts and elimination of quantitative restrictions, and also in the matter of cooperation. The Community for its part handed the Argentine delegation an *aide-mémoire* on its requests for counter-concessions, with an indicative list of products. This document brought out in particular various tariff problems which the Community would like disposed of. The negotiations will probably be resumed early in the summer.

## **COMMERCIAL POLICY**

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

#### **Common import system**

110. On 8 and 30 March 1971 the Council adopted two regulations<sup>1</sup> extending the list annexed to the Council regulation of 19 December 1969 establish-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 60, 13 March 1971, and L 80, 5 April 1971.



ing a common system for imports from state-trading countries<sup>1</sup> to include certain imports from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

On 30 March the Council adopted a regulation<sup>2</sup> adding further products to the list in the annex to its regulation of 25 May 1970 establishing a common system for imports into the Community.

#### Trade agreements: renewal, derogation or authorization

111. On 1 March the Council authorized the tacit renewal of a number of trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries (first instalment 1971).<sup>3</sup>

On 15 March it authorized Italy to open negotiations with Rumania for the conclusion of a trade protocol for 1971.

### *Specific commercial policy measures*

#### Cotton textiles

112. The agreements on trade in cotton textiles, concluded by the Council with India, Pakistan and the UAR<sup>4</sup> on 1 February, were signed by the Community on 12 March 1971; the agreement with Korea, concluded on 15 February,<sup>4</sup> was signed on 29 March. The agreements, which had been negotiated by the Commission on the Community's behalf under Article 4 of the Long-term Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, stipulate in particular the voluntary limitation by non-member countries of exports of all cotton textiles other than yarns, in return for the suspension of the quantitative restrictions applying to these products in the Member States. They have been concluded for a period of three years (1 October 1970 to 30 September 1973).

#### Jute and coir products

113. The Joint Committee set up by the agreements between the Community and India on trade in jute and coir products met in Brussels on 8 March to examine the main problems affecting these textiles. With regard to the implementation of the agreement on jute, in force since 1 January 1970, the

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 19, 26 January 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 80, 5 April 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 56, 9 March 1971.

<sup>4</sup> See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, sec. 86.

Indian delegation reported administrative difficulties in managing the ceiling of voluntary limitation and using it as allocated among the Member States; it also asked for the ceiling to be raised. On coir products, the Indian delegation mainly repeated its earlier requests for the removal of the quantitative restrictions still applying and for a reduction in the particularly high rate of duty (23%).

It was agreed that the administrative problems would be re-examined at expert level and that the points of substance would be reviewed at one of the next meetings of the Joint Committee, to be held once the Council of the Communities had adopted the decision on generalized preferences (the Community having included jute and coir products in the preferences).

### Scrap

114. On 1 March 1971 the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, decided to accede to a request from Belgium and permit the export of certain types of cast iron scrap. Under its special quota for the export of 15 000 tons of steel scrap, Belgium has been authorized to export chilled casting scrap which, on account of its size and weight, cannot be sold on the Community market.

## COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

### Cocoa

115. Referring to the negotiations for an international cocoa agreement in reply to a written question from Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), a member of the European Parliament, the Commission stated that "further progress has been made on the technical aspects of the draft agreement, but other points, including in particular the essential question of possible changes in the range of prices to be laid down in the agreement, have not been settled. It was not possible, therefore, to call another international cocoa conference in 1970".<sup>1</sup> The Commission further pointed out: "The Secretary-General of UNCTAD continues his bilateral contacts with the Governments concerned and there is reason to believe that further multilateral consultations will have to be held before negotiations can be resumed."

### Olive oil

116. Replying to another written question from Mr Vredeling,<sup>1</sup> the Commission, which already in 1969 and 1970 had placed the problem of Community

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 29, 29 March 1971.

membership of the 1963 International Olive Oil Agreement before the Council, stated that it intended to raise the issue again in that body. The Commission felt that "a reply should be given to the members of the Olive Oil Council, who for their part also wished to see the Community and all Member States accede to the international agreement and have been asking for such a reply since March 1969".

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *Generalized tariff preferences*

#### Implementation of the Community's offer

117. On 17 March 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a memorandum on "the implementation of the Community's offer concerning the generalized preferences to be granted for exports of finished and semi-finished products by the developing countries". In this memorandum the Commission proposed 1 July 1971 as the target date for the entry into force of the Community's offer; it set out details on the various components of this offer and asked the Council to state its views on the different methods proposed for its implementation.

Basing itself on the Commission memorandum, the Council, at its session of 30 March 1971, decided to put the generalized preferences into effect on 1 July 1971, applying them to the countries which currently belong to the group of 77 in UNCTAD, and to the dependent countries and territories of non-member countries.<sup>1</sup> The implementing regulations for the entry into force of the generalized preferences will be adopted by the Council on proposals from the Commission, to be submitted shortly.

### *Food aid*

118. Under the agreement concluded in 1970 between the European Economic Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross on the supply of 3 000 tons of skim milk powder, the Council, at its session of 15 March 1971, gave its agreement to an aid programme of 300 tons of powdered milk to the Sudan.

The Commission also proposed to the Council to give its agreement to an emergency aid scheme, submitted by the World Food Programme (WFP),

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

covering the supply of skim milk powder to the victims of the drought in Algeria. Under the agreement with the WFP, the Commission also agreed to the urgent supply of skim milk powder to India.

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)*

119. The GATT Committee on Trade in Industrial Products, meeting recently in Geneva, decided to pursue its work on non-tariff barriers to trade on a more selective basis, with a view to preparing solutions *ad referendum*. Three subjects were chosen, namely technical standards and regulations, customs valuation methods, and quantitative restrictions on trade. Others may be added according to the results of the work of other GATT bodies. The Committee also set up a working party on tariff studies to make an objective analysis of the tariff situation as it will be when all the Kennedy Round concessions are fully operative: this will afford the Contracting Parties the necessary balanced basis on which to explore in due course the different possible approaches for future action on the tariff side.

120. The GATT Council has adopted the Committee's report, and decided that the Committee should supply a further one, in due course, on progress in the two fields, so that it could itself report to the next Session of the Contracting Parties. The working parties on tariff studies, on standards and on quantitative restrictions all met during March; the last-named drew up a questionnaire on import licensing arrangements. The GATT Council also chose 15-26 November 1971 as the date for the XXVIIth Session of the Contracting Parties. Meantime, at the end of April, there will be an informal meeting in Geneva of officials from government departments responsible for trade policy matters to consider the current state of international trade and the working programme of GATT in the context of the forthcoming Session.

### *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*

121. In answer to a written question put by Mr Vredeling, a Netherlands member of the European Parliament, as to the possibility of the Community as such becoming a member of FAO, the Commission has stated<sup>1</sup> that "it does consider the Community ought to take part as such and as appropriate in the work of FAO, which overlaps substantially with areas of Community jurisdic-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 22, 9 March 1971.

tion, and it has made various efforts in the past to arrange this. However, there are institutional difficulties connected with the United Nations statutes which have not yet been overcome”.

### *North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission*

122. On 24 March the European Commission submitted a memorandum to the Council urging that the Member States which are signatories to the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention (Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands) jointly approach the Fisheries Commission to arrange for the Community to participate in its work in accordance with procedural forms to be settled under the terms of the Convention. Activities in implementation of the Convention necessarily affect the common fisheries policy, as the aims of the two coincide to a certain extent.

### **DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES**

123. On 30 March the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Sir Laurence Lindo (Jamaica), who presented his letters of credence as Head of Mission to the European Economic Community (EEC).

On the same day, they also received Ambassadors Julio C. Doig S., (Peru), G.M. Mukhlis (Iraq) and Isao Abe (Japan), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of Mission to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC and Euratom).

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### *Session of 8 to 10 March*

124. Meeting in Strasbourg from 8 to 10 March<sup>1</sup> the Parliament elected its new officers and formed its committees. It then heard a statement by Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on the economic situation in the Community, and an address by Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, on the social situation in the Community in 1970. The Parliament agreed its accounts for the financial year 1970 and adopted a resolution concerning intra-Community trade in fresh meat.<sup>2</sup>

The President, Mr Scelba, paid homage to the memory of the late Mr Blondelle (Liberal, France), who died on 25 February, and of Mr Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium), a former President of the European Parliament, deceased on 3 March.

#### Constituent session (9 March)

125. The senior member, Mr Cantalupo (Liberal, Italy) praised the work done by Mr Scelba and drew attention to the imbalance existing between Europe's economic strength and its political power. Some progress had been made in the matter of political coordination, but care must be taken to ensure that monetary problems did not cause the final political aim of a united Europe to be overlooked. After referring to the need to get the younger generation to play its part in building Europe, Mr Cantalupo feared that the slow progress made in the negotiations with the United Kingdom might jeopardize some of the achievements of the Common Market. He wound up by saying that a free Europe must overcome its social and regional divergences and achieve a fairer distribution of resources by going beyond nationalist choices.

Before going on to elect its President, the Parliament heard a statement by Mr Lücker (Germany), Chairman of the Christian Democrat Group, who announced that his group would not put a candidate forward and would submit a blank vote when the President was elected. This attitude was

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<sup>1</sup> The full text of the resolutions voted by the Parliament at this session can be found in *Journal officiel* C 26, 23 March 1971.

<sup>2</sup> This account is based on "Parlement européen — Informations" published by the European Parliament.

adopted to protest against the coalition formed by the three other groups to ensure that no candidate from the Christian Democrat Group was elected President of the Parliament. Mr Vals (France), Chairman of the Socialist Group, drew attention to the fact that the political groups had signed an agreement to the effect that the presidency should be held in turn as from March 1971. There was no question of a coalition against any specific group, said Mr Vals, pointing out that for the past thirteen years one group had more or less enjoyed a monopoly.

The name of Mr Behrendt (Socialist, Germany) was put forward by Mr Vals (France), Chairman of the Socialist Group, Mr Berkhouwer (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal Group, and Mr Triboulet (France), Chairman of the European Democratic Union Group. The ballot produced the following results: number of voters: 114; blank or spoiled votes: 50; votes cast: 64. Mr. Behrendt, who obtained 64 votes, was proclaimed President of the European Parliament.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents: Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy), Mr Rossi (Liberal, France), Mr Terrenoire (UDE, France), Mr Corona (Socialist, Italy), Mr Furler (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium), Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and Mr Lucius (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg).

After his election, Mr Behrendt, the new President, paid tribute to his predecessor, Mr Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy) and laid stress on the weighty responsibilities facing Parliament, which must have more extensive powers at its command. Democratic institutions guaranteed a Community's freedom. In order to achieve its aims, Europe must be endowed with such institutions. Moreover, a United States of Europe would be feasible only if the Community developed along Community-minded lines, both in spirit and structure. The President wound up by expressing the hope that Europe would be united and strong, and speak with a single voice, thus proving that it was no longer merely the sum of its economic capacities.

On behalf of the Commission, Mr Malfatti congratulated Mr Behrendt on his election and paid tribute to the outgoing President, Mr Scelba. He confirmed that the Commission would continue to strengthen and promote democratic European institutions and hoped to reinforce its links with the European Parliament.

The Parliament also appointed the members of those parliamentary committees which renewed their officers and, on 10 March, appointed Mr Cousté (UDE, France) rapporteur général for the Fourth General Report on the activities of the Communities in 1970.

## The economic situation in the Community (10 March)

126. In his statement<sup>1</sup> Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the outstanding and the most perturbing economic factor in the Community in 1970 had been the rapid rise in prices and the general spread of inflationary trends. It was still necessary in all the Member States to check rising costs and prices and to achieve close cooperation between both sides of industry and the government authorities to ensure an ordered incomes and prices trend.

Regarding the world economic situation, Mr Barre stressed the "bitter concern" felt by the Community countries in face of the United States balance of payments problem; the Community countries were in the best position to make a vital contribution—in cooperation with the United States—to the necessary reorganization of the international monetary system and to the smooth development of international monetary cooperation.

The Vice-President of the Commission went on to describe the main features of the Council's decisions regarding economic and monetary union.<sup>2</sup>

Following a brief statement by the Chairman of the Economic Committee, Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), who stressed how much more the Parliament and the Commission were cooperating in studying the economic situation, the Parliament sent Mr Barre's statement to the Economic Committee, which will submit a report at the next meeting.

## The social situation in the Community (10 March)

127. Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, presented to the Parliament the report on the social situation in the Community in 1970, which is appended to the Fourth General Report on the Activities of the Communities. After briefly describing the social situation, which—despite persisting structural problems—had been fairly favourable in 1970, Mr Coppé stressed that in its report the Commission devoted special attention to the common labour market and to problems of women at work and stressed a few priorities, such as better functioning of the common market, improved integration of foreign workers, action to cure structural unemployment, improved safety and hygiene, the integration of handicapped persons into economic life, and the harmonization of Member States' social budgets.

Mr Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, thanked Mr Coppé for his statement, on which his committee would report.

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

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 4-1971, Part One, Ch. I.



## Agricultural policy

### *Intra-Community trade in fresh meat (10 March)*

128. The European Parliament had before it a supplementary report drawn up by Mr van der Ploeg (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection on a communication from the Commission informing the Parliament that it could not agree to the proposals for amendments put forward by the latter in connection with health control in intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

After hearing the comments of Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, who again defended the latter's point of view, the Parliament adopted a resolution renewing its requests, whose main purpose is the protection of public health throughout the Community.

## Budgets and finance

### *Settlement of the European Parliament's accounts for the financial year 1970 (8 March)*

129. The Parliament approved a resolution, submitted by Mr Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) in his report on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, noting the revenue and expenditure of the European Parliament for 1970. These accounts are sent to the Commission, which draws up the administrative budget of the Community institutions. An amendment submitted by Mr Gerlach (Socialist, Germany), to the effect that a committee should be set up to audit the Parliament's accounts, was referred to the Committee for Finance and Budgets.

### *Session on 18 and 19 March*

130. At a session in Luxembourg on 18 and 19 March,<sup>1</sup> the Parliament expressed its views on the fixing of farm prices and endorsed a proposal concerning health measures in agriculture. It also ratified the appointment of Mr Scokaert (Socialist), nominated by the Belgian Senate, on 11 March, to replace Mr Dehousse, who had resigned following his appointment to a government post.

## Agricultural policy

### *New trends in the common agricultural policy (18-19 March)*

131. The Parliament was called upon to give its views on a draft resolution concerning the new trends of the common agricultural policy and several

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 30, 31 March 1971.

regulations on the fixing of prices for a number of agricultural products for the farm year 1971/1972.<sup>1</sup>

Falling in with the proposals submitted by the Committee on Agriculture in a report drawn up by Mr Brouwer (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), the Parliament recommended an average increase of 5% in farm prices. In present circumstances—taking into account the market situation and an improved production policy—this might involve, for example, an increase of 6% for milk, 10% for beef and veal, 6% for barley, 3% for soft wheat and rye, and 5% for sugar beet, rice and oilseeds.

The Parliament took the view that the overall result of the adaptation or maintenance of farm prices as proposed by the Commission would be an insufficient and incomplete increase in farmers' incomes which took inadequate account of the fact that farming incomes were intolerably far behind those in other sectors. After once again stressing the indissoluble link between the proposals concerning structures and those on prices, and that a simultaneous decision was necessary on these two groups of proposals, the Parliament requested that careful consideration be given to the advisability of adapting the market organizations to the present situation.

Mr Brouwer, the rapporteur, mentioned how seriously worried European farmers were by such factors as rising production costs and the price freeze affecting what they had to sell. The common agricultural policy had not been a failure, said Mr Brouwer, but some defects needed to be remedied. Speaking on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations, Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) warned against any attempt to strengthen the protectionist system involved in the Community's common agricultural policy. For the Committee on Budgets and Finance, Mr Borocco (UDE, France) said that, in the long run, the reform of agriculture must aim to bring down the cost of guaranteeing prices and considered that the financial consequences of proposals to amend farm prices should normally entail the submission of an additional, corrected budget.

Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the latter was firmly resolved to adhere to the principle of linking prices and structures and that the disquiet felt in agriculture was understandable since the sector was adversely affected by inflation and rising production costs. The prices advanced might appear inadequate in themselves, but they must be seen in the context of the proposed social and structural measures, and taking into account the direct subsidies to be paid to specific groups of farmers. Mr Mansholt granted that the parliamentary resolution took a clear stand and contained moderate demands. However, he considered an increase in the

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3-1971, Part One, Ch. II, and Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, Ch. IV (European Parliament).

price of sugarbeet and oilseeds unacceptable. As far as other products were concerned, the differences compared with the Commission's proposals were negligible. Mr Mansholt stressed the wide disparities between the Six as regards farm prices and expressed regret that information was lacking on this subject in some Community countries. He firmly rejected the opinion of the Committee on External Economic Relations and protested against various allegations which had proved harmful to the Community's agricultural policy.

Mr Vetrone (Christian Democrat, Italy), Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr Boscary-Monsservin (Liberal, France), and Mr Briot (UDE, France) said that their political groups endorsed the resolution. They were unanimous in stressing the serious position of agriculture in all Community countries and in demanding a very distinct improvement in farmers' incomes.

Mr Vetrone wanted the Community to tackle structural policy forthwith so as to get price policy moving. He pointed to the moderate and carefully weighed nature of COPA's claims, which would prevent a steady decline in farmers' incomes. In Mr Vredeling's view, the interests of the Community countries as a whole should be taken into account and prices should not be recommended for specific areas. A policy of increasing prices led nowhere; a real structural policy must be put into effect.

Mr Boscary-Monsservin said that the resolution laid down a clear-cut political approach and that the common agricultural policy should lead to a world-wide organization of markets, profitable to all concerned. It was necessary to give agriculture the benefit of the general improvement in living standards and constantly to adjust farm prices to the economic and monetary situation. Mr Briot protested at the accusations of protectionism which had been levelled at the Community's agricultural policy, and laid stress on the social and human aspects of the agricultural problem. The main consideration was to defend farmers' purchasing power. This was why the Parliament's requests in the resolution were reasonable and justified.

Mr d'Angelosante (Communist, Italy) said that the Italian Communist deputies would vote against the resolution. Price policy was assuming an importance which bore no relation to its results, whereas a structural policy was essential if the serious agricultural problems facing the Community were to be solved. Mr Klinker (Christian Democrat, Germany) argued for an amendment to the effect that agricultural prices should be increased by an average of 10% so that farmers could feel the effects of higher prices. Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), who was a co-signatory of the amendment, stressed that the Community should begin to pursue a dynamic price policy which took rising costs and inflation into account.

Mr Estève (UDE, France) drew attention to the fact that agriculturalists needed decisions with immediate effect and emphasized the disquieting position of small farmers, who should also benefit from generally higher living stan-

dards. Mr Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) raised the problem of the probable effect of prices on imports; he was opposed to any kind of protectionism. Mr Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) took the view that price increases should be selective and that the greatest efforts should be made in the structural field. Mr Triboulet, the French chairman of the UDE group, saw two objectives as far as price policy was concerned—to encourage profitable production, and to lay down social guidelines for agricultural production.

Replying to various speakers, Mr Mansholt objected to any amendment to the effect that agricultural prices should be increased by 10%. A general price increase would not help the most needy farmers but would only put the big ones in a stronger position. This was why the Commission had made arrangements for direct subsidies.

Before a vote was taken on the resolution, Mr Klinker said that his amendment was in everybody's interests. Mr Aigner and Mr Burgbacher (Christian Democrat, Germany) supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr Vredeling. Finally, the Parliament rejected the amendment and adopted the resolution in its entirety.

#### *Health measures in various agricultural sectors (18 March)*

132. On the basis of a report drawn up by Mrs Orth (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament ratified a proposal for a regulation concerning exceptional measures to cope with health problems in a number of agricultural sectors. In future it would only be possible to take these measures under Community arrangements. In this connection, Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) requested the Commission to press on with the task of harmonizing veterinary measures within the Community.

### COUNCIL

In March 1971 the Council held five sessions<sup>1</sup> to discuss general matters and agricultural questions.

#### *143rd meeting - General matters*

(1 March 1971)

133. With Mr Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, in the chair, the Council held a meeting in Brussels of the Foreign Ministers of the Six,

<sup>1</sup> For the various subjects discussed at Council sessions, see the relevant sections of this Bulletin.

attended by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and by the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission.

With regard to the enlargement of the Community, the Council continued its discussions to decide on the common attitude to be adopted in preparation for the forthcoming ministerial meetings with the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.

In the field of external relations, it formally ratified the conclusion of an association agreement with Malta, together with the necessary implementing regulations. It also adopted a regulation on imports of olive oil from Morocco.

As regards commercial policy, the Council authorized the tacit renewal of a number of agreements between Member States and non-member countries, and the representatives of the Member Governments came to a decision regarding exports of scrap iron to non-member countries.

In the matter of the alignment of legislation, the Council issued a directive on driving-mirrors for motor vehicles. It also endorsed the granting of aids to finance technical research in the iron and steel industry. Finally, the Council noted that the draft supplementary budget for 1971, earlier ratified by the European Parliament, had been finally agreed.

#### *144th meeting - Agriculture*

(8 and 9 March 1971)

134. With Mr Michel Cointat, French Minister of Agriculture, in the chair, the Council held a meeting in Brussels of the Ministers of Agriculture of the Member States. Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President, and Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, were in attendance.

Discussion centred on the Commission's proposals on the new guidelines for the common agricultural policy. The Council also exchanged views on the proposals concerning price-fixing, and laid down general regulations governing the granting of aids for the storage of long-keeping cheeses. With regard to trade policy, it added new products to the list appended to the regulation making common arrangements applicable to imports from the state-trading countries.

#### *145th meeting - General matters*

(15 March 1971)

135. The Council held a session in Brussels presided over by Mr Maurice Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, and attended by Mr Franco Maria

Malfatti, the President, as well as by Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission.

As regards the enlargement of the Community, the Council discussed a number of specific problems (Commonwealth sugar, New Zealand milk products, the financing of Community policies), in preparation for the new ministerial meeting with the United Kingdom.

In the field of external relations, the Council issued new directives for the pursuit of the negotiations with Turkey for a temporary trade agreement and amended the regulation governing imports of citrus fruits from that country. Finally, as regards food aid, the supply of milk powder to the Sudan was approved.

### *146th meeting - Mainly agriculture*

(22, 23, 24 and 25 March 1971)

136. The Ministers of Agriculture held a meeting in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Michel Cointat, French Minister of Agriculture, and attended by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, Mr Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President, and members of the Commission, to continue their discussions on the new guidelines for the common agricultural policy.

Following a four-day marathon session, the Council agreed a resolution providing for both price policy measures and joint action in structural matters. It also settled several agricultural problems (vegetative propagation material for vines; classification of varieties of vines; conditions governing EAGGF aid; contracts concerning flax and hemp, and flax and straw hemp) and extended the time-limit laid down in a directive on the alignment of legislation (classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances).

Finally, the question of economic and monetary union reappeared on the agenda. The Council adopted, in final form, the resolution on the stage-by-stage establishment of economic and monetary union, and the three decisions on the closer coordination of short-term economic policies, greater cooperation between the Central Banks, and the setting-up of machinery for medium-term financial assistance, the texts of which it had endorsed on 9 February.

### *147th meeting - General matters*

(30 March 1971)

137. With Mr Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister in the chair, the Council held a meeting in Brussels of the Foreign Ministers and a number of Ministers of Finance or Economic Affairs. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, Presi-

dent, and the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission were in attendance.

The main feature of this meeting was the adoption of an important decision on generalized preferences. The Council agreed that these preferences—to be granted by the Community in favour of exports of manufactured and semi-finished products from the developing countries—would be put into effect on 1 July 1971.

With regard to enlargement, the Council, following the usual procedure, decided upon the common attitude to be adopted by the Six in their negotiations with the applicant countries; the discussions covered transitional measures in agricultural matters, the smooth flow of trade in the same sector, and the problem of financing Community policies. The Council also heard a statement by the French Finance Minister on the economic, monetary and financial problems which were likely to arise as a result of British membership.

In the commercial policy field, the Council exchanged views on the transitional measures for the gradual uniformization of trade relations with the state-trading countries; it also extended the common arrangements on imports from non-member or state-trading countries to cover new products.

As regards agriculture, the Council adopted, in final form, several regulations governing milk and milk products, calves and large bovine cattle, and three directives on the marketing of seed, quality standards for forestry reproduction materials, and preservatives for use in foodstuffs for human consumption.

In the matter of relations with the East African States, the Council decided on the system to be applied for beef, products based on cereals or rice, unmanufactured tobacco, maize, and products processed from fruit or vegetables imported from the countries concerned (Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya).

Regarding foodstuffs, it endorsed the implementation of the agreements reached with the World Food Programme covering the supply of butteroil and skim milk powder to the developing countries. Finally, it decided to suspend temporarily a number of CCT duties and to open a tariff quota.

## COMMISSION

### *Retirement of Mr. Linthorst Homan, head of the Commission delegation in the United Kingdom*

138. Ambassador Johannes Linthorst Homan, head of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in the United Kingdom since September 1968, has requested to be relieved of his functions on 31 August

next for reasons of age. In this connection, the Commission has published the following statement.

“The Commission takes note of the request made by Ambassador Linthorst Homan, the head of its delegation in the United Kingdom, who wishes to leave the active service of the Community for reasons of age. The Commission accedes to this request and regrets that it will lose the services of one who, from the outset, has been so closely connected on the highest level with the work of European unification. The Commission wishes to pay tribute to Mr Linthorst Homan’s historical merits as head of the Netherlands delegation for the conclusion of the Treaties of Rome, as permanent representative of the Netherlands, as a member of the High Authority and, most recently, as the head of the Commission delegation in the United Kingdom. Mr Linthorst Homan made the objectives and ideals of European unification his own and during the years of his mission in London set an example, with his sense of responsibility, of untiring endeavour and made a felicitous contribution to the work of bringing Great Britain closer to the European Community. To its gratitude for this great achievement and the personal commitment which has always been the distinguishing mark of Mr Linthorst Homan, the Commission adds its sincere wishes for his personal happiness and, in witness of its attachment and esteem, has resolved to receive Mr Linthorst Homan personally on the occasion of his laying down his duties.”

“Mr Linthorst Homan will leave the service of the Commission with effect from 31 August 1971.”

Mr Linthorst Homan was one of the negotiators and signatories of the Treaties of Rome in 1956 and 1957 before taking up the high office of permanent representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the European Economic Community and Euratom, which he held from 1958 to 1962. He was then appointed member of the High Authority of the ECSC and continued in the duties of this office until the merger of the institutions on 1 July 1967. It was in September 1968 that he was appointed by the Commission to be head of its permanent delegation in London.

### *Staff movements*

139. The Commission has appointed Mr Rudolf Bree to be Director-General for the Dissemination of Information. Mr Bree was born in Görlitz in 1907 and trained as an engineer; he has held important posts in industry, in research centres and in public administration. He entered the service of the Commission in 1961. As Director of the Information and Documentation Centre of Euratom he supervised the setting-up of the latter’s automated nuclear documentation system, which is one of the largest in the world.



The Commission has decided to appoint Mr Klaus Pingel Director of the "Administration of the Customs Union" department, which recently became an autonomous administrative unit. Mr Pingel was previously head of the Customs Directorate in the Directorate-General for Industry.

Mr Robert Sünnen, who was previously head of the Aims and Methods of Regional Programming Division of the Directorate-General for Regional Policy, has been appointed Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Borschette, member of the Commission, in succession to Mr Guy Mines who, in November 1970, was appointed a director in the Directorate-General for Credit and Investments.

The Commission has appointed Mr Hans Elliasmöller to be head of the Electricity Division of the Directorate-General for Energy, and Mr Jean Leclercq to be head of the Energy Policy Division of the same Directorate-General.

### *Reorganization of Directorates-General*

140. The Commission has taken certain steps concerning the organization of some of its departments.

It has approved of the organizational chart of the Directorate-General for Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs broken down into seven directorates.<sup>1</sup> Further, a new Environment Division is placed under the direct supervision of Mr Toulemon, the Director-General, and a new division, to be called "Industrial and technological problems in relations with non-member countries", under Mr Braun, the Assistant to the Director-General.

The Directorate-General for Budgets has been reorganized and its new organizational chart, providing for two directorates, approved.

The Commission also decided to make changes in the composition of the Directorate for Cartels, Mergers, Private Discrimination (except in the energy and steel sectors) of the Directorate-General for Competition. The previous structure has been replaced by reclassifying Grade A officials as advisors, chief rapporteurs and rapporteurs.

Finally, the Commission has taken the first steps towards reorganizing the Directorate-General for Development Aid in the light of the new tasks which the various administrative units of this Directorate-General will have to assume in implementation of the second Yaoundé Convention.

The organizational charts as modified by these changes will be published later in the Bulletin.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, Ch. IV — "Commission".

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *New cases*

Case 6-71 — Firma Rheinmühlen Düsseldorf, Düsseldorf-Holthausen v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

141. On 3 March 1971 the Bundesfinanzhof filed a request with the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the concept of exports to non-member countries as it appears in Article 20 of Commission Regulation No. 19 of 4 April 1962 (on the gradual establishment of a common organization of markets in the cereals sector), and on the validity of Regulation 162/64 concerning the standard limitation of refunds granted in intra-Community trade for certain products processed from cereals and rice.

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

142. On 11 March 1971 the Commission filed a request with the Court of Justice asking it to find that the French Government, in refusing to apply the provisions of the legal system for supplying the Community's users with nuclear fuels and ores, had failed to fulfil its obligations under Title Two, Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty.

Case 8-71 — Deutscher Komponistenverband v. Commission

143. This is a suit for default filed with the Court of Justice on 12 March 1971 requesting the Court to condemn the Commission to granting the Deutscher Komponistenverband the formal right of being heard as laid down in Article 19(2), second sentence, of Regulation No. 17 (first implementing regulation pursuant to Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty).

Cases 9-71 and 11-71 — Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit, SA and Grands Moulins de Paris, SA, Paris, v. Commission

144. On 16 and 18 March 1971 two requests were filed with the Court of Justice questioning the amount of subsidy to be paid on imports into France of certain cereals following the devaluation of the French franc. The plaintiffs request the cancelling of an import certificate because of the insufficient amount of subsidy and also claim damages suffered because of this allegedly insufficient amount.

Case 10-71 — Ministère public luxembourgeois v. Mrs Madeleine Müller, widow of Jean-Pierre Hein, Mr Alphonse Hein, Mr Eugène Hein and Mr André Hein

145. On 17 March 1971 the Court of Justice received a request for a preliminary ruling from the Tribunal d'arrondissement de Luxembourg and from the Cour supérieure de Justice du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg on the question as to whether Community law confers rights upon individuals, who are subject to national law, for the improvement and use of a river port, and in the affirmative, whether the Luxembourg laws governing this matter are compatible with Community law.

Cases 12-71, 13-71 and 14-71 — Firma Günter Henck, Hamburg-Altona v. Hauptzollamt Emmerich

146. On 19 March 1971, by order of the Bundesfinanzhof, three requests for a preliminary ruling were filed with the Court of Justice on the interpretation of Article 1 of Regulation No. 19, and more especially on the meaning of the terms "kibbled maize grains", "maize cereal meal", "hulled maize grains" and "kibbled millet grains".

### *Judgments*

Case 66-69 — Commission v. French Republic

147. On 5 November 1969 the Commission filed a request with the Court of Justice asking it to find that the French Republic, in applying the system introduced by Decree No. 67-78 of 27 January 1967 on direct investments abroad and direct investments in France, had failed to fulfil its obligations under Articles 52 *et seq.*, 67 *et sec.* and 221 of the EEC Treaty. By its Decree No. 71-143 of 22 February 1971, France amended the decree under dispute so as to exempt transactions between nationals of EEC States from the requirements and formalities of the first decree and the Court therefore had the case struck off by order of 25 March 1971.

Case 67-69 — Società Industriale Metallurgica di Napoli Simet, SpA, Naples-Barra v. Commission

Case 70-69 — Acciaieria e Ferriera di Roma Feram, SpA, Rome v. Commission

148. On 14 November and 1 December 1969 the Court of Justice forwarded to the Commission the plaintiffs' appeals for the revoking of two individual

Commission decisions of 9 and 14 October 1969 taken with regard to them and concerning the liquidation of the price compensation arrangements for scrap imported and used. In its judgments of 16 March 1971 the Court dismissed the appeals as being unfounded.

**Case 2-70 — Acciaierie e Ferriere Riva, SpA, Milan v. Commission**

149. On 14 January 1970 the plaintiff appealed for the annulment of two individual Commission decisions of 4 December 1969 taken against it relating to the payment of compensatory levies on imported scrap and on the fixing of tonnages for scrap purchased. In its judgment of 3 March 1971 the Court dismissed the case as being unfounded.

**Case 22-70 — Commission v. Council**

150. On 19 May 1970 the Commission filed a request asking the Court of Justice to annul the Council decision of 20 March 1970 on the negotiation and conclusion by the EEC Member States of the European Agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport (AETR).

In its judgment of 31 March 1971 the Court, whilst dismissing the Commission's appeal as being unfounded in view of the circumstances involved in this particular case, defined the principles governing the Community's international personality:

- (i) The Community's authority to conclude international agreements is not only based on powers explicitly conferred upon it by the Treaty, but may also be derived from other provisions of the Treaty and acts of the Community institutions.
- (ii) In particular, each time that, for the implementation of a common policy laid down by the Treaty, the Community has adopted provisions setting up common rules in any form whatsoever, Member States no longer have the right, either individually or collectively, to contract obligations with non-member countries affecting these rules.<sup>1</sup>

**Case 29-70 — Commission official v. Commission**

151. In its judgment of 17 March 1971 the Court of Justice dismissed the case as being unfounded.

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<sup>1</sup> See also sec. 80.

Case 38-70 — Firma Deutsche Tradax GmbH, Hamburg v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main

152. On 23 July 1970 the Verwaltungsgericht in Frankfurt filed a request with the Court for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Article 12(1), final sub-paragraph, of Regulation No. 120/67, which makes the issue of an import certificate subject to the constitution of a surety and lays down that this surety shall be forfeited completely or in part if the import does not take place within the period of validity of the certificate, and also on the interpretation of the expression "levy fixed in advance" appearing in Article 8(3 *b*) of Regulation No. 183/67.

In its judgment of 10 March 1971 the Court confirmed the validity of the first of the provisions referred to and interpreted the expression as meaning the rate of levy fixed for the month of import as specified in the request made by the holder of the import certificate.

Case 47-70 — Commission official v. Commission

153. On 17 March 1971 the Court dismissed the case as being inadmissible.

Case 51-70 — Firma Alfons Lütticke GmbH, Cologne v. Hauptzollamt Passau

154. On 3 August 1970 the Finanzgericht in Munich filed a request for a preliminary ruling with the Court on the interpretation of the concept of "chocolate in bulk" appearing in Article 1 of Regulation No. 755/67. In its judgment of 3 March 1971, the Court declared that this concept should be interpreted as meaning only chocolate ready to be consumed and capable of being marketed as such.

Case 58-70 — Compagnie continentale (France) SA, Paris, and Compagnie continentale d'importation (Holland) NV, Rotterdam, v. Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten and Produktschap voor Granen, Zaden en Peulvruchten, The Hague

155. On 9 October 1970 the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven of The Hague filed a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the concept of "levy fixed in advance" appearing in Article 8(3 *b*) of Regulation No. 473/67.

In its judgment of 10 March 1971 the Court ruled that this concept refers to the rate of levy fixed for the month of import as specified in the request made by the holder of the import certificate.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

156. The 94th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 24 and 25 March 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr J.D. Kuipers. The Committee heard Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, outline the Community's industrial policy,<sup>1</sup> and then rendered a number of Opinions on proposals for directives submitted by the Commission to the Council. At the end of March, Mr Kuipers, continuing his round of official visits to the capitals of the Member States, was received in audience by H. M. the King of the Belgians, and met the Prime Minister, Mr Eyskens.

### *Opinions rendered by the Committee*

#### *Opinion on the Commission's proposal to the Council on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products*

157. On the basis of a report by Mr Visocchi (Italy, General Interests Group) the Committee adopted its Opinion on this proposal by 62 votes against 10, with 14 abstentions. It did not express any view on prices for individual products, for it felt that the Commission's proposals on the subject were not based on a body of economic data faithfully reflecting the situation of agriculture in the Community, but were mainly dictated by the desire to satisfy the contradictory demands of the various Member States.

This being so, the Committee did no more than stress that it would be opposed to any price increases proposed by the Commission if concrete and urgent decisions in the structural and social field were not taken by the competent Community authorities. It then endeavoured to analyse the effects the Commission's proposals would have on agricultural production as a whole and came to the conclusion that the new price proposals were not likely to be a satisfactory answer to the need to establish a more rational graduation of prices.

The Committee also stressed that the Commission's proposals would not in all cases have a corresponding effect on the prices which the producer in fact received, for in several cases the Commission's main objective seemed to be to increase market fluidity by widening the bracket between prices guaranteed to the producer and target prices. It felt that any increase in agricultural prices should as a general rule be so designed as to favour only producers, since they are the ones who feel the effects of a rise in production costs. The repercussions on consumer prices should not exceed the incidence on the cost of the finished product of the rise in the cost of the raw materials. The

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<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, sec. 60.

Committee further noted that the Commission's price proposals left the production of some important agricultural regions out of account, with the likely consequence that income disparities would become more marked between different regions of the Community. This applied particularly to products from the Mediterranean regions to which the Commission should extend its price and market proposals.

*Opinion on the Six Commission proposals on the reform of agriculture*

158. On the basis of a report by Mr Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests Group) the Committee adopted by 69 votes against 9, with 7 abstentions, its Opinion on the reform of agriculture, i.e. on the first six proposals for directives and a regulation which the Commission submitted to the Council<sup>1</sup> pursuant to its memorandum "Agriculture 1980".

In its Opinion the Committee considered that the social and structural measures proposed by the Commission were a constructive effort to create a structural policy for agriculture in the EEC. It stressed, however, that to solve the problems of agricultural incomes, further measures would have to be taken at the same time in the agricultural policy context (price, market, social and commercial policies) and on the plane of general economic policy (monetary, industrial and regional policies).

The Committee particularly stressed the need to give a regional imprint to the proposed social and structural measures. It pointed out that if large numbers of farmers are to leave the land, openings would have to be provided for them in other sectors. Action was therefore needed to increase the prosperity of rural areas by creating new centres of activity and a corresponding infrastructure. Without this there was no prospect for some regions other than total exodus of the rural population or, at best, jobs for poorly skilled workers only. Since such action cannot be launched overnight, the Committee stressed the need for short-term measures to solve the problems of income and living conditions of the farming population. The EAGGF will gradually have to allot more and more funds to structural policy measures.

The Committee was rather sceptical of the importance of the measures proposed by the Commission to create better balanced agricultural markets. It felt that this problem went far beyond the Community framework and could be solved only by international arrangements. Within the Community the Committee advocated the introduction of forms of cooperation which would enable agriculturalists to participate within the framework of the common agricultural policy in fixing and maintaining production targets.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 70, 12 June 1970 and Bulletin 6-1970, Part One, Ch. II.

In conclusion, the Committee approved the broad outlines of the Commission's six proposals, subject, however, to certain comments. In this way, with regard to the conditions farms must fulfil if they are to qualify for aid, the Committee proposed a widening of the bracket between the upper and lower limits of income to be achieved. This would be done by adapting the lower limit to the average gross income for the region in respect of which it will be fixed by the Member States in accordance with the Community procedure. The Committee proposed a slight relaxation of the "compulsory" use of land becoming free for the structural programme; it considered that farms modernized under the proposed structural measures should have first option on acquiring or renting such land. It would then be easier for the farmers leaving this land to claim supplementary allowances for loss of income.

The Committee stressed that the additional proposals for the milk and beef and veal sectors were only contingency measures; it approved those aimed at stimulating beef and veal production but pointed out that the solution in these two sectors was probably to be found in an improved price structure. The Committee felt that the proposed measures on the provision of social and economic information should also cover technical assistance and should be applied initially in those regions where there was no information network for agriculture.

The Committee did not feel that limiting the area farmed as proposed by the Commission would have a major effect on production trends. It considered, however, that the afforestation of marginal land under regional programmes was justified by the contribution it would make to the protection of nature, the conservation of the environment and the creation of recreational areas. Finally, in its comments on the proposal for an amended regulation on producers' groupings, the Committee, while confirming the principle of encouraging the creation of these groupings throughout the Community, stressed that it would be advisable when fixing the rate of aids to bear the regional situation in mind.

*Opinion on the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the Community's industrial policy*

159. By 47 votes to 37, with 6 abstentions, the Economic and Social Committee adopted its Opinion on this memorandum, which had been reported on by Mr Kramer (Germany, Employers' Group). Broadly speaking, the Committee welcomed the Commission's proposals as set out in this document, both those aimed at creating general conditions for a Community industrial policy and those on action by the Community as such.

Among the measures advocated by the Committee in its Opinion were:

- (i) A speed-up of the work to eliminate obstacles to trade;



- (ii) Cooperation in public procurement policies;
- (iii) Improvement of regulations on competition;
- (iv) The creation of a European foundation for business management and directors' training, and
- (v) The introduction of Community development contracts to encourage technological development and industrial cooperation.

The Committee did, however, point to some aspects of the memorandum which it felt had not been sufficiently elaborated, in particular:

- (i) The importance of the qualitative aspects of industrial policy and the fact that it is not an aim in itself but must take into account the other policies to be developed in the Community;
- (ii) The urgency for industrial policy of establishing economic and monetary union;
- (iii) The need to pay special attention to environmental protection, and,
- (iv) Finally, the role the Commission must play in the world at large.

#### *Opinion on the economic situation in the Community*

160. On the basis of a report by Mr Malterre (France, General Interests Group) the Committee adopted by 55 votes to 8, with 14 abstentions, its Opinion on the economic situation in the Community. One of the points made in assessing the outlook for 1971 was that, although international economic expansion would encourage the growth of exports to non-member countries, consumer demand within the Community would slow down and would probably act as a brake on intra-Community trade. The growth rate in real terms in 1971 was likely to be 4.5%, or slightly below the average forecast by the third programme (the basis for which was a real growth in volume of 5 to 5.5%). Prices will also continue to rise throughout the Community, although probably not as fast as in 1970. Finally, the monetary problems which had caused such concern in 1969 had now given place to questions of holding down production costs.

In its comments on the guidelines of economic policy, the Committee particularly emphasized the following points:

- (i) Under present circumstances it had to be stressed that compulsory charges on the national income must not grow faster than the expected growth of GNP;
- (ii) It seems that the restrictive credit policy measures have now reached limits which may not be overstepped without jeopardizing industrial investment, placing a heavy burden on overall domestic consumption and affecting full employment;

- (iii) The Member States and the Community authorities must continue to pay special attention to employment policy;
- (iv) It would seem desirable for both sides of industry, and possibly also these and the authorities responsible for economic policy, to work together to bring the trends of all incomes into line with the progress of productivity in the medium term;
- (v) Finally, the Committee welcomed the conclusion of the agreement on economic and monetary union in the Community.

*Opinion on the proposals for directives*

- (i) On the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed itinerant activities;
- (ii) On the terms of transitional measures in the field of self-employed itinerant activities.

161. The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion<sup>1</sup> on these proposals for directives, which had been the subject of a report by Mr Peyromaure-Debord-Broca (France, Employers' Group). It agreed with the two proposals, but expressed certain misgivings about the possibility left open to the Member States to require the traders, in the case of the supply of services, to select a "home" commune; it felt that this concept was contrary to the non-sedentary nature of the activities in question. For this reason the Committee urged that the procedure should be simple and clearly laid down by each Member State.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation amending Articles 35 and 48 of Regulation No. 542/69 on Community transit*

162. Following a report by Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers' Group) the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion in which it considered normal that the administrative authorities concerned should be given sufficient time to transfer and check documents; it felt, however, that six months would be more than adequate.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of legal and administrative provisions relating to normal handling operations in bonded warehouses and free zones*

163. On the basis of a report by Mr De Grave (Belgium, Workers' Group) the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion approving the Commission's proposal for a directive, without putting forward any amendment whatsoever.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 42, 30 April 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* C 41, 29 April 1971.

*Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the harmonization of the Member States' legislation on electrical equipment which may be used in an explosive atmosphere*

164. After hearing a report by Mr Lecuyer (France, General Interests Group) the Committee adopted—again unanimously—its Opinion<sup>1</sup> on this proposal for a directive which forms part of the general programme for the elimination of technical obstacles. The Committee hoped that the wording of a number of articles in the proposal would be improved so that the definitions of electrical equipment and explosive atmosphere which they contain would allow for current rapid technological advance. As for the procedure proposed for settling possible disputes concerning the effective safety guarantees offered by electrical equipment, even when accompanied by a certificate stating that it conforms to certain standards or has passed certain tests, the Committee felt that the ban on sale, free movement or use of a piece of electrical equipment should be imposed for a period of six months, which could be extended by the Commission, at the request of the Member State concerned.

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

### *Ordinary session* (12 March 1971)

165. The 140th session of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held in Luxembourg on 12 March 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Picard. Also present were Mr Barre and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents, and Mr Borschette, member of the Commission. The main points under discussion were economic and monetary union, the possible relaxing of Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty on the publication of prices and the prospects for the coal and steel markets.

166. On the first point Mr Barre commented on the decisions taken by the Council on 8 and 9 February 1971 to launch the first stage of economic and monetary union and to set out its final objective. He pointed out that the Council had been guided by three principles: simultaneous growth and stability; parallel progress towards monetary union and economic unification; the Community's identity as a single unit within the international monetary system. In reply to questions from the floor, Mr Barre broadly outlined the present economic situation and its short-term prospects and stressed the need for all the member countries to show the same political will to overcome the inflationary tendencies which, if they persist, would be likely at the least to prevent the strengthening of the Community.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 41, 29 April 1971.

167. Mr Haferkamp spoke to the Committee about the general situation of the coal market, which, in 1971, will develop along similar lines to last year. He stressed that the predominant use of petroleum products to meet the Community's energy needs made it particularly necessary to find an acceptable solution to the present crisis. This crisis should also prompt the member countries to take rapid steps to introduce a common energy policy. Almost all the speakers who contributed to the debate which followed this address suggested that the Commission should ask the Governments of the Member States to review their plans for reducing coal production.

168. The Commission representatives then presented to the Committee the forward programmes for coal and steel drawn up by the Commission for the second quarter of 1971. As regards collieries, the stress was laid on the possibility of an increase in stocks of coal and coke. For steel, a fall in production was forecast in comparison to the second quarter of 1970, but it would be possible to maintain prices thanks to the discipline of producers. Several members of the Committee took part in the discussion, which laid special emphasis on the slow rundown of dealers' and consumers' stocks. The Commission also promised to look into scrap supply.

169. As the ECSC Consultative Committee had received a formal request for consultation, Mr Borschette provided details of the reasons which had led the Commission to propose amendments to the decisions implementing Article 60 of the Treaty of Paris. The substance of Mr Borschette's statement was that the changes in the steel and energy market had been so far-reaching and divergent that these decisions had either not been applied at all or only imperfectly; the Commission wanted to separate the definition of non-discrimination and comparable transactions from the compulsory publication of prices. The discussion opened on this problem made it clear that, although the representatives of the steel producers approve the Commission's proposals, the workers' and steel consumers' representatives are opposed to them. The coal producers suggested that the rules on the publication of prices for the two products (steel and coal) should be different. In view of this attitude, Mr Borschette accepted that the final examination of the Commission's proposals and the drawing up of the Committee's Opinion should be postponed until the session fixed for 18 May.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

### *Loans granted*

#### Germany

170. On 25 March 1971 the European Investment Bank concluded with Leichtmetall-Gesellschaft mbH (LMG), Essen (North Rhine Westphalia) a loan

agreement equivalent to DM 58.56 million (16 million u.a.) for a period of 12 years at 8.50% per annum. The loan is to help finance the building, at Essen-Borbeck, of a first-stage aluminium plant with a capacity of 126 000 tons per year. Alumina will be supplied mainly from the plant of the company Eurallumina which is being built at Portoscuso (province of Cagliari, Sardinia); the Metallgesellschaft group has a share in this company. In 1970 the European Investment Bank helped to finance this Sardinian project by a loan of 25 million u.a.

Only 20 or so years ago the economy of the Essen region was completely dominated by the coal and steel industries. Since 1957, however, some 36 000 workers have had to be laid off in this sector as a result of the gradual closing down of 11 pits out of the total of 16. In order to cope with the structural difficulties encountered in the region, many new jobs had to be created and more will still be needed. Public aid has therefore been granted in the Essen region, as in the other mining areas of the Federal Republic, to finance schemes to build new production plants which will help with the conversion and diversification of the economic structure. The scheme in question, which will provide some 1 000 new jobs beginning 1972, is therefore in line with the objectives of the regional policies of the Federal Republic and of the Land, and should make a considerable contribution towards improving the economic structures of the Essen region.

## France

171. On 31 March the Bank concluded several loan agreements for a total value of FF 272.6 million (49.1 million u.a.) to finance the following investments in France.

### *Extension and modernization of the telephone network in Brittany*

172. A loan equivalent to FF 88.8 million (16 million u.a.) was granted to the Caisse nationale des télécommunications for a period of 15 years at 8.50% per annum. This sum will be made available to the PTT Administration to help finance the investments for the extension and modernization of the telephone network in Brittany. In this field Brittany lags far behind the French and European average: with 4.3 phones per 100 inhabitants, as against 7.6 in France as a whole and 10 for the Community. In 1969 it was in second last place among the French regions.

The scheme which the Bank is supporting will increase the number of subscribers by 62 000 and will provide Brittany with a fully automatic network by 1974; in addition, the number of telex sets will be increased by almost 500.

*Construction of a pump storage station at Revin near Charleville-Mézières, in the Ardennes*

173. A loan equivalent to FF 88.8 million (16 million u.a.) has been granted to Electricité de France for a period of 20 years at 8.50% per annum. The scheme involved consists essentially of the building of two reservoirs, one retained by a dam in the valley of the Fau, a tributary of the Meuse, the other created artificially on the plateau of the Marquisades de Saint-Nicolas, and the construction of a subterranean plant fitted with four reversible sets with an overall power rating of 720 MW when used as turbines. In addition to the existing 220 kV lines, the Revin station will be linked by new 380 kV lines to the Paris area and the Lille region and on to Belgium.

Later, a 380 kV line will be built to link Revin to the Franco-Belgian nuclear power station 20 km away at Chooz in France and to the Belgo-French nuclear power station at Tihange in Belgium (which received a loan of 16 million u.a. from the Bank in 1970). The pump storage station at Revin can therefore be regarded as an addition to these two nuclear power stations. It is also planned, that Revin, along with the pump storage station at Vianden in Luxembourg (financed by the Bank in 1960) and that of Coe-Trois-Ponts in Belgium, should increase the peak power supply to the French, Belgian, German and Luxembourg grids. The estimated total cost for the project, which should be completed by 1974, is FF 552 million (99.4 million u.a.).

*Building of the Combles-Hordain section of the motorway linking Paris to Brussels and the Ruhr*

174. A loan equivalent to FF 70 million (12.6 million u.a.) has been granted to the Caisse nationale des autoroutes, for a period of 20 years at 8.50% per annum. The sum will be passed on to the Société des autoroutes du Nord et de l'Est de la France to finance the Combles-Hordain toll section of the A2 motorway. This project, which will link Paris to the Belgian frontier and is due to be completed some time in 1973, is the final stage in the building of the Paris-Brussels motorway. From this there will be connections to Antwerp and the Dutch motorway network and also a link-up with the Wallonia motorway leading via Charleroi to Namur, Liège and Aachen and, finally, to the German network and in particular to the Ruhr.

In 1967 the Bank granted a loan of Bfrs. 800 million (16 million u.a.) to finance the Belgian section of the Paris-Brussels motorway. So that work could begin in good time in preparation for the building of the French section between Combles and Hordain, the Bank gave its guarantee in 1970 to a loan of DM 10 million (2.7 million u.a.) raised by the Caisse nationale des autoroutes with a German mortgage bank.

*Reorganization and extension of a group of production units for the manufacture of bearings at Annecy (Haute-Savoie)*

175. A loan equivalent to FF 20 million (3.6 million u.a.) has been granted to the Société nouvelle de roulements (SNR), a subsidiary of the Régie nationale des usines Renault, for a period of 12 years at 8.50% per annum. The loan is to finance the reorganization and extension of a series of four production units for the manufacture of ball and roller bearings at Annecy (Haute-Savoie). The aim of the project, the estimated cost of which is about FF 83 million (15 million u.a.), is to introduce a greater degree of specialization for certain types of bearings which will be manufactured in large series in order to achieve more competitive production costs. To support the specialization, the firm's production plant will be rationalized and modernized and its research and development capacity will be increased. Some 700 new jobs are expected to be created.

**Congo (Kinshasa)**

176. On 10 March 1971 the European Investment Bank concluded with the firm "Générale congolaise des mines—Gecomines" of Lubumbashi, a state-owned company of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a loan contract for 16 million u.a. (8 million Zaïres) for a period of 8 years at 8.50% per year. The loan will help finance the scheme for extending the firm's mining and dressing plants in the Haut-Katanga region, where the firm works large copper deposits. The aim of the scheme is to increase the copper production capacity of the Gecomines from 360 000 to 460 000 tons per year and that of cobalt from 10 000 to 16 000 tons. On its completion the scheme will be of major importance to the economy in terms of increased value, tax receipts and net gains in foreign currencies. In addition, 4 700 new jobs will be created. The Gecomines occupies a position of special importance in the economy of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At present it provides the country with about two-thirds of its export revenue and half of its budgetary resources. As a result of the planned extension, the Congo should return to roughly the same place it occupied on the world copper market before 1960. The estimated cost of the scheme is 101.2 million u.a. (50.6 million Zaïres).

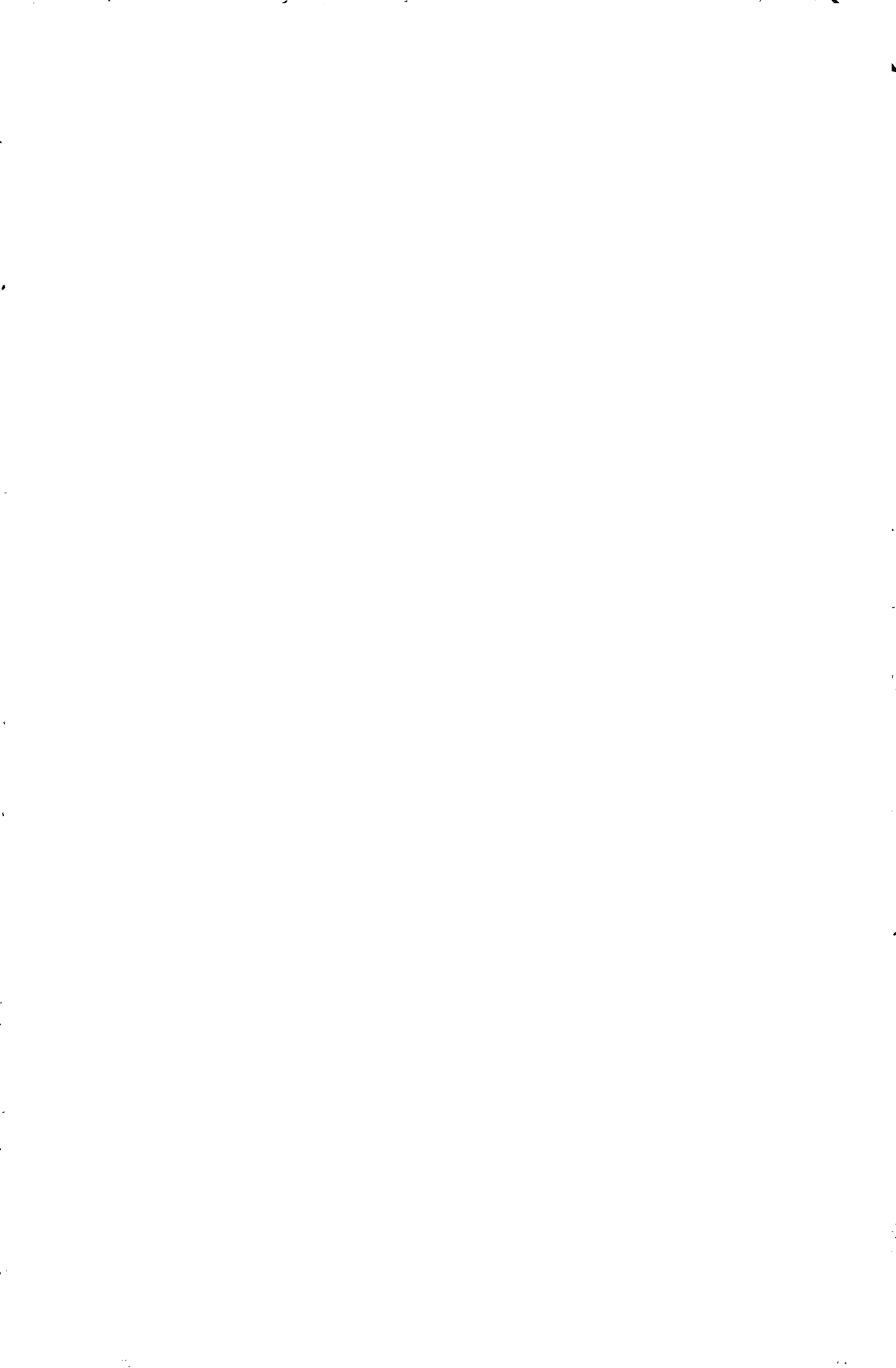
The Democratic Republic of the Congo gives its unconditional guarantee to the loan. This is the first operation that the Bank has undertaken in this country from its own resources. It is also the first one to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the new Yaoundé Convention between the European Economic Community and the 18 Associated African States and Madagascar, which came into effect on 1 January 1971. At the solemn signing of the loan contract, the Bank's President, Mr Yves Le Portz, expressed

his satisfaction in this connection and also pointed out that this was the largest sum ever loaned by the Bank in the AASM. He hoped that the stress which the new Convention thus laid on aid for industrialization purposes, the innovations in financing procedures, and the role vested in the Bank would enable the latter to make an even larger contribution to the development of the economies of the Associated States.



**PART THREE**

**Information and sources**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

2 March 1971

- The Paris weekly "L'Express" notes that the agreements reached by the Six on monetary union are not to the liking of the "Soviet leaders". They are presumably afraid of political integration coming to pass, which would not be helpful for East-West détente. The paper goes on to say that "what the USSR fears above all is the setting up of a European nuclear striking force".

- In a statement to the weekly "Il Mondo", Mr Paul Samuelson, the American economist who holds a Nobel Prize for economics, said that the plan for creating a European currency was a good idea. He added that from Europe's point of view this was certainly a very important step, but that from the point of view of America and the world in general it was in itself of only secondary importance. If there were already a European currency in existence, the only difference it would make would be that the Europeans could revalue their currencies in relation to the American dollar in agreement with the United States and in a friendly way.

4 March 1971

- Mr Franco M. Malfatti, President of the Commission of the European Communities, was received in audience by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.<sup>1</sup>

5 March 1971

- The Board of Trade announced that in 1970 Great Britain's exports to the Common Market were higher for the first time than exports to the Commonwealth.

8 March 1971

- In an address given at the Institut Royal des Relations Internationales in Brussels, Mr Rainer Barzel, the leader of the Christian-Democrat party in the Bundestag, came out in favour of a plan by stages leading to political union in Europe. The plan could be on the lines of what Mr Pompidou said at his press conference on 21 January.

<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, sec. 81.

## 9 March 1971

- Mr Walter Behrendt, German Socialist member of the Bundestag, was elected President of the European Parliament in succession to Mr Mario Scelba, on the expiry of the latter's term of office. Mr Behrendt was previously Vice-President of the Parliament.<sup>1</sup>
- In invitations for a meeting to his European opposite numbers, Mr Campbell Adamson, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry, suggested that the main European employers' associations should form a common front against American and Japanese protectionist policies.

## 10 March 1971

- Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the British Minister with special responsibility for European affairs, visiting the United States, claimed that the enlargement of the Common Market would help American exports. Addressing the Harvard Business School, Mr Rippon said that there was no problem for Great Britain in connection with sterling as a reserve currency; the British were in favour of steps towards the creation of a joint European currency.

## 11 March 1971

- Speaking of the enlargement of the Common Market during a lecture in Edinburgh, Mr J.M. Luns, Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that United Kingdom membership of the European Communities was first and foremost a question of high political priority. It was indispensable to our survival and to the affirmation and preparation of a new future.
- On his return from London, Mr Pierre Harmel, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that there was a reasonable hope of the negotiations on British entry coming to an end in July 1971 and of Britain becoming a member of the Communities by 1 January 1973. He did not see any need for a summit meeting to settle problems connected with the British application.
- Speaking to the Institut Royal des Affaires Internationales in Brussels, Mr Sicco L. Mansholt said that the question of Great Britain's contribution to the budget of the Common Market would be the last point to be settled in the package deal rounding off the negotiations on Britain's application. He also said that America was prepared to pay "the commercial price" for the enlargement of the Community, although this was not to say that there was not a certain amount of opposition in that country to the EEC's agricultural policy and the system of preferential agreements.

<sup>1</sup> See Part Two, sec. 125.

- Speaking at Krogerup, Mr Hilmar Baunsgaard, Danish Prime Minister, repeated that Denmark would go into the Common Market only if Great Britain did so too and if freedom of trade among the Nordic countries was preserved.

#### 12 March 1971

- Speaking on French television, Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, and Mr Biset, President of the Chamber of Agriculture of the Savoie *département* exchanged views on Community farming problems and on the unrest in the farming world.

#### 15 March 1971

- Mr Walter Scheel, West German Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking to journalists in Kiel, said that Europe had no chance of becoming a single unit unless Great Britain was a member. He went on to say that British entry on 1 January 1973 would be possible if the formal negotiations could be finished by the end of this year and the transitional arrangements were brought into effect in 1972.
- Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, interviewed on Radio Baden-Baden, said that his Government was still looking forward to being able to sign an agreement on British membership of the EEC on 1 January 1972, and added that the main problems would have to be settled before the summer vacation . . . The agreement would then come into force on 1 January 1973.
- In a statement to "Rundschau am Sonntag", Mr Walter Behrendt, the new President of the European Parliament, said that the expected success of the first stage of economic and monetary union would necessarily involve increased powers for the European Parliament.

#### 16 March 1971

- The head office of the European organization of the World Labour Confederation harshly criticized the EEC's social policy and said that European integration must put economic expansion in second place after the supreme aim of social progress.
- Speaking to a group of British journalists, Chancellor Willy Brandt said it would be a "great misfortune" for Europe if the negotiations in Brussels on Great Britain's entry into the Common Market were to fail. Referring to the

financial side of the question, he said: "We ought to work from the principle that Great Britain's entry will not mean an extra financial burden for the Six. Clinging to one single financial condition is no way to get ahead."

#### 17. March 1971

- Referring to European policy in a foreign policy speech to the Belgian Senate, Mr Pierre Harmel said that what was still needed was "a political horizon, internal cohesion, overall powers and the will to exert them". In a reference to the membership applications, he said that whenever the Communities were given a new task to do there should also be new powers, properly distributed between the existing European institutions and of a kind to aid the rapid taking of decisions. Speaking of the recent changes in the Belgian constitution, Mr Harmel said that Belgium regarded united Europe as the third dimension, and doubtless the most decisive, for the future.
- The French Council of Ministers noted that "the meeting in Brussels, while not entirely without value, has made it clear that all the constituent elements of an agreement between the European Community and Great Britain were not yet present".

#### 18 March 1971

- In a memorandum made public in Stockholm, the Swedish Government stated that membership of the Community was incompatible with Sweden's neutrality policy. Sweden did, however, want a form of cooperation with the Community which would need to be embodied in a special arrangement.
- In a telegramme to the Ministers of Agriculture of the Member States, Mr Mario Vetrone, the Chairman of the Committee of Farmers' Associations (COPA), said that the Commission's price proposals were unacceptable and that the prices were inadequate and incomplete and would not mean any improvement in farmers' incomes or standard of living.
- Speaking in Rotterdam, Mr De Bruin, Director of the Netherlands Railways, came out in favour of integrating the railways of Europe, saying that this necessary step would have to be taken within the next three years.

#### 19 March 1971

- When receiving the new Luxembourg Ambassador to France, Mr Camille Dumont, Mr Georges Pompidou spoke in praise of the high degree of

cohesion in the Community, and went on to say that their two countries were inspired by the same will to advance with prudence, but also with determination, along the new road opened up by The Hague Conference.

### 20 March 1971

- Fifteen international youth organizations have set up a European coordination bureau in Brussels, to provide them with better information, training, means of expression and action.

### 21 March 1971

- Mr Edward Heath, the British Prime Minister, interviewed on German television, said that he considered his country could be a member of the Common Market by the beginning of 1973. On Britain's financial contribution, preferential imports and sugar imports, he said that "if they could get a solution to these major problems before the summer, then various other tidying-up actions could be taken in the autumn". An acceptable agreement had to be reached, he said, otherwise British membership of the Common Market would be meaningless.

### 22 March 1971

- The "Financial Times" said that it was clear that if the French were to insist on the future of sterling being one of the questions for discussion in the Brussels negotiations and part of an overall agreement, they would in fact be seeking to torpedo the British application. The "Daily Telegraph", referring to the French attitude, mentioned the possibility of a "third veto".
- Speaking of the possibility of cooperation with the Community, Mr Torster Nilsson, Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that Swedish trade with the countries of the EEC must continue to expand. Sweden would negotiate to find out which was the best way to attain this end.
- Speaking in London, Mr Geoffrey Rippon said that the future of sterling was not a problem for the negotiations on Britain's entry into the Common Market but a matter for discussion with the Six.

### 23 March 1971

- The unrest that has been noticeable among farmers since early 1970 came to a head in a big protest demonstration in Brussels. Tens of thousands

of farmers from the Six paraded through the city to protest against the Community's agricultural policy and with the primary aim of bringing pressure to bear on the meeting of the six Ministers of Agriculture and the Commission that was taking place in Brussels. In places the demonstration assumed an ugly shape and collisions with the police resulted in one person being killed. Many people were injured and considerable damage was caused.

- Addressing the general meeting of the Committee of Farmers' Associations (COPA), Mr Jean Deleau, its Vice-President and President of the French Wheat Producers' Association, said that the agricultural policy was one of stagnation . . . If the Community did not take steps to create jobs for the farmers who were leaving the land, farmers would have to look to their own Governments.
- Speaking in London, Mr Geoffrey Rippon said that the stability of Europe depended on Great Britain's entry into the Common Market, and went on to say that if fair conditions were not put forward Britain would have to stay outside and would survive, as she always had done. However, there would be enormous changes for Britain whether in or out of the Common Market.
- At a press conference in The Hague, Mr H.J. De Koster, Netherlands Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the problem of sterling was entirely foreign to the question of British membership; Britain would have been better advised to have made an offer of a contribution to the EEC budget that was more realistic than the one she had just made.

#### 24 March 1971

- A communiqué published by the National Farmers' Alliance, the largest association of Italian farmers, said that the EEC's farming policy was a failure. The responsibility for this lay not only with the Community institutions and national bodies, but also with the farmers' associations.
- At a press conference in Caracas, Mr Walter Scheel advocated closer cooperation between the Community and Latin America. He said that practical contacts would begin in the next few weeks.
- The General Secretaries of the three leading Italian trade unions spoke in a communiqué of the strained atmosphere in which negotiations on farming matters were proceeding in Brussels. This, they said, was due to the pressures of employers' associations and their continuing complete intransigence towards any policy of reforming European agricultural structures.
- Speaking in Lyons to the members of the European Federalist Union, the President of the French Senate, Mr Alain Poher, said: "Europe is short of breath and of wide horizons . . . We can see from what happened in Brussels



on Tuesday that there is no future for Europe unless it achieves a European government... If things do not rapidly change in such a way that our continent, Great Britain included, speaks with a single voice to the outside world—this world where the superpowers stand face to face—we shall have nothing to do but choose the camp with which we throw our lot.”

#### 25 March 1971

- Addressing the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Parliament, Mr Maurice Schumann said, with reference to the sterling problem, that there was no question of a French veto on British entry into the Common Market. According to the press, Mr Schumann went on to say that he thought Great Britain should accept the rules of the Community and Community preferences and should acknowledge the principle of financial solidarity. According to the same source, he added that the British proposal to contribute 3% to the Community budget lacked realism.

#### 26 March 1971

- At a European seminar organized by the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) in Berlin; Mr Otto Brenner, President of the West German Metal Workers' Union, said that European integration could result in democracy being eroded if the powers of the bodies exercising democratic control were not strengthened.

#### 29 March 1971

- In a speech at Frankfurt, Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P., said that the British Government would have to find a way of withdrawing its application if it noted that public opinion was against British membership.
- While expressing satisfaction at the agreement reached in Brussels on farming matters, Mr Josef Ertl, German Minister of Agriculture, advocated additional domestic measures to assist west German farmers.
- At a press conference in Rome, Mr Geoffrey Rippon said that Britain was not prepared to go on negotiating indefinitely for entry into the Common Market. Britain expected a favourable decision to be taken by the end of the summer so that it would know whether or not it would be a full member of the Community in January 1973.

**30 March 1971**

- Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, contributed to "Le Monde" an article with the title "The Pompidou Plan for Europe—a chance not to be missed". Mr Spinelli said that the Governments of the Ten, the European Parliament and the Commission could well accept Mr Pompidou's plan on condition that it formed a rounded whole, in other words if the second and third stages were not relegated to a vague future but were the subject of a formal commitment entered into by the Governments, and went on to say that what Mr Pompidou's plan still lacked, to make it viable, was a powerful and permanent political driving force.

- Referring to the Community at the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, Party Secretary, said that the Soviet Union still refused to recognize the Common Market, since its existence served only to perpetuate the division of Europe.

**31 March 1971**

- Speaking in the Rikstag debate on the Swedish Government's decision not to seek membership of the Common Market, Mr Nilsson, Foreign Affairs Minister, and Mr Feldt, Minister for Commerce, spoke of their scepticism about the chances for a customs union, which could also create problems for Swedish neutrality.

- The Bundesbank decided to reduce its discount rate from 6 to 5% from 1 April.

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 31 March 1971)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Sessions

Compte rendu in extenso des séances du 8 au 12 février 1971  
(Report in extenso of the sittings of 8 to 12 February 1971)

Annex 133  
of February 1971

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 8 février 1971 (Report of the sitting of Monday 8 February 1971)*

C 19, 1.3.1971

Avis sur la proposition de directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à l'assurance de la responsabilité civile résultant de l'usage de véhicules automoteurs et au contrôle à la frontière de l'obligation d'assurer cette responsabilité (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on approximation of Member States' legislation concerning third-party insurance obligations in respect of motor vehicles, and frontier checks to ensure that they are being complied with)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement complétant le règlement 170/67/CEE concernant le régime commun d'échanges pour l'ovalbumine et la lactalbumine en prévoyant des normes de commercialisation (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation supplementing Regulation 170/67/CEE on common trading arrangements for ovalbumin and lactalbumin and providing for marketing standards)

Résolution sur le protocole additionnel à l'accord d'association CEE-Turquie régissant la phase transitoire de l'association, ainsi que sur le nouveau protocole financier (Resolution on the additional protocol to the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement, covering the transitional stage of association, and on the new final protocol)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement relatif à l'importation dans la Communauté de produits du secteur de la pêche, originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on Community imports of products in the fisheries sector originating in and coming from Turkey)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 9 février 1971 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 9 February 1971)*

C 19, 1.3.1971

Résolution sur l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et Malte (Resolution on the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Malta)

Résolution sur la politique commerciale de la Communauté dans le bassin méditerranéen (Resolution on the Community's commercial policy in the Mediterranean basin)

Avis sur la proposition de décision déterminant certaines mesures transitoires pour l'uniformisation progressive des accords relatifs aux relations commerciales des États membres avec les pays tiers (Opinion on the proposal for a decision laying down certain transitional measures for the gradual uniformization of agreements governing Member States' trade relations with non-member countries)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1543/69 du 23 juillet 1969, relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Turquie (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1543/69 of 23 July 1969 on imports of citrus fruit from Turkey)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 10 février 1971 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 10 February 1971)*

C 19, 1.3.1971

Avis sur le mémorandum de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil relatif à la politique industrielle de la Communauté (Opinion on the Commission memorandum to the Council relating to the Community's industrial policy)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 11 février 1971 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 11 February 1971)*

C 19, 1.3.1971

Résolution sur les propositions de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil relatives à cinq directives et sur une proposition modifiée de règlement, concernant la réforme de l'agriculture (Resolution on the proposals of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning five directives and on an amended proposal for a regulation on the reform of agriculture)

Résolution sur le projet de budget rectificatif des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1971 (Resolution on the draft amending budget of the European Communities for the 1971 financial year)

Question orale 16/70, avec débat (Oral question 16/70 with debate)

Question orale 13/70, avec débat (Oral question 13/70 with debate)

Question orale 15/70, avec débat (Oral question 15/70 with debate)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 12 février 1971 (Report of the sitting of Friday 12 February 1971)*

C 19, 1.3.1971

Résolution sur la communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil concernant l'état d'application des directives du Conseil en vue de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services dans les États membres (Resolution on the memorandum from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the implementation of Council directives in respect of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the Member States)

Avis sur : (Opinions on:)

I. la proposition de règlement du Conseil portant conclusion de deux accords sous forme d'échanges de lettres, l'un relatif à la modification de l'article 5 de l'annexe I de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc et l'autre relatif à certaines rectifications matérielles à apporter aux listes 1 et 6 jointes à l'annexe 3 de cet accord, (I. the proposal for a Council regulation concluding two agreements, in the form of an exchange of letters, one amending Article 5 of Annex I to the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco, and the other, correcting certain errors of fact in Lists 1 and 6 of Annex 3 to that Agreement)

II. la proposition de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil concernant un règlement relatif aux importations des huiles

d'olive du Maroc (II. the proposal of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning a regulation on olive oil imports from Morocco)

Avis sur la proposition de décision relative à une modification de l'aide accordée pour le lait au grand-duché de Luxembourg applicable jusqu'à la fin de la campagne laitière 1970/1971 (Opinion on the proposal for a decision relating to changes in aid to milk production in Luxembourg applicable till the end of the milk year 1970/71)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant certaines dispositions relatives aux mesures d'intervention prévues par le règlement 121/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending certain provisions relating to intervention measures stipulated in Regulation (EEC) 121/67/CEE on the common organization of markets in the pigmeat sector)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 8 mars 1971 (Report of the sitting of Monday 8 March 1971)*

C 26, 23.3.1971

Résolution relative au projet de règlement des comptes du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1970 (1<sup>er</sup> janvier - 31 décembre 1970) [Resolution on the draft settlement of the European Parliament's accounts for the 1970 financial year (1 January - 31 December 1970)]

*Session 1971-1972 (1971-1972 Session)*

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 9 mars 1971 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 9 March 1971)*

C 26, 23.3.1971

Election du président (Election of the President)

Election des vice-présidents (Election of the Vice-Presidents)

Composition des commissions (Setting up of the Committees)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 10 mars 1971 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 10 March 1971)*

C 26, 23.3.1971

Résolution relative à la procédure d'examen du quatrième rapport général de la Commission des Communautés européennes sur l'activité des Communautés en 1970 (Resolution relating to the procedure for examining the Fourth General Report of the Commission of the European Communities on the Activities of the Communities in 1970)

Nomination du rapporteur général (Appointment of the general rapporteur)

Résolution sur la communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes concernant la proposition de règlement relatif à des problèmes de police sanitaire en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires de viandes fraîches (Resolution on the memorandum from the Commission of the European Communities concerning the proposal for a regulation on veterinary inspection problems in respect of intra-Community trade in fresh meat)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 18 mars 1971 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 18 March 1971)*

C 30, 31.3.1971

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif aux mesures exceptionnelles à prendre dans certains secteurs agricoles à la suite de difficultés d'ordre sanitaire (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation on exceptional measures to be taken in certain agricultural sectors as a result of sanitary difficulties)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à : (Opinions on the proposals concerning :)

— une communication et un projet de résolution du Conseil concernant la nouvelle orientation de la politique agricole commune [(i) a Council memorandum and draft regulation on the new guidelines of the common agricultural policy]

— plusieurs règlements concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles [(ii) several regulations on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products]

### Written questions and replies

Question écrite 305/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Entretiens entre la France et l'Algérie au sujet du pétrole brut et des produits pétroliers (305/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Talks between France and Algeria on crude oil and petroleum products)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Question écrite 343/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décision de la Commission relative à l'application au secteur de l'énergie de l'article 115 du traité instituant la CEE (secteur du pétrole) (343/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Commission decision on the application to the energy sector (petroleum) of Article 115 of the Treaty establishing the EEC)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Question écrite 352/70 de M. Behrendt à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Financement d'aides par des taxes parafiscales (352/70 by Mr Behrendt to the Commission: Financing of aids by means of taxes of a quasi-fiscal nature)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Question écrite 353/70 de M. Behrendt à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Frais de dédouanement en Italie (353/70 by Mr Behrendt to the Commission: Customs clearance costs in Italy)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Question écrite 358/70 de MM. Berkhouwer et Baas à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fraude à l'égard du FEOGA (358/70 by Mr Berkhouwer and Mr Baas to the Commission: Fraud to the detriment of EAGGF)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Question écrite 371/70 de MM. Oele et Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Offres émanant de pays tiers concernant la fourniture de renseignements et de matériel dans le domaine de l'enrichissement de l'uranium (371/70 by Mr Oele and Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Offers made by non-member countries for supplying information and equipment in the field of uranium enrichment)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Question écrite 383/70 de M. Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prêts aux États africains et malgache associés (383/70 by Mr Dewulf to the Commission: Loans for the Associated African States and Madagascar)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Question écrite 392/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Nouveau régime de financement des Communautés européennes (392/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The European Communities' new financing arrangements)

C 20, 3.3.1971

- Question écrite 393/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Différence de prix des pièces de rechange Citroën dans la Communauté (393/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Difference in Citroën spare parts prices within the Community) C 20, 3.3.1971
- Question écrite 395/70 de M. Riedel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droits d'auteur (395/70 by Mr Riedel to the Commission: Authors' royalties) C 20, 3.3.1971
- Question écrite 397/70 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Culture d'arbres fruitiers dans la Communauté (397/70 by Mr Richarts to the Commission: Fruittree growing in the Community) C 20, 3.3.1971
- Question écrite 402/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concours financier à moyen terme (402/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Medium-term financial assistance) C 20, 3.3.1971
- Question écrite 406/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Salaires et conditions de travail des travailleurs turcs employés dans la Communauté (406/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Wages and working conditions of Turkish workers employed in the Community) C 20, 3.3.1971
- Question écrite 410/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations entre les Communautés européennes et le Portugal (410/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Relations between the European Communities and Portugal) C 20, 3.3.1971
- Question écrite 412/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales entre les Communautés européennes et l'Afrique du Sud (412/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Trade relations between the European Communities and South Africa) C 20, 3.3.1971
- Question écrite 430/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord entre la Communauté et l'OCDE concernant la bibliothèque de programmes de calculs pour techniques nucléaires (430/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Agreement between the Community and the OECD concerning the computer programme library for nuclear techniques) C 20, 3.3.1971
- Question écrite 382/70 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Protection de l'appellation « Lait » (382/70 by Mr Dulin to the Commission: Protection of the official designation «Milk») C 21, 6.3.1971
- Question écrite 386/70 de MM. Girardin, Giraudo, Noè, Mitterdorfer et Pintus à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conditions et lieux de travail du personnel des Communautés (386/70 by Mr Girardin, Mr Giraudo, Mr Noè, Mr Mitterdorfer and Mr Pintus to the Commission: Working conditions and premises of Community staff) C 21, 6.3.1971
- Question écrite 415/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Elargissement des Communautés et application de l'article 108 du traité de Rome (415/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Enlargement of the Communities and application of Article 108 of the Treaty of Rome) C 21, 6.3.1971

- Question écrite 432/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapport intérimaire du groupe de travail « projection de finances publiques » (432/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Interim report of the working party on «public finance projections») C 21, 6.3.1971
- Question écrite 453/70 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taxes belges à l'exportation (453/70 by Mr Westerterp to the Commission: Belgian export taxes) C 21, 6.3.1971
- Question écrite 458/70 de M. Westerterp à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fraude au détriment du Fonds européen de développement (458/70 by Mr Westerterp to the Commission: Fraud to the detriment of the European Development Fund) C 21, 6.3.1971
- Question écrite 357/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fraude sur le beurre en Belgique (357/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Butter fraud in Belgium) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 399/70 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi de crédits provenant du Fonds européen d'orientation à la viticulture de la Communauté (399/70 by Mr Richarts to the Commission: Grant of European Guidance Fund credits for vine-growing in the Community) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 400/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Problèmes relatifs à la formation professionnelle (400/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Problems concerning vocational training) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 407/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Amélioration de la sécurité des véhicules automobiles (407/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Improvement of motor vehicle safety) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 424/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Impôt sur le chiffre d'affaires perçu au grand-duché de Luxembourg sur les produits agricoles (424/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Turnover tax on agricultural products in Luxembourg) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 425/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide financière accordée par la Communauté lors d'inondations catastrophiques en Italie (425/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Financial aid granted by the Community following disastrous floods in Italy) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 426/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Financement du tunnel sous la Manche (426/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Financing of the Channel tunnel) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 429/70 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Disparités de prix dans le secteur de l'automobile à l'intérieur de la Communauté (429/70 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission: Price disparities in the motor vehicle sector within the Community) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 431/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tarifs des relations téléphoniques internationales dans la Communauté (431/70 by Mr Oele to the



- Commission: Rates for international telephone communications within the Community) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 434/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Adhésion de la Communauté à l'organisation des Nations unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) [434/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Community membership of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)] C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 445/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Essence à prix réduit pour les touristes se rendant en Italie (445/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Petrol at reduced price for tourists going to Italy) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 452/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Programme de construction et de financement de logements de la CECA (452/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Building and Financing programme for ECSC housing) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 454/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de l'article 169 du traité instituant la CEE (454/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Application of Article 169 of the Treaty establishing the EEC) C 22, 9.3.1971
- Question écrite 390/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportations de produits agricoles de la Communauté à destination du Vatican (390/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Community agricultural exports to the Vatican) C 24, 16.3.1971
- Question écrite 421/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportations de produits agricoles à destination du Vatican (421/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Agricultural exports to the Vatican) C 24, 16.3.1971
- Réponse aux questions écrites 390/70 et 421/70 (Reply to written questions 390/70 and 421/70) C 24, 16.3.1971
- Question écrite 417/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Boycott par certains États africains, de firmes européennes ou intercontinentales compromises par certaines transactions en Afrique australe (417/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Boycott by certain African States of European and intercontinental firms involved in certain transactions in southern Africa) C 24, 16.3.1971
- Question écrite 420/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Difficultés économiques à l'importation en Italie de montures de parapluies originaires du Japon (420/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Economic difficulties for importing umbrella handles into Italy from Japan) C 24, 16.3.1971
- Question écrite 368/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Représentation de la Communauté au sein de la commission de pêche de l'Atlantique nord-est (368/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Community representation in the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Committee) C 26, 23.3.1971
- Question écrite 369/70 de M. Schwörer au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Subventions accordées par le gouvernement néerlandais pour la construction de canalisations d'évacuation d'eaux résiduelles (369/70 by Mr Schwörer to the Council: Subsidies granted by the Netherlands Government for the construction of drainage canalizations for waste water) C 26, 23.3.1971

- Question écrite 403/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réglementation communautaire en vue de protéger l'environnement (403/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Community rules for environmental protection) C 26, 23.3.1971
- Question écrite 413/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales entre les Communautés européennes et l'Afrique du Sud (413/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Trade relations between the European Communities and South Africa) C 26, 23.3.1971
- Question écrite 435/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projets relatifs à la création d'un «Eurochèque» par des organismes bancaires de la Belgique, de la république fédérale d'Allemagne, du grand-duché de Luxembourg et des Pays-Bas (435/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Projects for the creation of a «Eurocheque» by banking establishments in Belgium, Federal Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) C 26, 23.3.1971
- Question écrite 441/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Régime applicable aux importations de vins algériens au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1971 (441/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: System applicable, on 1 January 1971, to imports of Algerian wines) C 26, 23.3.1971
- Question écrite 443/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concurrence dans l'industrie des engrais chimiques (443/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Competition in the chemical fertilizers industry) C 26, 23.3.1971
- Question écrite 470/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet de loi belge relatif aux taxes assimilées aux impôts sur les revenus (470/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Belgian bill on taxes treated similarly to income tax) C 26, 23.3.1971
- Question écrite 346/70 de M. Cointat à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taux de fret des pâtes alimentaires au départ de Marseille et de Gênes (réponse complémentaire) (346/70 by Mr Cointat to the Commission: Freight rates for pasta products dispatched from Marseilles and Genoa [further reply] ) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 398/70 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures d'encouragement dans le secteur agricole (398/70 by Mr Richarts to the Commission: Incentives in the agricultural sector) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 411/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prévention de fraudes lors de la fixation des prix de la poudre de lait écrémé (411/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Prevention of fraud in the fixing of skim milk powder prices) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 419/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Commerce intérieur de la Communauté (419/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Intra-Community trade) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 437/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de règlements relatifs à la fourniture de butteroil, de lait en poudre et de blé tendre dans le cadre du programme alimentaire mondial (437/70 by Mr Vredeling

- to the Commission: Application of regulations on the supplying of butteroil, milk powder and non-durum wheat under the World Food Programme) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 438/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes, Objet : Interdiction d'importer des œufs néerlandais en république fédérale d'Allemagne afin d'éviter la pseudo- peste aviaire (438/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Ban on imports of eggs from the Netherlands to Federal Germany in order to evade the fowl pseudo-plague) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 439/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Consultation du Parlement européen (439/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Consultation of the European Parliament) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 440/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Cartel de fabricants néerlandais de réglisse (440/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Netherlands liquorice manufacturers' cartel) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 444/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Activités du Fonds danois du café (444/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Activities of the Danish Coffee Fund) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 449/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Charges spéciales sur les produits agricoles relevant de l'organisation commune des marchés (449/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Special charges on agricultural products subject to the common organization of markets) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 457/70 de M. Ditttrich à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Institution d'un impôt sur les produits pharmaceutiques en Italie (457/70 by Mr Ditttrich to the Commission: Introducing a tax on pharmaceutical products in Italy) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 461/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi de préférences tarifaires au "groupe des 77" (461/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Grant of tariff preferences to the «group of 77») C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 465/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Adhésion de la Communauté à l'accord international sur l'huile d'olive (465/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Community accession to the International Olive Oil Agreement) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 466/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet de loi italienne relatif à l'industrie textile (466/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Italian draft law on the textile industry) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 472/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Clôture définitive des comptes entre les institutions de sécurité sociale des États membres (472/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Definitive closing of accounts between the Member States' social security institutions) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 475/70 de M. Behrendt à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Médecine du travail dans l'entreprise (475/70 by Mr Behrendt to the Commission: Industrial medicine in the enterprise) C 29, 29.3.1971

- Question écrite 477/70 de M. Cifarelli à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Répercussions écologiques et sociologiques des projets du FED (477/70 by Mr Cifarelli to the Commission: Ecological and technological repercussions of EDF projects) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 483/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Moyens financiers de la Communauté mis à la disposition des États membres au titre de la section « garantie » du FEOGA (483/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Community financial resources made available to Member States under the Guarantee Section of EAGGF) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 488/70 de M. Estève à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi de prêts aux agriculteurs italiens (488/70 by Mr Estève to the Commission: Grant of loans to Italian farmers) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 489/70 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Entretien d'un membre de la Commission avec le sous-secrétaire d'État grec aux affaires étrangères (489/70 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Talk between a member of the Commission and the Greek Deputy State Secretary for Foreign Affairs) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 492/70 de M. Werner à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objets : Coût des améliorations de structures dans la Communauté (492/70 by Mr Werner to the Commission: Cost of structural improvements in the Community) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 493/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord international sur le cacao (493/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The International Cocoa Agreement) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 496/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Collaboration communautaire entre les services nationaux de main-d'œuvre (496/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Collaboration between Community employment services) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 500/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Etablissement d'entreprises industrielles étrangères en Belgique et aux Pays-Bas (500/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Establishment of foreign industrial enterprises in Belgium and the Netherlands) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 502/70 de Mlle Lulling et de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Protection de la maternité (502/70 by Miss Lulling and Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Maternity protection) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 505/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Investissements de chacun des États de la CEE aux USA et au Canada (505/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Investments of each of the EEC States in Canada and the USA) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 506/70 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Perspectives d'avenir de la CEE (506/70 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Future EEC prospects) C 29, 29.3.1971
- Question écrite 241/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales avec la RDA (241/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Trade relations with the DDR) C 30, 31.3.1971

- Question écrite 391/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord international sur le blé (391/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The International Wheat Agreement) C 30, 31.3.1971
- Question écrite 451/70 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Comité permanent de l'emploi des Communautés européennes (451/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: The European Communities' Standing Committee on Employment) C 30, 31.3.1971
- Question écrite 468/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations des États membres en provenance de la RDA (468/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Member States' imports from the DDR) C 30, 31.3.1971
- Question écrite n° 480/70 de M. Oele au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapport sur le recensement des problèmes de la jeunesse (480/70 by Mr Oele to the Council: Report on the inventory of youth problems) C 30, 3.13.1971

### Preliminary acts

- Renvoi aux avis émis par le Parlement européen durant ses séances de janvier et février 1971 (Recapitulatory list of Opinions rendered by the European Parliament during its sittings of January and February 1971) C 24, 16.3.1971

### Information

- Avis de concours général PE/41/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue allemande) (Notice of open competitive examination PE/41/C for German language shorthand-typists) C 23, 13.3.1971
- Avis de concours général PE/42/C (dactylographes de langue allemande) (Notice of open competitive examination PE/42/C for German language typists) C 23, 13.3.1971
- Avis de concours général PE/43/C (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue italienne) (Notice of open competitive examination PE/43/C for Italian language shorthand-typists) C 23, 13.3.1971
- Avis de concours général PE/44/C (dactylographes de langue italienne) (Notice of open competitive examination PE/44/C for Italian language typists) C 23, 13.3.1971

## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

### Regulations

- Règlement (CEE) n° 444/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 444/71 of 1 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 50, 2.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) n° 445/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 445/71 of 1 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 50, 2.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) n° 446/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 446/71 of 1 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 50, 2.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 447/71 de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 447/71 of 1 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 50, 2.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 448/71 de la Commission, du 2 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 448/71 of 2 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 51, 3.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 449/71 de la Commission, du 2 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 449/71 of 2 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 51, 3.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 450/71 de la Commission, du 2 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 450/71 of 2 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 51, 3.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 451/71 de la Commission, du 2 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 451/71 of 2 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 51, 3.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 452/71 de la Commission, du 2 mars 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 452/71 of 2 March 1971 fixing average production prices in the wine sector) L 51, 3.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 453/71 de la Commission, du 2 mars 1971, relatif aux conditions particulières de l'octroi d'aides au stockage privé dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 453/71 of 2 March 1971 relating to the special conditions for granting aids for the holding of private stocks in the pigmeat sector) L 51, 3.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 454/71 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 454/71 of 3 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 52, 4.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 455/71 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 455/71 of 3 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 52, 4.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 456/71 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 456/71 of 3 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 52, 4.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 457/71 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 457/71 of 3 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 52, 4.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 458/71 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 458/71 of 3 March 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 52, 4.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 459/71 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 459/71 of 3 March 1971 fixing the refunds on white sugar and raw sugar exported in the natural state) L 52, 4.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 460/71 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, instituant une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de certaines variétés d'oranges douces en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 460/71 of 3 March 1971 introducing a countervailing charge on imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges from Algeria) L 52, 4.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 461/71 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 461/71 of 3 March 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 52, 4.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 462/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, portant conclusion de deux accords, sous forme d'échange de lettres, l'un relatif à la modification de l'article 5 de l'annexe 1 de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc et l'autre relatif à certaines rectifications matérielles à apporter aux listes 1 et 6 jointes à l'annexe 3 de cet accord (Council Regulation (EEC) 462/71 of 1 March 1971 concluding two agreements, in the form of an exchange of letters, one amending Article 5 of Annex 1 to the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco, and the other correcting certain errors of fact in Lists 1 and 6 of Annex 3 to that Agreement) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 463/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, relatif aux importations des huiles d'olive du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) 463/71 of 1 March 1971 on imports of olive oil from Morocco) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 464/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 464/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 465/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 465/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 466/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 466/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 53, 5.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 467/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 467/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 468/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 468/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 469/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 469/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 470/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 470/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 471/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 471/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 472/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 472/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 473/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 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) 473/71 of 4 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 474/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, relatif à la suspension de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 474/71 of 4 March 1971 suspending a permanent award of tender for exports of white sugar referred to in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 475/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 475/71 of 4 March 1971 on permanent tendering for the sale of white sugar held by the French intervention agency) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 476/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 476/71 of 4 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 477/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 477/71 of 4 March 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 53, 5.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 478/71 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au beurre exporté sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission



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| Regulation (EEC) 478/71 of 4 March 1971 modifying the rates of refunds on butter exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty)  | L 53, 5.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 479/71 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 479/71 of 5 March 1971 fixing levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)     | L 54, 6.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 480/71 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 480/71 of 5 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)  | L 54, 6.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 481/71 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 481/71 of 5 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)  | L 54, 6.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 482/71 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 482/71 of 5 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)  | L 54, 6.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 483/71 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 483/71 of 5 March 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)  | L 54, 6.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 484/71 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 484/71 of 5 March 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)  | L 54, 6.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 485/71 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1971, relatif aux modalités concernant les importations des huiles d'olive d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 485/71 of 5 March 1971 on the procedures concerning imports of olive oil from Spain)   | L 54, 6.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 486/71 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 486/71 of 5 March 1971 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds)  | L 54, 6.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 487/71 de la Commission, du 8 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 487/71 of 8 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | L 56, 9.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 488/71 de la Commission, du 8 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 488/71 of 8 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)  | L 56, 9.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 489/71 de la Commission, du 8 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 489/71 of 8 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)  | L 56, 9.3.1971 |
| Règlement (CEE) 490/71 de la Commission, du 8 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 490/71 of 8 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)  | L 56, 9.3.1971 |

- Règlement (CEE) 491/71 de la Commission, du 8 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 146/71 en ce qui concerne la destination de la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 491/71 of 8 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 146/71 on the destination of the supply of milk powder as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 56, 9.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 498/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 498/71 of 9 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 499/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 499/71 of 9 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to levies on cereals and malt) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 500/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 500/71 of 9 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 501/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 501/71 of 9 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 502/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 502/71 of 9 March 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 503/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 503/71 of 9 March 1971 fixing additional amounts for eggs in shell) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 504/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) 504/71 of 9 March 1971 fixing additional amounts for live and slaughtered poultry) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 505/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 505/71 of 9 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 506/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 506/71 of 9 March 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 57, 10.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 507/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions pour le lait écrémé en poudre exporté sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 507/71 of 9 March 1971 modifying the rates of refunds on skim milk powder exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 57, 10.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 508/71 du Conseil, du 8 mars 1971, établissant les règles générales régissant l'octroi d'aides pour le stockage privé de fromages de garde (Council Regulation (EEC) 508/71 of 8 March 1971 establishing the general rules on granting aids for private storage of long-keeping cheeses) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 509/71 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 509/71 of 10 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 510/71 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 510/71 of 10 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 511/71 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 511/71 of 10 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the levy on cereals) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 512/71 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 512/71 of 10 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 513/71 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 513/71 of 10 March 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 514/71 de la Commission, du 9 mars 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 514/71 of 9 March 1971 fixing the standard average values for determining the value of citrus fruits) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 515/71 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 15 mars 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 515/71 of 10 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 15 March 1971) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 516/71 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de certaines variétés d'oranges douces en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 516/71 of 10 March 1971 abolishing the countervailing charge on imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges from Algeria) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 517/71 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 517/71 of 10 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 58, 11.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 518/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 518/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 59, 12.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 519/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 519/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 520/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 520/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 521/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 521/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 522/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 522/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 523/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 523/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 524/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 524/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 525/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 525/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 526/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 526/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 527/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 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) 527/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 528/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour certains fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 528/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the refund on exports of certain fruit and vegetables) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 529/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 529/71 of 11 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 530/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 530/71 of 11 March 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 59, 12.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 531/71 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 531/71 of 11 March 1971 modifying the rates of refunds on certain milk products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 59, 12.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 532/71 du Conseil, du 8 mars 1971, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 532/71 of 8 March 1971 extending to other imports the Annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 on the establishment of a common system applicable to imports from state-trading countries) L 60, 13.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 533/71 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 533/71 of 12 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 60, 13.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 534/71 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 534/71 of 12 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 60, 13.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 535/71 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 535/71 of 12 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 60, 13.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 536/71 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 536/71 of 12 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 60, 13.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 537/71 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 537/71 of 12 March 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 60, 13.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 538/71 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 538/71 of 12 March 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 60, 13.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 539/71 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 539/71 of 12 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 60, 13.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 492/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, portant conclusion de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et Malte et arrêtant des dispositions pour son application (Council Regulation (EEC) 492/71 of 1 March 1971 concluding the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Malta and laying down its implementing provisions) L 61, 14.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 493/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, relatif aux mesures de sauvegarde prévues à l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 493/71 of 1 March 1971 on the safeguard measures provided for in the Association Agreement between the European Economic Community and Malta) L 61, 14.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 494/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de fils de coton non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position 55.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 494/71 of 1 March 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for cotton thread not put up for retail sale from CCT heading 55.05, originating in Malta

L 61, 14.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 495/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de fibres textiles synthétiques et artificielles, de la position 56.04 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 495/71 of 1 March 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for man-made fibres from CCT heading 56.04, originating in Malta

L 61, 14.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 496/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de vêtements de dessus, de la position tarifaire 60.05 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 496/71 of 1 March 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for outer garments from CCT heading 60.05, originating in Malta

L 61, 14.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 497/71 du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de vêtements de dessus pour hommes et garçons, de la position 61.01 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Malte (Council Regulation (EEC) 497/71 of 1 March 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for men's and boys' outer garments from CCT heading 61.01, originating in Malta

L 61, 14.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 540/71 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 540/71 of 15 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

L 63, 16.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 541/71 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 541/71 of 15 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 63, 16.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 542/71 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 542/71 of 15 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 63, 16.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 543/71 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 543/71 of 15 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 63, 16.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 544/71 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 544/71 of 12 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)

L 63, 16.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 545/71 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, relatif à l'exception temporaire accordée pour la commercialisation de crevettes du genre « Crangon » sp.p. débarquées dans les ports du royaume de Belgique (Commission Regulation (EEC) 545/71 of 15 March 1971 on the temporary exception granted for the marketing of shrimps of the Crangon sp.p. genus, unloaded in Belgian ports)

L 63, 16.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 546/71 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, rectifiant les montants compensatoires perçus à l'exportation par la France, conformément au règlement (CEE) 1670/69, relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 546/71 of 15 March 1971 amending the compensatory amounts levied by France on exports in conformity with Regulation (EEC) 1670/69 relating to certain measures in the cereals and rice sectors following devaluation of the French Franc)

L 63, 16.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 547/71 de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 547/71 of 15 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 63, 16.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 548/71 du Conseil, du 15 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1543/69 relatif aux importations des agrumes originaires de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 548/71 of 15 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1543/69 on imports of citrus fruits originating in Turkey)

L 64, 17.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 549/71 de la Commission, du 16 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 549/71 of 16 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 64, 17.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 550/71 de la Commission, du 16 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 550/71 of 16 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 64, 17.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 551/71 de la Commission, du 16 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 551/71 of 16 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 64, 17.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 552/71 de la Commission, du 16 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 552/71 of 16 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 64, 17.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 553/71 de la Commission, du 16 mars 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 553/71 of 16 March 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector)

L 64, 17.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 554/71 de la Commission, du 16 mars 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 554/71 of 16 March 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)

L 64, 17.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 555/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux

- et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 555/71 of 17 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 556/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 556/71 of 17 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 557/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 557/71 of 17 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 558/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 558/71 of 17 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 559/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 559/71 of 17 March 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 560/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 560/71 of 17 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 561/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, relatif à des mesures transitoires en matière de reconnaissance des organisations de producteurs dans le secteur de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 561/71 of 17 March 1971 relating to transitional measures for the recognition of producer organizations in the fisheries sector) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 562/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, modifiant le texte du règlement (CEE) 193/70 établissant les conditions d'application des mesures visant à promouvoir la commercialisation des oranges et mandarines communautaires, dans ses versions allemande et néerlandaise (Commission Regulation (EEC) 562/71 of 17 March 1971 amending the text of Regulation (EEC) 193/70 establishing the implementing procedures for the measures to promote the marketing of Community oranges and mandarins, in the German and Dutch versions) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 563/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 772/70 concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 563/71 of 17 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 772/70 on permanent tendering for the sale of white sugar for export held by the French intervention agency) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 564/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, concernant une adjudication permanente pour la vente de sucre blanc destiné à l'exportation et détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) 564/71 of 17 March 1971 on permanent tendering for the sale of white sugar for export held by the German intervention agency) L 65, 18.3.1971



- Règlement (CEE) 565/71 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 565/71 of 17 March 1971 fixing the additional amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 65, 18.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 566/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 566/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 567/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 567/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 568/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 568/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 569/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 569/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 570/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 570/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 571/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 571/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 572/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 572/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 573/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 573/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 574/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 574/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 575/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 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) 575/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 576/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1971 (Commission Regulation

- (EEC) 576/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 April 1971 L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 577/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, relatif aux mesures transitoires concernant le régime de soutien des prix applicable aux Pays-Bas dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 577/71 of 18 March 1971 on the transitional measures concerning the price support system applicable in the Netherlands to the fisheries sector) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 578/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 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) 578/71 of 18 March 1971 on the supply of skim milk powder to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 579/71 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 579/71 of 18 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 66, 19.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 580/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 580/71 of 19 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 581/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 581/71 of 19 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 582/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 582/71 of 19 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 583/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 583/71 of 19 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 584/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 584/71 of 19 March 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 585/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 585/71 of 19 March 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 586/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 586/71 of 19 March 1971 modifying the rates for refunds applicable to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 67, 20.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 587/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Algérie, à l'Irak, au Liban à la République arabe unie, au Soudan, à la Syrie et à la Trinité-Tobago à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 587/71 of 19 March 1971 inviting tenders for the supply of butteroil to Algeria, Iraq, Lebanon, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Syria and Trinidad-Tobago as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 588/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, relatif à la réduction des délais durant lesquels les produits laitiers peuvent demeurer sous les régimes douaniers de paiement à l'avance des restitutions (Commission Regulation (EEC) 588/71 of 19 March 1971 shortening the periods during which milk products may remain subject to customs systems for advance payment of refunds) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 589/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'exportation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 589/71 of 19 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/70 as regards the period of validity of export certificates in the milk and milk products sector) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 590/71 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1971, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 590/71 of 19 March 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 67, 20.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 591/71 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 591/71 of 22 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 69, 23.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 592/71 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 592/71 of 22 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 69, 23.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 593/71 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 593/71 of 22 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 69, 23.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 594/71 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 594/71 of 22 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 69, 23.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 595/71 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1971, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 1617/69, (CEE) 2313/69 et (CEE) 2315/69, en ce qui concerne les formulaires des déclarations et documents de transit communautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 595/71 of 22 March 1971 amending Regulations (EEC) 1617/69, (EEC) 2313/69 and (EEC) 2315/69 as regards customs declaration forms and Community transit documents) L 69, 23.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 596/71 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1971, relatif aux modalités concernant les importations des huiles d'olive du Maroc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 596/71 of 22 March 1971 on the procedures concerning imports of olive oil from Morocco) L 69, 23.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 597/71 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1971, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 597/71 of 22 March 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and other products in the sugar section) L 69, 23.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 598/71 de la Commission, du 22 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 598/71 of 22 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 69, 23.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 599/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 599/71 of 23 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 70, 24.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 600/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 600/71 of 23 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 70, 24.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 601/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 601/71 of 23 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 70, 24.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 602/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 602/71 of 23 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 70, 24.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 603/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 603/71 of 23 March 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 70, 24.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 604/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, fixant la liste des marchés représentatifs à la production pour les produits énumérés à l'annexe I du règlement 159/66/CEE (Commission Regulation (EEC) 604/71 of 23 March 1971 fixing the list of representative producer markets for products listed in Annex I of Regulation 159/66/CEE) L 70, 24.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 605/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, limitant l'application des règlements (CEE) 1416/69 et 1417/69 concernant la vente à prix réduit de beurre de stock public à certaines catégories de consommateurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 605/71 of 23 March 1971 limiting the implementation of Regulations (EEC) 1416/69 and 1417/69 on the sale at reduced price of butter from public stocks to certain categories of consumers) L 70, 24.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 606/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 685/69, notamment en ce qui concerne l'aide au stockage privé du beurre et de la crème de lait (Commission Regulation (EEC) 606/71 of 23 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 685/69, particularly in respect of aid for private storing of butter and cream) L 70, 24.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 607/71 de la Commission, du 23 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 607/71 of 23 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 70, 24.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 608/71 du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1388/70 concernant les règles générales relatives au classement des variétés de vigne (Council Regulation (EEC) 608/71 of 22 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1388/70 concerning the general rules on the classification of vine varieties) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 609/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 609/71 of 24 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 610/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 610/71 of 24 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 611/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 611/71 of 24 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 612/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 612/71 of 24 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 613/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 613/71 of 24 March 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 614/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 614/71 of 24 March 1971 fixing the standard average values for assessing imported citrus fruits) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 615/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, relatif aux modalités d'application de la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves (Commission Regulation (EEC) 615/71 of 24 March 1971 on the implementing procedures of the production refunds on olive oil used in the manufacture of certain preserves) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 616/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, concernant le délai de transformation du beurre vendu au titre du règlement (CEE) 1390/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 616/71 of 24 March 1971 on the processing period for butter sold under Regulation (EEC) 1390/69) L 71, 25.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 617/71 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1437/70 relatif aux contrats de stockage pour le vin de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) 617/71 of 24 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1437/70 on storage contracts for table wines) L 71, 25.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 618/71 du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, portant prorogation, pour l'année 1970, du délai prévu à l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions du concours du FEOGA (Council Regulation (EEC) 618/71 of 22 March 1971 extending for 1970 the time-limit laid down in Article 20(1) of Regulation 17/64/CEE on the conditions for EAGGF aid) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 619/71 du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, fixant les règles générales d'octroi de l'aide pour le lin et le chanvre (Council Regulation (EEC) 619/71 of 22 March 1971 fixing the general rules for granting aid for flax and hemp) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 620/71 du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, établissant des dispositions-cadre pour les contrats concernant la vente du lin et du chanvre en paille (Council Regulation (EEC) 620/71 of 22 March 1971 establishing the standardized terms for contracts concerning the sale of flax and straw hemp) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 621/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 621/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 622/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 622/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 623/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 623/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 624/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 624/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 625/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 625/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 626/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 626/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 627/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 627/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 628/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 628/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 72, 26.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 629/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 629/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 630/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 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) 630/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 631/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant la différence de prix du sucre blanc applicable pour le calcul du prélèvement dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 631/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the price difference of white sugar applicable for calculating the levy in the sector of processed products with a fruit and vegetable base) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 632/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, relatif à la suspension de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre brut de betterave visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 632/71 of 25 March 1971 suspending a permanent award of tender for exports of raw beet sugar referred to in Regulation (EEC) 258/71) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 633/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 633/71 of 25 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 634/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 634/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 72, 26.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 635/71 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 635/71 of 26 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 73, 27.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 636/71 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 636/71 of 26 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 73, 27.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 637/71 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 637/71 of 26 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 73, 27.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 638/71 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 638/71 of 26 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 73, 27.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 639/71 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 639/71 of 26 March 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 73, 27.3.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 640/71 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 640/71 of 26 March 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 73, 27.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 641/71 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1971, relatif aux conditions particulières des achats de viande porcine par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 641/71 of 26 March 1971 on the special conditions for the purchase of pigmeat by the intervention agencies) L 73, 27.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 642/71 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1971, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles et les droits additionnels applicables, pendant le deuxième trimestre de l'année 1971, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 642/71 of 26 March 1971 fixing the mobile components and additional duties applicable during the second quarter of 1971 to Community imports of goods coming under Council Regulation (EEC) 1059/69) L 74, 29.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 643/71 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 643/71 of 29 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 75, 30.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 644/71 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 644/71 of 29 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 75, 30.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 645/71 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 645/71 of 29 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 75, 30.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 646/71 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 646/71 of 29 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 75, 30.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 647/71 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, constatant la situation de crise grave du marché des choux-fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 647/71 of 29 March 1971 noting a grave crisis situation on the cauliflower market) L 75, 30.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 648/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 648/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the rates for refunds applicable from 1 April 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 75, 30.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 649/71 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 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) 649/71 of 25 March 1971 fixing the rates for refunds applicable from 1 April 1971 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) L 75, 30.3.1971



Règlement (CEE) 650/71 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 650/71 of 29 March 1971 on the supply of skim milk powder to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

L 75, 30.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 651/71 de la Commission, du 29 mars 1971, relatif à certaines modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 651/71 of 29 March 1971 on certain implementing procedures for refunds on exports of oilseeds)

L 75, 30.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 652/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, relatif au régime applicable aux viandes bovines originaires de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Council Regulation (EEC) 652/71 of 30 March 1971 on the system applicable to beef and veal originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

L 76, 31.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 653/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, relatif au régime applicable aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz originaires de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Council Regulation (EEC) 653/71 of 30 March 1971 on the system applicable to products processed from cereals and rice originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

L 76, 31.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 654/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, relatif au régime applicable aux produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes originaires de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Council Regulation (EEC) 654/71 of 30 March 1971 on the system applicable to products processed from fruit and vegetables originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

L 76, 31.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 655/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, relatif au régime applicable aux tabacs bruts originaires de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Council Regulation (EEC) 655/71 of 30 March 1971 on the system applicable to unmanufactured tobacco originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

L 76, 31.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 656/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, relatif au régime applicable au maïs originaire de la république unie de Tanzanie, de la république de l'Ouganda et de la république du Kenya (Council Regulation (EEC) 656/71 of 30 March 1971 on the system applicable to maize originating in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

L 76, 31.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 657/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, portant suspension temporaire du droit autonome pour certaines anguilles relevant de la sous-position ex 03.01 A II a) du tarif douanier commun [Council Regulation (EEC) 657/71 of 30 March 1971 temporarily suspending the autonomous CCT duty on certain types of eel, under sub-heading ex 03.01 A II (a)]

L 76, 31.3.1971

Règlement (CEE) 658/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, portant suspension totale du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun pour les huîtres (autres que plates) ne pesant pas plus de 12 g la pièce, de la sous-position ex 03.03 B I b) [Council Regulation (EEC)

- 658/71 of 30 March 1971 totally suspending the autonomous CCT duty on oysters (other than flat) not weighing more than 12 g each, of sub-heading 03.03 B I (b)] L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 659/71 du Conseil, du 30 mars 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire de colophanes (y compris les produits dits « brais résineux ») de la sous-position 38.08 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 659/71 of 30 March 1971 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for rosin (including the so-called "brais résineux" products) in CCT sub-heading 38.08 A) L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 660/71 de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 660/71 of 30 March 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 661/71 de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 661/71 of 30 March 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 662/71 de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 662/71 of 30 March 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 663/71 de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 663/71 of 30 March 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 664/71 de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 664/71 of 30 March 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 665/71 de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, portant rétablissement des droits de douane applicables aux conserves d'ananas de la sous-position ex 20.06 B II du tarif douanier commun, originaires des États partenaires de la communauté de l'Afrique de l'est (Commission Regulation (EEC) 665/71 of 30 March 1971 re-establishing customs duties on pineapple preserves in CCT sub-heading 20.06 B II, originating in the Partner States of the East African Community) L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 666/71 de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1084/68 en ce qui concerne le taux de suspension du prélèvement applicable à l'importation des viandes bovines destinées à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 666/71 of 30 March 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1084/68 concerning the rate of exemption for the levy applicable to imports of frozen beef and veal for processing) L 76, 31.3.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 667/71 de la Commission, du 30 mars 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 667/71 of 30 March 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 76, 31.3.1971

## Delegations and missions

Missions de pays tiers (Algérie) (Corrigendum) [Missions of non-member countries (Algeria) (Corrigendum)]

C 21, 6.3.1971

## COUNCIL

### Directives and Decisions

71/107/CEE :

Troisième programme de politique économique à moyen terme (Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme)

L 49, 1.3.1971

71/115/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 octobre 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République turque relatif à la fourniture de beurre, de butteroil et de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 20 October 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey on the supply of butter, butteroil and skim milk powder as emergency food aid)

L 55, 8.3.1971

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 the agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and Turkey)

71/116/CEE : .

Décision du Conseil, du 16 décembre 1970, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge relatif à la fourniture de céréales à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 16 December 1970 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Red Cross Committee on the supply of cereals as food aid)

L 55, 8.3.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et le comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Information on the signing of the agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the International Red Cross Committee)

71/117/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 février 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république de Corée sur le commerce des textiles de coton (Council Decision of 15 February 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Korea on cotton textiles trade)

L 55, 8.3.1971

71/118/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 15 février 1971, relative à des problèmes sanitaires en matière d'échanges de viandes fraîches de volaille (Council Directive of 15 February 1971 on health requirements for trade in fresh poultrymeat)

L 55, 8.3.1971

71/120/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, autorisant la tacite reconduction de certains accords commerciaux conclus par les États membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 1 March 1971 authorizing the tacit renewal of certain commercial agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries)

L 56, 9.3.1971

71/109/CEE, Euratom, CECA :

Budget des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1971 (Budget of the European Communities for 1971)

L 62, 15.3.1971

A. Recettes (A. Receipts)

B. Dépenses (B. Expenditure)

Section I : Assemblée (Section I: Parliament)

Section II : Conseil (Section II: Council)

Annexe I : Comité économique et social (Annex I: Economic and Social Committee)

Annexe II : Commission de contrôle des Communautés européennes (Annex II: Audit Committee of the European Communities)

Annexe III : Commissaire aux comptes (Annex III: Auditor)

Section III : Commission (Section III: Commission)

Annexe : Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes (Annex: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities)

Section IV : Cour de justice (Section IV: Court of Justice)

C. Effectifs (C. Staff)

71/110/CEE, Euratom, CECA :

Budget rectificatif des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1971 (Amending budget of the European Communities for 1971)

L 62, 15.3.1971

A. Recettes (A. Receipts)

B. Dépenses (B. Expenditure)

C. Annexes (C. Annexes)

71/127/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux rétroviseurs des véhicules à moteur (Council Directive of 1 March 1971 concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on motor vehicle rear-view mirrors)

L 68, 22.3.1971

71/140/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, modifiant la directive du 9 avril 1968 concernant la commercialisation des matériels de multiplication végétative de la vigne (Council Directive of 22 March 1971 amending the Directive of 9 April 1968 on the marketing of equipment for the asexual reproduction of vines)

L 71, 25.3.1971

71/141/CEE:

Décision du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, relative au renforcement de la coordination des politiques économiques à court terme des États membres de la Communauté économique européenne (Council Decision of 22 March 1971 strengthening coordination of EEC Member States' short-term economic policies)

L 73, 27.3.1971

71/142/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, relative au renforcement de la collaboration entre les banques centrales des États membres de la Communauté économique européenne (Council Decision of 22 March 1971 strengthening collaboration between Central Banks in EEC Member States)

L 73, 27.3.1971

71/143/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, portant mise en place d'un mécanisme de concours financier à moyen terme (Council Decision of 22 March 1971 establishing machinery for medium-term financial assistance)

L 73, 27.3.1971

71/144/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 22 mars 1971, portant prorogation du délai prévu à l'article 10 de la directive du Conseil, du 27 juin 1967, concernant le rapprochement des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives à la classification, l'emballage et l'étiquetage des substances dangereuses (Council Directive of 22 March 1971 extending the time-limit laid down in Article 10 of the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on the harmonization of legal and administrative provisions as regards the classifying, packing and labelling of dangerous substances)

L 74, 29.3.1971

## Resolutions

Résolution du Conseil et des représentants des gouvernements des États membres, du 22 mars 1971, concernant la réalisation par étapes de l'union économique et monétaire dans la Communauté (Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of Member States of 22 March 1971 on the stage-by-stage achievement of economic and monetary union)

L 28, 27.3.1971

## Preliminary acts

Avis conforme 3/71 donné par le Conseil lors de sa 142<sup>e</sup> session, tenue le 15 février 1971 (Confirmatory Opinion 3/71 rendered by the Council at its 142nd session on 15 February 1971)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Avis conforme 4/71 donné par le Conseil lors de sa 143<sup>e</sup> session, tenue le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971 (Confirmatory Opinion 4/71 rendered by the Council at its 143rd session on 1 March 1971)

C 22, 9.3.1971

## Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de règlements du Conseil : (Consultations on the proposals for Council Regulations:)

C 22, 9.3.1971

— concernant la communication à la Commission des Communautés européennes des programmes d'importation d'hydrocarbures [(a) on notification to the Commission of the European Communities of petroleum and natural gas import programmes]

— sur la communication des projets d'investissement d'intérêt communautaire dans les secteurs du pétrole, du gaz naturel et de l'électricité [(b) on notification of investment projects of Community interest in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors]

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee)

C 22, 9.3.1971

### Information

Information sur la date d'entrée en vigueur de l'accord, sous forme d'échange de lettres, avec le royaume du Maroc, relatif à la modification de l'article 5 de l'annexe 1 de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc (Information on the date of entry into force of the Agreement with Morocco, in the form of an exchange of letters, amending Article 5 of Annex 1 to the Agreement creating an association between the European Economic Communities and the Kingdom of Morocco)

L 70, 24.3.1971

Information sur la date d'entrée en vigueur de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et Malte (Information on the date of entry into force of the Agreement creating an association between the European Economic Community and Malta)

L 70, 24.3.1971

## COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

71/111/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 février 1971, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à offrir du seigle panifiable, détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand, pour un centre de commercialisation où il n'est pas entreposé (Commission Decision of 15 February 1971 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to offer bread-making rye held by the German intervention agency for a marketing centre where it is not stored)

L 51, 3.3.1971

71/112/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dix-huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision

of 17 February 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the eighteenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 51, 3.3.1971

71/113/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 février 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les pellicules sensibilisées non impressionnées, de la position 37.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 18 February 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment sensitized unexposed film spools of CCT heading 37.02 originating in Japan and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 51, 3.3.1971

71/114/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, autorisant le grand-duché de Luxembourg à admettre, jusqu'au 31 mai 1971, la commercialisation de semences certifiées d'avoine ainsi que de blé et d'orge de printemps soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 19 February 1971 authorizing Luxembourg to allow, until 31 May 1971, the marketing of certified oat seeds and spring wheat and barley of lower quality requirement)

L 51, 3.3.1971

71/119/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, modifiant la décision du 26 janvier 1971 relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation vers la Yougoslavie et la Hongrie de 50 000 tonnes de seigle détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 24 February 1971 amending the Decision of 26 January 1971 on a call for tender for the export to Yugoslavia and Hungary of 50 000 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 52, 4.3.1971

71/121/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 février 1971, concernant les aides accordées au titre de l'article 32 de la loi relative à l'adaptation et à l'assainissement des charbonnages et des régions minières allemandes (Commission Decision of 17 February 1971 concerning the grant of aid pursuant to Article 32 of the Act adapting and reorganizing German mining areas and coalmining)

L 57, 10.3.1971

71/122/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 février 1971, relative à la création d'un comité consultatif pour les problèmes sociaux dans les chemins de fer (Commission Decision of 19 February 1971 on the setting up of an Advisory Committee on social problems in rail transport)

L 57, 10.3.1971

71/125/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dix-neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 24 February 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the nineteenth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 57, 10.3.1971

71/126/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication

partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 24 February 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the first partial award of tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 258/71)

L 57, 10.3.1971

71/132/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison de butteroil à la République turque dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 305/71 (Commission Decision of 1 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount for the delivery of butteroil to Turkey under the tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 305/71)

L 68, 22.3.1971

71/133/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingtième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 3 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twentieth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 68, 22.3.1971

71/134/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 3 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the second partial award of tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 258/71)

L 68, 22.3.1971

71/135/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 mars 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les chaussures pour hommes de la position ex 64.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Roumanie et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 4 March 1971 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment men's footwear of CCT heading 64.02 originating in Rumania and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 68, 22.3.1971

71/128/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 février 1971, portant création d'un comité consultatif de la pêche (Commission Decision of 25 February 1971 on the setting up of an Advisory Committee on fisheries)

L 68, 22.3.1971

71/129/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 février 1971, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à offrir du seigle panifiable, détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand, pour un centre de commercialisation où il n'est pas entreposé (Commission Decision of 26 February 1971 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to offer bread-making rye held by the German intervention agency for a marketing centre where it is not stored)

L 68, 22.3.1971



71/130/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la douzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 1 March 1971 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twelfth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 68, 22.3.1971

71/131/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 231/71 (Commission Decision of 1 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount for delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 231/71)

L 68, 22.3.1971

71/136/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du sucre blanc pour la première adjudication partielle effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 393/71 (Commission Decision of 10 March 1971 fixing the minimum price of white sugar for the first partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 393/71)

L 69, 23.3.1971

71/137/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt et unième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 10 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-first partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 69, 23.3.1971

71/138/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la troisième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 10 March 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the third partial award of tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 258/71)

L 69, 23.3.1971

71/139/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 mars 1971, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la treizième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1680/70 (Commission Decision of 15 March 1971 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the thirteenth individual award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1680/70)

L 69, 23.3.1971

## Recommendations and Opinions

71/108/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 3 février 1971, adressée aux États membres au sujet du régime d'exportation à appliquer vers les pays tiers pour certaines catégories de peaux brutes (Commission

Recommendation of 3 February 1971 addressed to the Member States on the export arrangements to be applied to non-member countries for certain categories of raw hides and skins)

L 50, 2.3.1971

71/123/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 22 février 1971, adressée au gouvernement du royaume de Belgique au sujet d'un projet de loi belge concernant les droits de navigation à percevoir sur les voies navigables administrées par l'État (Commission Opinion of 22 February 1971 addressed to the Belgian Government on a draft law concerning shipping dues on inland waterways administered by the State)

L 57, 10.3.1971

71/124/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 24 février 1971, adressé au gouvernement des Pays-Bas au sujet d'un projet d'arrêté visant notamment à l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports routiers (Commission Opinion of 24 February 1971 addressed to the Netherlands Government on the draft order concerning in particular the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport)

L 57, 10.3.1971

### Commission proposals to the Council

Propositions de la Commission au Conseil concernant la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles (Commission proposals to the Council on fixing prices for certain agricultural products:)

C 27, 25.3.1971

I. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix dans le secteur des céréales pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972 (I. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing cereal prices for the 1971/1972 marketing year)

II. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les majorations mensuelles des prix des céréales et des farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (II. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the monthly price increases for cereals and for wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

III. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification du règlement 120/67/CEE en ce qui concerne l'obligation d'achat par les organismes d'intervention (III. Proposals for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 120/67/CEE in respect of the purchasing obligation of intervention agencies)

IV. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix indicatif du riz décortiqué pour la campagne 1971/1972 (IV. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the target price for husked rice for the 1971/1972 marketing year)

V. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification du règlement 359/67/CEE portant organisation commune du marché du riz (V. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 359/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in rice)

VI. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, la période pendant laquelle existe l'obligation d'achat du riz paddy par l'organisme d'intervention et les majorations mensuelles des prix du riz paddy et du riz décortiqué (VI. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the period during which intervention agencies are required to purchase paddy rice and the monthly price increases for paddy rice and husked rice)

VII. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972, les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention de base pour les graines oléagineuses (VII. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the target prices and the basic intervention prices for oilseeds)

VIII. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour la campagne 1971/1972, les principaux centres d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses et les prix d'intervention dérivés qui y sont applicables (VIII. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the main intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto)

IX. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (IX. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in sugar)

X. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1971/1972, les prix dans le secteur du sucre, les qualités types du sucre blanc et des betteraves, ainsi que le coefficient visé à l'article 24 du règlement 1009/67/CEE (X. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1971/1972 marketing year the prices in the sugar sector, the standard qualities for white sugar and sugar beet and the coefficient referred to in Article 24 of Regulation 1009/67/CEE)

XI. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1971/1972, les prix dans le secteur du sucre, les qualités type pour le sucre de betterave brut, les prix minima de la betterave, les prix de seuil, la quantité garantie et le montant maximum de la cotisation à la production (XI. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for the 1971/1972 sugar year the prices in the sugar sector, the standard qualities for raw beet sugar, the minimum prices for sugar beet, the threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the maximum amount of production contribution)

XII. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix indicatif du lait et les prix d'intervention pour le beurre, le lait écrémé en poudre et les fromages Grana Padano et Parmigiano Reggiano, valables pendant la campagne laitière 1971/1972 (XII. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses for the 1971/1972 milk year)

XIII. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix de seuil pour certains produits laitiers pour la campagne laitière 1971/1972 (XIII. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1971/1972 milk year)

XIV. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les aides accordées pour le lait écrémé et le lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'alimentation des animaux, valables pour la campagne laitière 1971/1972 (XIV. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the aids for skim milk and skim milk powder for animal feed for the 1971/1972 milk year)

XV. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant fixation des prix d'orientation valables pour les campagnes de commercialisation 1971/1972 et 1972/1973 pour les veaux et les gros bovins (XV. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the guide prices for calves and mature cattle for the 1971/1972 and 1972/1973 marketing years)

XVI. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour le tabac en feuilles, les prix d'objectif et les prix d'intervention ainsi que les qualités de référence applicables à la récolte 1971 (XVI. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing for leaf tobacco the norm prices and intervention prices and the reference qualities applicable to the 1971 crop)

XVII. Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant l'aide pour le lin et le chanvre pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972 (XVII. Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing aid for flax and hemp for the 1971/1972 marketing year)

## European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)

C 19, 1.3.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 936 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire, pour un projet financé par un prêt spécial sur les ressources de la CEE-FED (Call for tender 936 by Ivory Coast for a project financed by a special loan from EEC-EDF resources)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 937 de la république fédérale du Cameroun, pour un programme financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 937 by Cameroon for a programme financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 20, 3.3.1971

Situation de trésorerie du FED arrêtée à la date du 30 septembre 1970 (State of EDF resources at 30 September 1970)

C 21, 6.3.1971

Rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres 927 (Corrigendum to call for tender 927)

C 21, 6.3.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 938 lancé par la république du Niger pour trois projets et un programme financés par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 938 by Niger for three projects and one programme financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 24, 16.3.1971

Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres-concours 921 (Corrigendum to call for tender 921)

C 25, 19.3.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 939 lancé par la République française — Département de la Martinique, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 939 by France (Martinique) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 27, 25.3.1971

Approbation de projets financés sur les ressources du deuxième FED (Approval of projects financed from the resources of the second EDF)

C 27, 25.3.1971

Approbation de projets et programmes financés sur les ressources du troisième FED (Approval of projects and programmes financed from the resources of the third EDF)

C 27, 25.3.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 940, lancé par le Surinam pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 940 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 27, 25.3.1971

### Memoranda

71/145/CEE :

Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1<sup>er</sup> avril au 30 juin 1971 (Balance-sheet of beef and veal for the processing industry for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1971)

L 76, 31.3.1971

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une demande d'attestation négative (IV/642) [Communication in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a request for negative clearance (IV/642)]

C 24, 16.3.1971

Ocroti du concours de la section orientation du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole 1970, première tranche (Aid from the Guidance Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund 1970, first instalment)

C 25, 19.3.1971

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une notification (IV/181) [Communication in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a notification (IV/181)]

C 28, 27.3.1971

### Information

Avis d'adjudication permanente du FIRS pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks (3/1971) [Call for permanent tender by the FIRS for the sale of white sugar from its stocks (3/1971)]

C 21, 6.3.1971

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers (6/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender for the export of white sugar to non-member countries (6/1970)]

C 21, 6.3.1971

Communiqué relatif à la prolongation des délais d'inscription au concours COM/LA/45 (Notice extending the period of entry for competitive examination COM/LA/45)

C 21, 6.3.1971

Avis d'adjudication de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 1 110 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à l'Inde, à titre d'aide au programme alimentaire mondial (Call for tender by the EVSt-F for the delivery of 1 110 tons of butteroil to India as aid to the World Food Programme)

C 22, 9.3.1971

Modifications de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du FIRS pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (2/1970) [Amendment to the call for permanent tender by the FIRS to sell white sugar from stocks for export to non-member countries (2/1970)]

C 25, 19.3.1971

Avis d'adjudication de l'EVSt-Z pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (4/1971) [Call for tender by the EVSt-Z to sell white sugar from stocks for export to non-member countries (4/1971)]

C 25, 19.3.1971

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers (1/1971) [Amendment to the permanent call for tender for the export of raw beet sugar to non-member countries (1/1971)]

C 28, 27.3.1971

Liste des membres des différents comités consultatifs pour les produits agricoles et du Comité consultatif pour les problèmes sociaux des exploitants agricoles (List of the members of the various advisory committees on agricultural products and the Advisory Committee on Social Problems of Independent Farmers)

C 30, 31.3.1971

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### New cases

Affaire 4-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel, présentée par ordonnance du 16 décembre 1970 du « Bundesarbeitsgericht », dans l'affaire : « Zusatzversorgungskasse des Baugewerbes VVaG » (Caisse de suppléments de rente du secteur de la construction, association d'assurances mutuelles) contre M. Johannes van Hamond, entrepreneur (Case 4-71 : Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Bundesarbeitsgericht of 16 December 1970 in re Zusatzversorgungskasse des Baugewerbes VVaG v. Johannes van Hamond, contractor)

C 22, 9.3.1971

Affaire 5-71 : Recours introduit le 13 février 1971 par l'« Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Schöppenstedt » contre le Conseil des Communautés européennes (Case 5-71 : Suit filed on 13 February 1971 by the Aktien-Zuckerfabrik Schöppenstedt against the Council of the European Communities)

C 22, 9.3.1971

### III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

#### COMMISSION

8347

The Commission's programme for 1971.  
Address given before the European Parliament, 10 February 1971,  
by M. Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the European  
Commission  
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#### Judicial cases

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## Social affairs

### *Studies — Social policy series*

|   | fsd                | Bfrs                    |
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| 8275  |                    |                         |
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| 8335  |                    |                         |
| La libre circulation de la main-d'œuvre et les marchés du travail<br>dans la CEE — 1970<br>[Free movement of labour and the labour markets in the EEC —<br>1970]<br>1971. 66 p. (d, f, i, n)  |                    | Limited<br>distribution |
| 8323  |                    |                         |
| Tableaux comparatifs des régimes de sécurité sociale applicables<br>dans les États membres des Communautés européennes<br>2. Régime minier (3 <sup>e</sup> édition)<br>Situation au 1 <sup>er</sup> juillet 1969<br>[Comparative tables of social security systems in the member<br>states of the European Communities<br>2. Mining (3rd edition)<br>Situation on July 1, 1969]<br>1971. 26 p. (d, f, i, n) | 0.5.0<br>(£p 0.25  | 30<br>\$0.60)           |

## Agriculture

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|---|--|-------------------------|
| COM(70)500<br>Réforme de l'agriculture<br>Proposition de la Commission au Conseil du 29 avril 1970 —<br>Parties I à VI<br>[Reform of agriculture. Commission's proposal to the Council<br>of 29 April 1970 — Parts I to VI]<br>1971. Pag. diff. (f) |  | Limited<br>distribution |
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### *Studies — Internal information on agriculture*

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|---|--|-------------------------|
| No. 40 — Evolution régionale de la population active agricole<br>II — R.F. d'Allemagne<br>[No. 40 — Regional evolution of the population working in<br>agriculture<br>II. Federal Germany]<br>1969. 170 p. (d, f)   |  | Limited<br>distribution |
| No. 56 — Agriculture et politique agricole de quelques pays de<br>l'Europe occidentale<br>I. Autriche<br>[No. 56 — Agriculture and agricultural policy of some west<br>European countries<br>I. Austria]<br>1970. 168 p. + statistical annex: 45 p.<br>+ contents: pp. I to XI (d, f) |  | Limited<br>distribution |



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[EEC Information. Agricultural markets.

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Prices. Vegetable products]

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## Industrial affairs

5355

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[Pig-irons and steels:  
basis prices and directory of Community producers]  
14th Year. No. 3 — 30.3.1971. Add. No. 2  
(d/f/i/n)

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Weekly. 1971. Nos. 90 to 95. (d, f, i, n, e)

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Eurospectra  
(Scientific and technical review of the European Communities)  
— Versino, Bruno: Pesticides — A problem for present-day society  
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research in Benelux)

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Monthly. 1971. Vol. 11. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. (e)  
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of nuclear documents published in less accessible languages  
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Bilans énergétiques  
Situation 1969, estimations 1970, prévisions 1971  
[Energy balance-sheets  
Situation 1969, estimates 1970, forecasts 1971]  
(20.626/XVII/) 1971. Janvier. pag. diff.  
(d/f/i/n)

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## Development aid

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[Courier of the Association]  
At irregular intervals. 1971. No. 6  
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8160

Fonds européen de développement — 1<sup>er</sup> FED  
 [European Development Fund — 1st EDF]  
 Half-yearly situation of projects in hand at 31 December 1970.  
 74 p. (f)

Limited  
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Fonds européen de développement — 2<sup>o</sup> FED  
 [European Development Fund — 2nd EDF]  
 Quarterly situation of projects in hand at 31 December 1970.  
 I-XXI p. + 145 p. (f)

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Statistics

*Periodicals and yearbooks*

General statistics  
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 Annual subscription

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 550

5156

Balances of payments 1958-1969  
 Yearbook 1970. 90 p. (d/f/i/n/e)

100

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 [Foreign trade: Monthly statistics]  
 Monthly. (d/f)  
 (5342). 1971. No. 3  
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 500

5335

Commerce extérieur: Statistiques tarifaires  
 Import 1969 — Tab. 1. 635 p. (d/f)  
 Import 1969 — Tab. 2-3. 650 p. (d/f)

(Tableau 1: Importations des pays CEE par subdivision du Tarif  
 douanier commun et par origine, en valeurs et en  
 quantités)

Tableau 2: Importations de la CEE par subdivision du Tarif  
 douanier commun et par origine — valeurs et  
 perceptions

Tableau 3: Importations de la CEE par origine et par subdivi-  
 sions du Tarif douanier commun — valeurs percep-  
 tions et incidences moyennes)

[Foreign trade: Tariff statistics  
 Imports 1969 — Tab. 1. 635 p. (d/f)  
 Imports 1969 — Tabs. 2-3. 650 p. (d/f)

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(Table 1: Imports of the EEC countries, by CCT subdivisions and  
 by country of origin, in value and in volume)

Table 2: EEC imports by CCT subdivisions and by country of  
 origin — in value and in duty borne

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| Table 3: EEC imports by country of origin and by CCT sub-divisions — in value, duty borne, and average incidence of rates of duty] |     |                              |
| 5079   |     |                              |
| Regional statistics  |     |                              |
| Yearbook 1971. 274 p. (d/f/i/n/e)  |     | 100                          |
| Statistiques industrielles   |     |                              |
| [Industrial statistics]  |     |                              |
| Quarterly + Yearbook   |     |                              |
| (5210). 1970. No. 4 (d/f/i/n)  |     |                              |
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| Statistique mensuelle de la viande   |     |                              |
| [Monthly meat statistics]  |     |                              |
| Monthly. (d/f)   |     |                              |
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| Statistiques mensuelles du sucre   |     |                              |
| [Monthly sugar statistics]   |     |                              |
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| [Agricultural prices]  |     |                              |
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### Serials

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| Tableaux "Entrées-Sorties" pour les pays de la Communauté économique européenne |  |     |
| Série spéciale: Les tableaux Entrées-Sorties 1965                               |  |     |
| 1970. 6 numbers. (f + language of the country concerned)                        |  |     |
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| Annual subscription   |  | 700 |
| Numbers already issued and to be published:                                     |  |     |
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| 2-1970 : Tableaux entrées-sorties Italie 1965 (f, i)                            |  |     |
| 3-1970 : Tableaux entrées-sorties Belgique 1965 (f)                             |  |     |
| 4-1970 : Tableaux entrées-sorties Belgique 1965 (f)                             |  |     |
| 5-1970 : Tableaux entrées-sorties Pays-Bas 1965 (f, n)                          |  |     |
| 6-1970 : Tableaux entrées-sorties Allemagne 1965 (d, f)                         |  |     |

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6-1970: Input-output tables: Germany 1965 (d, f)

In preparation

Statistique agricole (Agricultural statistic)

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75

Annual subscription

450

Numbers already issued and to be published in 1970:

No. 1 — Cereal Supply Balance-Sheets  
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Food balance-sheets, Landings, Catch, Prices, Crew-members, Fishing fleet

No. 3 — Livestock  
Meat production  
Meat balance sheets

No. 4

In preparation

No. 5 — Supply balance-sheets for vegetables and fruit as a whole  
Market supply balance-sheets for certain types of vegetables and fruit  
Supply balance-sheets for other crop products  
Forest statistics

No. 6

In preparation

No. 7

In preparation

No. 8 — Yearbook

In preparation

Statistiques sociales (Social statistics)

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- No. 3 — Les comptes sociaux dans la Communauté européenne  
— 1962-1967 (d/f, i/n)
- No. 4 — Population et forces de travail  
— L'évolution de la population et de la population active dans les pays de la Communauté — 1970-1980  
— Résultats de l'enquête communautaire par sondage sur les forces de travail — 1969 (d/f/i/n)
- No. 5 — Statistiques harmonisées des gains horaires bruts, de la durée hebdomadaire du travail offerte et de l'emploi salarié dans l'industrie — avril 1970 (d/f/i/n)  
Annexe : Méthodes et définitions (d, f, i, n)
- No. 6 — Le coût de la main-d'œuvre dans l'industrie: résultats par régions — 1966  
Les accidents du travail dans l'industrie sidérurgique — 1960-1969 (d/f/i/n)
- [No. 1 — Labour costs in road transport — 1967 (d/f, i/n)
- No. 2 — Harmonized statistics of gross earnings per hour, number of hours worked per week and wage earners in industry — October 1969 (d/f/i/n)
- No. 3 — Social accounts in the European Community — 1962-1967 (d/f, i/n)
- No. 4 — Population and labour force  
The trend of the population and labour force in the Community countries — 1970-1980 (d, f, i, n)  
Results of the Community sample survey of the labour force — 1969 (d/f/i/n)
- No. 5 — Harmonized statistics of gross earnings per hour, number of hours worked per week and wage earners in industry — April 1970 (d/f/i/n)  
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Industrial accidents in the iron and steel industry — 1960-1969 (d/f/i/n)]

Annuaire de statistiques sociales 1970 (prix non compris dans l'abonnement)

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- Niveau de vie
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## Documentation

fsd Bfrs

Catalogue systématique des ouvrages  
[Classified catalogue of works]  
EC Commission — Scientific and technical library  
Monthly. 1971. Suppl. VII and VIII —  
Science-technical (multilingual)

Limited  
distribution

Articles sélectionnés  
[Selected articles]  
EC Commission. Central documentation office  
Fortnightly. (Multilingual)  
1971. Year VIII. Nos. 5 and 6

Limited  
distribution

## Terminology

**Bulletin**  
Luxembourg: EC. Commission. Terminology office  
1971. Nos. 17 and 18 (multilingual)

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distribution

Bulletin de la traduction  
Brussels: EC. Commission. Terminology office  
1971. No. 43 (multilingual)

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4155

Articulation de l'organigramme des services de la Commission  
(Doc. 11000/IX/70. Annuaire de la Commission des Communautés  
européennes)

[Internal organization of the Commission  
(Doc. 11000/IX/70. Directory of the Commission of the European  
Communities)]

Luxembourg: EC. Commission. Terminology office  
1970. 50 p. (d/f/i/n)

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14031

Glossaire de physique des plasmas  
Domaine de la fusion thermonucléaire contrôlée  
[Plasma Physics Glossary]  
Brussels: EC. Commission. Terminology office  
1970. Part. II. Pag. diff. (t/i/n; d/n: in preparation)

Limited  
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15986

Vocabulaire des transports  
I — Economie et techniques  
(établi sur la base des documents officiels des Communautés  
européennes 1958-1970).

[Transport vocabulary  
I — Economic and Technical  
(compiled from official documents of the European Communities,  
1958-1970)]

Brussels: EC. Commission. Terminology office  
1970. Pag. diff. (d/t/i/n)

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## IV. JUST PUBLISHED

### 5130 — Social Statistics — Yearbook 1970

1970 — 316 pages (German, French)  
FB 125,—; £sd 1.01.0; £p 1,05; \$2.50

The Social Statistics Yearbook is a biennial publication assembling the chief items of information on

- demography
- employment and unemployment
- salaries
- living standards
- education
- social accounts, social security and industrial accidents

The 1970 edition continues the series giving a general coverage of the period from 1958 to 1969 and the main results of specific censuses.

### Studies Economic and Financial Series

#### 8291 — No. 8 — Trends in public finance in Member States of the European Communities from 1957 to 1966

1971—263 pages (German, French, Italian, Dutch)  
£sd 1.17.0; £p 1,87½; \$ 4,50; FB 225,—

The Commission of the European Communities has just published a study of the Working Party on the comparison of budgets, which deal with trends in public finance in Member States of the European Communities from 1957 to 1966.

The aim of this study is to present the budgetary data of the national administrations on a comparable basis so as to show how the public finance system of the Member States resemble and differ from each other.

The study is on four parts. The first gives an overall analysis of trends in receipts and expenditures of all the public administrations taken together. The second deals with the economic accounts of the State. The third is devoted to receipts and expenditures of local administrations, whilst the last part gives a survey of the social security sub-sector. Finally, a statistical annex is included with the study which, in particular, sets out the economic accounts on which the analysis is based.

This publication, which appears in the "studies" collection as No. 8 in the Economics and Finance series, follows on from the previous study which was published in the same series in 1964. It is available in the four official languages of the Community.

## Studies — Competition series — approximation of legislations

### 8316 — No. 16 — Budgetary, economic and social consequences of the harmonisation of value-added tax rates in the EEC, with a quantitative analysis for the Netherlands

1970—92 pages (German, French, Italian, Dutch)  
FB 100,—; fsd 0.16.6; fsp 0,82½; \$ 2,—;

On behalf of the Commission of the European Communities, the Europa Instituut of the State University of Utrecht has made a study of the budgetary, economic and social consequences of the harmonisation of rates and exemptions provided for by the turnover tax legislations of the Member States of the European Community.

Four related topics are discussed in the published report.

First of all, a general survey is made of the fiscal-policy and technical fiscal aspects of this harmonisation, supplemented by some figures concerning the budgetary effects on Member States.

Following upon this, the budgetary, economic and social effects for the Netherlands are worked out in detail. In addition to the presentation of the macroeconomic effects, the consequences for trade and industry and for individual households are also given.

In the third place, an examination is made of the possibility of allowing Member States the freedom to exempt retail trade from the value-added tax or to deviate from Community rates within fixed limits in respect of services performed by retail traders.

Fourthly and finally, attention is given to the significance which this harmonisation has for the possible further use of the turnover tax as an instrument of national, economic and social policy.

The report makes use amongst other things of some working hypotheses established by the Commission in 1967. These have been superseded in certain essential points by subsequent developments; nevertheless the report still provides a good insight into the nature of the problems involved in harmonisation of turnover tax rates and exemptions, and into the methods of investigation which complex material of this kind requires.

The annex gives a model which was used for the quantification of the effects for the Netherlands.

