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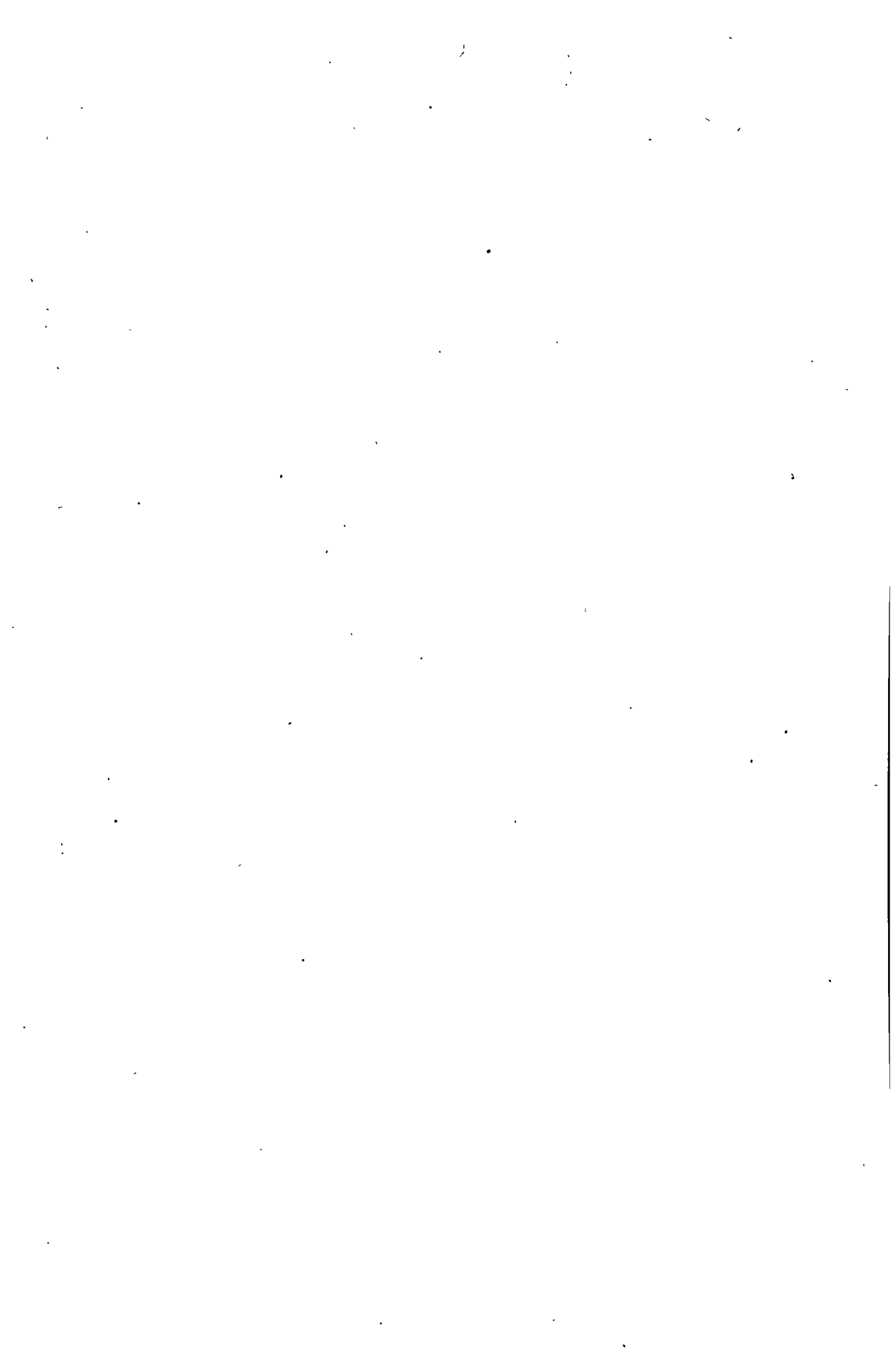


***EUROPEAN  
COMMUNITIES***

VOLUME 4

**No. 11-1971**

Secretariat  
of the  
Commission



**BULLETIN**  
**of the European Communities**

European Coal and Steel Community

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**No. 11 — 1971**

VOLUME 4

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Secretariat of the Commission

BRUSSELS

### Notice to readers

For technical reasons, the last issues of the 1971 Bulletins will be distributed later.

The Bulletin of the European Communities gives news of the activities of the Commission and of the other Community institutions. It is published by the Secretariat of the Commission of the European Communities (200 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels) in the four Community languages (German, French, Italian and Dutch) and in English and Spanish.

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28 OCTOBER 1971

It was with the greatest pleasure that I learnt of the result of this evening's vote in the House of Commons, for, as you know, the Commission has been unstinting in its endeavours to bring the negotiations which have been going on since July 1970 to a conclusion fair to both parties.

This is a historic decision which puts us firmly on the way to success in the building of the new Europe and—more importantly—sets it in its true dimension. Moreover, an enlarged Community of Ten will be able to face increased world responsibilities, gaining as it will greater strength both of internal cohesion and democratic foundations.

Let me stress one thing. In the present difficult period and with the problems which face us, having Britain in the European Community is a step forward of the highest importance; Britain's weight in the economic and political scales, its power of imagination, its courage and democratic traditions cannot fail to bring greater strength to a Community which will very shortly be called upon to make clear what responsibilities it intends to assume in its relations with the world at large.

For these reasons the men of Europe are fully conscious of the importance of the forthcoming summit meeting of the Heads of State and Government of our enlarged Community, a meeting which will give Britain the opportunity of playing its full part as a protagonist in the new Europe.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Callaghan', written in a cursive style.

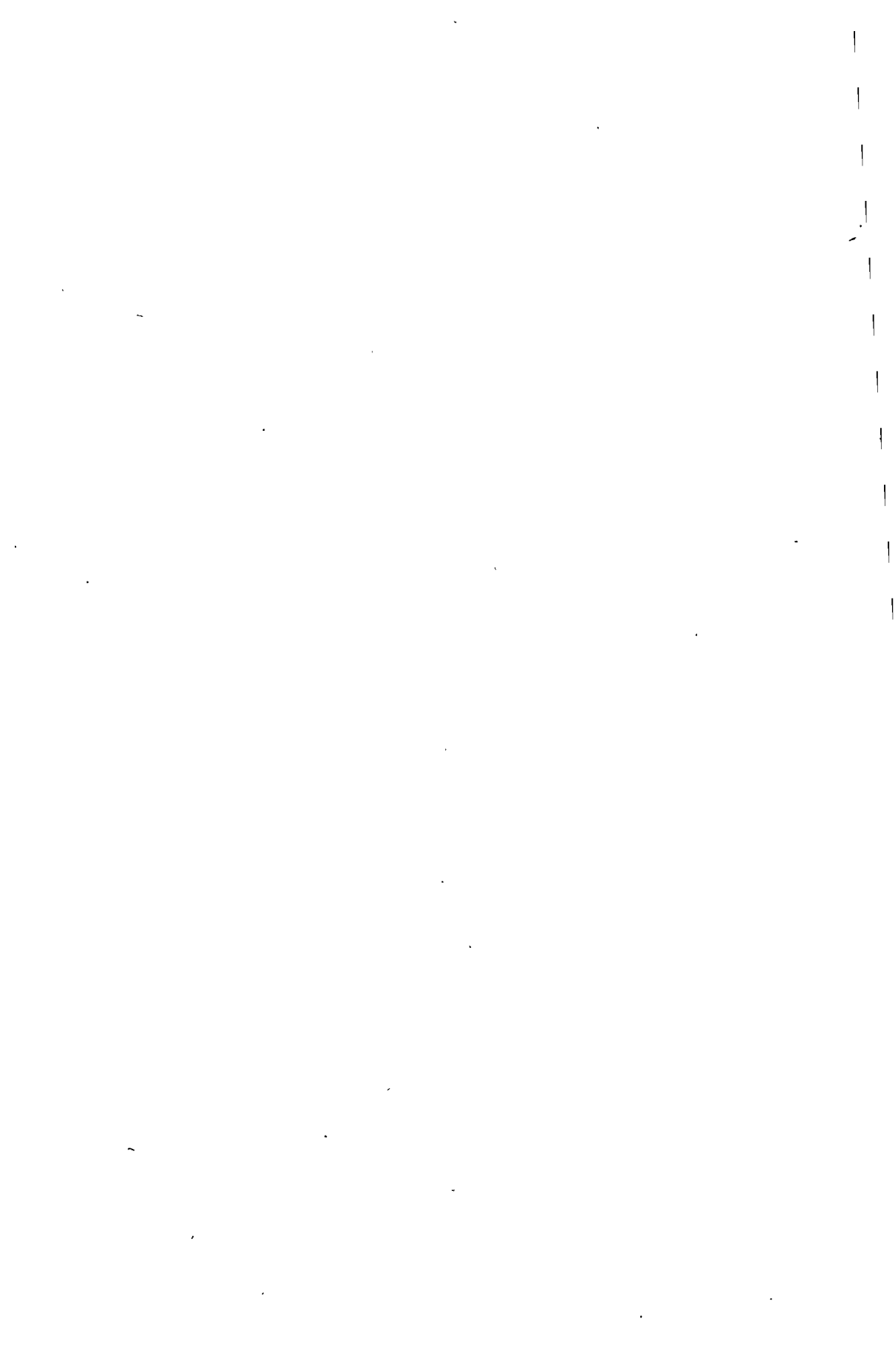
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Statement made to the European television networks by President Malfatti after the House of Commons vote in favour of Britain's entry into the European Community.



PART ONE

**Features and documents**



# I. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY EVENTS

## (II)

Since the President of the United States made his declaration of 15 August 1971, a wide range of discussions have been held in the international institutions mainly concerned. After the meetings of the Council of the Six of 19 August and 13 September 1971, discussed in the last Bulletin,<sup>1</sup> the Group of Ten met in London on 14 September 1971 and in Washington on 26 September 1971; the Ministers of Finance of the Six met in Washington during the Conference of the Governors of the IMF held from 27 September to 1 October 1971, and the Council of the Six met in Brussels on 18 and 19 October 1971. Below, the reader will find the principal texts adopted at these meetings, the chief passages from the declarations made on 11 and 18 October 1971 by President Malfatti, and the chief points from the statement which Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, made on 19 October 1971 before the European Parliament during the debate on the annual report on the economic situation in the Community. These texts are followed by a note on the commercial and monetary relations between the Community and the United States, published by the Commission's Spokesman's Group at the end of October 1971.

### *Group of Ten*

The Group of Ten met in London on 14 September 1971. It discussed the international monetary situation and ways of remedying it. At the close of the meeting, the Group adopted a short press release stating in particular that the participants had reached agreement that the present disequilibrium in the balance of payments called for a substantial adjustment and that the measures needed to achieve this adjustment would have to cover a wide front, including a realignment of currencies.

The second meeting of the Group of Ten was held in Washington on 26 September 1971. The main result of this meeting, figuring in the release given below, was that the participants recorded their agreement on the preparation of a work programme for the more immediate issues. There was agreement that these issues included, principally, the magnitude and the method of a realignment of currencies, the abolition of the surcharge and some other measures, outside the exchange rate field, designed to improve the US balance

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

of payments. The Deputy Ministers and Governors of the Group of Ten were instructed to explore these issues as soon as possible, taking into account the work of the Fund and the results of the work which will have been done by OECD Working Party No. 3 on the scale of the balance-of-payments adjustment required for the United States and its implications for other countries.

The press release on this meeting reads as follows:

“1. The Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the ten countries participating in the General Arrangements to Borrow met in Washington on 26 September 1971 under the chairmanship of the Hon. E.J. Benson, Minister of Finance of Canada. Mr P.-P. Schweitzer, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, took part in the meeting, which was also attended by the President of the Swiss National Bank, Mr E. Stopper, the Secretary-General of the OECD, Jonkheer E. van Lennep, the General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements, Mr R. Larre and the Vice-President of the Commission of the EEC, Mr. R. Barre.

2. The Ministers and Governors continued the discussions initiated at their meeting in London. They first heard a report by the Chairman of their Deputies, Mr R. Ossola, on the results of the Deputies' preparation of a work programme for the more immediate issues. They agreed that these issues include the magnitude and the method of a realignment of currencies, the temporary adoption of somewhat wider margins around par, the abolition of the surcharge and some other measures, outside the exchange rate field, designed to improve the US balance of payments. In their opinion it is necessary to find prompt solutions to these issues in order to ensure the stability and the effective working of the international monetary system, pending the adoption of longer-term reforms, and in order to avoid the development of restrictions on trade and payments.

3. The Ministers and Governors therefore instructed their Deputies to explore these issues and to report to them as soon as possible, taking into account the work of the Fund and the results of the work which will have been done by Working Party No. 3 of the Economic Policy Committee of the OECD on the scale of the balance-of-payments adjustment required for the United States and its implications for other countries.

4. Furthermore, the Ministers and Governors confirmed the mandate given to their Deputies in London to collaborate with the International Monetary Fund in exploring ways and means of reforming international monetary arrangements and they expect, by their next meeting, to hear a preliminary report on the identification of the main problems involved in this longer-term reform.

5. The Ministers and Governors fully recognized the need to take full account of the interests and views of all members of the Fund in the resolution of these issues.

6. Mr J.B. Connally, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, was elected Chairman of the Group of Ten for the coming year”.

### *Ministers of Finance of the Six*

During the Conference of the Governors of the IMF, the Ministers of Finance of the Member States of the EEC held a meeting at which they agreed, in particular, on the need to continue giving priority, in the work done in a Community context, to the search for solutions to the more urgent international issues (realignment of parities, abolition of the special surcharge imposed by the United States, and relaunching the IMF). The Ministers considered that it was necessary to move as rapidly as possible towards the institution of a system of special exchange rate relations within the EEC, particularly if it appeared that the work of the Group of Ten and the Executive Directors of the IMF would not, by the end of 1971, lead to effective agreements permitting the restoration of normal international relations in the monetary and exchange rate fields.

### *International monetary fund*

Concluding its work, the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund, held in Washington from 27 September to 1 October 1971, adopted a resolution calling upon the Fund members to cooperate with the IMF and with each other, with a view to facilitating the resumption of the orderly conduct of the operations of the IMF. The resolution invited the Executive Directors of the IMF to submit reports to the Board of Governors on the measures that are necessary or desirable for the improvement or reform of the international monetary system.

The resolution reads as follows:

“Whereas the present international monetary situation contains the dangers of instability and disorder in currency and trade relationships but also offers the opportunity for constructive changes in the international monetary system; and

Whereas it is of the utmost importance to avoid the aforesaid dangers and assure continuance of the progress made in national and international well-being in the past quarter of a century; and

Whereas prompt action is necessary to resume the movement toward a free and multilateral system in which trade and capital flows can contribute to the integration of the world economy and the rational allocation of resources throughout the world; and

Whereas consideration should be given to the improvement of the international monetary system and the adjustment process; and

Whereas the orderly conduct of the operations of the International Monetary Fund should be resumed as promptly as possible in the interest of all members; and

Whereas all members of the Fund should participate in seeking solutions of the aforesaid problems;

*Now, therefore, the Board of Governors hereby resolves that:*

- I. Members of the Fund are called upon to collaborate with the Fund and with each other in order, as promptly as possible, to
  - (a) establish a satisfactory structure of exchange rates, maintained within appropriate margins, for the currencies of members, together with the reduction of restrictive trade and exchange practices; and
  - (b) facilitate resumption of the orderly conduct of the operations of the Fund.
  
- II. Members are called upon to collaborate with the Fund and with each other in efforts to bring about
  - (a) a reversal of the tendency in present circumstances to maintain and extend restrictive trade and exchange practices; and
  - (b) satisfactory arrangements for the settlement of international transactions which will contribute to the solution of the problems involved in the present international monetary situation.
  
- III. The Executive Directors are requested:
  - (a) to make reports to the Board of Governors without delay on the measures that are necessary or desirable for the improvement or reform of the international monetary system; and
  - (b) for the purpose of (a), to study all aspects of the international monetary system, including the role of reserve currencies, gold, and special drawing rights, convertibility, the provisions of the Articles with respect to exchange rates, and the problems caused by destabilizing capital movements; and
  - (c) when reporting, to include, if possible, the texts of any amendments of the Articles of Agreement which they consider necessary to give effect to their recommendations.”

## *Commission*

The Commission continued its examination of the monetary situation and of the moves this situation calls for. The Commission's position was clearly outlined by its President, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, when speaking to the Council of the Union of Industries of the European Community on 11 October 1971. The main passages of this address are given below.

"It is obvious that the overriding objective for the European countries is to secure the removal of the United States protectionist measures, with a selective realignment of all currencies in return, if possible by the end of this year. Continuation of these measures would both entail a cutback in Community exports and place all trading partners in a very difficult position. Not only would there be a serious danger that this would set off a chain reaction of protectionist measures and counter-measures, but also the political and psychological climate for negotiations with the United States would deteriorate.

Nor do the European countries wish to evade discussion of the two important issues of the defence burden and trade barriers, but they consider that their complexity and incidence is such that a different time-table and a longer period will be needed to study them and find solutions. On burden sharing, I simply want to add that this is exclusively a political problem, and it would be dangerous to look at it solely in terms of improvement of the United States balance of payments.

With regard to trade barriers, the Community has never evaded discussion or joint study with its trade partners. But there is still just as much need for this joint study to take place not only with the partners of the United States but also with the United States itself.

The problem of the relation between our currencies and the dollar is important, but frankly the problem of the relationships between the Community currencies is even more important. The simple reason is that only 8% of the Community's exports go to the United States, while about 49% are absorbed by the Community itself. If we take a look at the trade figures of the individual Community countries, we see that Italy sends 10% of its total volume of exports to the United States, compared with 43% to the other Community countries and 48% to the countries of the Community of Ten. For France, the figures are 5% to the United States, 49% to the Community of Six and 55% to the Community of Ten. For Germany, the figures are respectively 9%, 40% and 48%.

I want to repeat that the re-establishment of monetary cohesion is an economic and political necessity, regardless of our negotiations with the United States. And it is obvious that this cohesion cannot be re-established if we do not attempt to solve all problems on which it depends. I simply wish to state that in order to restore harmony to the exchange systems we shall have to

re-examine the instruments and the time-table which we had decided on for the achievement of economic and monetary union."

At the meeting of the Council of the Six of 18 October 1971, the President of the Commission stated:

"In the monetary field, I feel that the Council, in its capacity as political authority, should confirm the will, already expressed by the Ministers of Finance in Washington on 27 September 1971, to come as rapidly as possible to an agreement among the Six both on a common position in the Group of Ten and on the establishment of a system of specific monetary relations within the Community. When laying down their attitudes, the Governments of the various member countries will have to give priority to achieving these two aims.

As in our opinion these two objectives concerned with the Community itself are of overriding interest, the Commission wishes to reaffirm the importance which it attaches, together with several member countries, to the conclusion, by the end of this year, of an agreement with the United States on the realignment of currencies and the abolition of the surcharge and other measures connected with it.

At the moment this is not a question of being optimistic or pessimistic; it is rather a question of sparing no effort to attain this important objective.

In the commercial field we know that the United States has not only called for consultations under Article XXIII, paragraph 1, of GATT on the Community's agreements with Spain and Israel, but has also urged that the general problem of preferential agreements be put on the agenda of the next meeting at ministerial level of GATT, scheduled for 16 November. Independently, as you all know, Mr J.P. Connally, Secretary of the Treasury, in his address to the International Monetary Fund, linked the abolition of the surcharge not only with the realignment of currencies but also with the achievement of tangible progress by the partners of the United States in eliminating certain trade barriers.

But in the commercial field the Community, too, can present its list of grievances, and in this context the Commission will as soon as possible submit a note outlining the whole of our commercial demands vis-à-vis the United States; in this note we shall also repeat the Community's reasons for maintaining what the Americans call our trade barriers. This document should help the Member States to find a common line in the talks which may be held on the subject, including talks at bilateral level.

At any rate, in respect of the American commercial measures announced on 15 August, I should like to recall two essential points.

The Community has already stated that in its opinion these measures are not a suitable means of restoring equilibrium to the American balance of payments and that it is opposed to any form of unilateral concession or trade concessions to abolish the surcharge. The Commission nevertheless considers



not only that this is not the time to engage in polemics and rebuttals but also that, with the Community permanently committed to helping liberalize world trade, we see, as in the past, no reason for evading discussion and, indeed, negotiation.

The Commission therefore feels that the Community will have to be ready to issue, in due course, a declaration of intent calling for the opening, at a comparatively early date, of overall and balanced negotiations, after careful and thorough preparation, on the problems of world trade, while specifying the subjects and the main objectives. Accordingly, the Commission takes the view that the Community must adopt the internal procedures for the drafting of such a declaration of intent.

The Commission is firmly convinced that within the Community a common approach to all problems posed by the American measures of 15 August and moves to arrive rapidly at common positions are indispensable if there is also to be a common Community approach to the broader and more long-term problems of the reform of the monetary system, the recasting of the trade system and a new distribution of the burden both of defence and of development aid. The next summit meeting of the six member countries and the candidate countries will have to be the solemn expression of such a common Community approach. In this way, our Community will be able to negotiate with the United States on a truly equal footing."

During the debate which the European Parliament held on 19 October 1971 on the annual report on the economic situation in the Community, to be examined by the Council of Ministers and transmitted to the Parliaments of the Member States, Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, stated:

"Some people may feel that in the present circumstances such a debate can only be unreal or academic in character. I for one believe that just because of the circumstances the Community's institutions must meticulously implement the decisions taken last February by the Council of Ministers. It is not by a verbal, and therefore illusory, dash forward that we will safeguard and strengthen the Community, but by patient action in the framework of the procedures that make possible a joint discussion of the Community problems and increasingly close coordination of the Member States' economic, budgetary and monetary policies, themselves necessarily a reflection of the economic and social structures of the member countries. Whatever the vicissitudes, the Community must abide by the grand design of economic and monetary union which the Heads of State or Government adopted by a political act at the highest level during the Hague Conference."

Moving on to the economic problems facing the Community, Mr Barre added:

"The annual report submitted to the Parliament and the Council draws attention to the danger facing most member countries as prices and costs keep

rising while economic activity is slowing down. It should be noted, however, that what we are experiencing is a slowdown in the pace of growth and not yet a recession, which we have a duty to avoid. If the Community wants to be in a position to cope efficiently with any reversal in the economic trend, it must secure a moderation in the movement of costs and prices. If this movement continued at the present rate, it would impede the implementation of satisfactory measures to boost the economy if such measures proved necessary. The annual report places emphasis on this objective, not in order to recommend a return to the basic economic equilibria through deflation, recession and unemployment, but, on the contrary, with a view to avoiding these dangers which could not be tolerated from a social point of view, and making full room for a steady policy of expansion in conditions of stability.”

Discussing monetary problems, Mr Barre said:

“I am more than ever convinced that all governments affected by the current crisis must show that sense of urgency that the Managing Director of the IMF has repeatedly called for.

In a situation where great uncertainty obtains about the intentions and the exact demands of the United States, an uncertainty that encourages all sorts of rumours and manoeuvres, it is indispensable to keep to some clear lines of action. It is in the interest of the international community, and therefore also in that of the European Economic Community, that fixed exchange rates should be re-established as rapidly as possible, accompanied by the abolition of the protectionist measures, which are liable to lead to discriminations and reprisals. In this matter, time is on nobody’s side; it is against everybody, the United States included.

By maintaining the position adopted by the Council of Ministers on 13 September in respect of the international monetary problems and by seeking, together with the candidate countries, a basis for an overall settlement with the United States, the Community can make an essential contribution to the restoration of order to international monetary and commercial relations. At the same time, we must continue to do everything to enable a return to be made to normal exchange rate relationships within the Community, independently of any international solution, if such solution proved impossible to find.

The interrelationship of international monetary problems and Community monetary problems makes this return to normal particularly difficult. But an overall view of all the aspects of the current situation and an unwavering determination to act jointly could enable the Community countries to maintain a cohesion that is essential not only for the defence of their own interests but also for better international equilibrium.”

## *Council*

The press release issued after the meeting of the Council of Ministers of 18 and 19 October 1971 in Brussels, held under the chairmanship of Mr Aldo Moro, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, contained the following passage on the American measures:

“The Council heard a statement by the President of the Commission, giving a detailed appraisal of the current situation and prospects for the future. It noted that a written communication on the subject would be submitted to it very shortly.

The Council confirmed the Community’s desire to maintain and develop—along the lines already announced at its previous meetings of 13 and 20 September 1971—joint positions with regard to the numerous economic, monetary and commercial problems at present existing at international level and in the various contexts in which these problems are treated.

The Council emphasized the very close links existing between all these problems and, in these circumstances, the necessity of adopting adequate procedures which would make it possible to find basic solutions, taking overall account of all the factors involved. To this end, it considered the desirability of holding enlarged meetings which would include the Ministers in the Member States responsible for the various sectors concerned. It also stressed the need for maintaining the necessary links with the States which have applied for accession.

At the conclusion of this discussion, which was of a preliminary nature, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine, on the basis of the document which will be forwarded to it by the Commission, the most appropriate procedures, forms and dates for the organization of the Community meetings which may prove necessary with a view to realizing the joint objectives.”

## ANNEX

### *Monetary and commercial relations between the Community and the United States : Facts and figures*

#### General development of trade between the Community and the United States

Since the establishment of the European Community in 1958, trade between the two partners has been extremely beneficial for both sides of the Atlantic. The rapidly rising standard of living in the vast market of the European Common Market and the diminishing barriers to commerce in Europe made it an attractive export market, especially for American consumer products and capital goods.

A major reason, in addition, for the spectacular growth of American exports to Europe was the low level of the Community's common external tariff. The Community's external tariff, was established as an average of the previously existing tariffs for the six Member States, resulting in a more uniform and lower tariff for the Community as a whole. In post-Kennedy Round rates, for example, only 0.4% of ECC tariffs are over 20% compared with 13.6% of American tariffs. The European Community today has the lowest tariff of the major industrial areas:

#### *Average post-Kennedy Round tariffs*

	<i>(percentages)</i>			
	Raw materials	Semi-manufactures	Manufactures	Average
EEC	0.6	6.2	8.7	6.0
US	3.8	8.3	8.1	7.1
Japan	5.5	9.3	12.0	9.7
UK	1.2	8.3	10.4	7.6

Source: "Tariff Study", GATT, 1971.

Since 1958 the Community has been a rapidly growing market for American exports. In 1958 the US exported \$2 800 million worth of goods to the Community and imported \$1 700 million worth from it. By 1970 American exports had grown to \$9 000 million and imports had risen to \$6 600 million. For the first six months of 1971, while the American trade

position deteriorated towards many other markets, it continued to be strong and in large surplus towards the Community. For the first six months Community imports from the United States totalled \$4 800 million and exports to the US totalled \$3 700 million.

The growth of American exports to the Community has been faster than towards many other areas of the world. According to American statistics, from 1960, the first year of EFTA, to 1970 American exports to that area grew by 83%. During the same period American exports to the Community rose by 111%.

The European Community has consequently had a continuous and major balance of trade deficit with the United States, averaging nearly \$2 000 million annually since 1958. (See annex, Table One.) In 1970 the deficit in trade was \$2 400 million, and last year 62% of the total American trade surplus came from its trade with the Community. This corresponds to only some 25% in 1960.

In 1970 the trade balances of the Community and the individual Member States with the United States were:

*(in millions of dollars)*

	EEC	France	BLEU	Netherlands	Germany	Italy
Imports	9 038	1 896	998	1 308	3 293	1 543
Exports	6 633	954	696	502	3 124	1 354
	- 2 405	- 942	- 302	- 806	- 169	- 189

### Agriculture

In all industrial nations agriculture is the "problem child" of development, as governments seek to integrate agricultural workers, with a just income, into society as a whole. This is an extremely important sector of the Community's economy since 13% of the population is employed in agriculture and in southern Italy, for example, the figure is 40%. Agriculture comprises only 4.5% of the American labour force.

For several years American administrations have complained repeatedly that the common agricultural policy is protectionist and harmful to American interests. The figures of American agricultural exports to the Community,

however, do not support such charges. It should also be noted that the common agricultural policy is a more liberal policy, as a whole, than the six national agricultural policies which it replaced. Today 40% of American agricultural exports enter the Community free of any duties or quantitative restrictions.

The European Community is the most important market for American agricultural exports. In 1958 US agricultural exports amounted to \$885 million. By 1970 they had more than doubled to \$1 982 million. During the past six years American agricultural exports to the Community have risen by 25% compared with only 20% to the rest of the world.

Since the establishment of the Community in 1958 its percentage of the total American agricultural exports has remained relatively stable. In 1958 exports to the EEC comprised 21.3%, in 1964 22.3% and in 1970 22.2% of the total American agricultural exports.

American agricultural exports to EFTA, where on the contrary there is no common agricultural policy, have grown only slowly and have relatively declined. According to American statistics, in 1958 these amounted to \$585 million and in 1970 to \$724 million. As a portion of total American agricultural exports, they dropped from 15.2% in 1958 to 10.1% in 1970.

All major industrial countries support the incomes of agricultural workers via one method or another. In the United States the income support method combined with quantitative import restrictions on many agricultural products, including: wheat, sugar, cotton, peanuts, most dairy products, beef and mutton. Products under quantitative restrictions amount to more than one-fifth of total American agricultural imports.

In the Community the method is price supports via the variable levy for a number of important commodities. For other products there are import duties. There are practically no longer any quantitative restrictions. The difficulty in comparing the various methods of protection and income support can best be illustrated by some examples. The Community's variable levy on butter during certain periods was higher than 300%. The American duty on butter is 10-15%. Despite American prices being slightly higher than those of the Community, the American market is protected by a quasi prohibition on imports. The Community imports ten times more butter than the United States.

Wheat offers a similar example. The Community applies a variable levy of approximately 70%. The US applies a duty only one-sixth as high, but it restricts the amount that can be imported. In 1969 the Community imported \$280 million worth of wheat, the United States \$1 million.

More important than the method of income support for agricultural workers, however, is the result. The Community supports each agricultural worker by \$863 annually. The US supports each farmer by \$1 322.

Community agricultural exports to the United States are much smaller than its imports from the US. In 1958 the Community exported \$205 million to the United States, by 1970 this had risen to \$437 million. With imports of \$885 million in 1958 and \$1982 million in 1970, the Community thus had an agricultural trade deficit of \$1 545 million with the United States in 1970.<sup>1</sup>

### Non-tariff barriers

The post-war movement of trade liberalization has been largely successful in removing the high tariff walls built up during the heyday of protectionism during the twenties and thirties. Yet as the tariffs have come down, non-tariff barriers to trade have taken on greater significance.

The GATT has drawn up an inventory of more than 800 non-tariff barriers, which are applied by a large number of countries. During the past few weeks various American spokesmen have complained widely about "unfair trading practices". All countries, however, are "sinners" in the field of non-tariff barriers. There is no country against which complaints are not levelled. Unfair trading practices exist on all sides, and a major task of any new trade negotiation will be a reciprocal dismantling of non-tariff barriers by the United States, the Community, Japan and other trading partners. It should further be noted that in the GATT inventory the US is among the countries against which the most complaints have been levelled.

Because of the process of integration within the Common Market, the number or the magnitude of non-tariff barriers by the Six has been steadily decreasing. Obstacles to trade within the Common Market, such as subsidies to shipbuilding, the Italian statistical tax and technical standards, have been harmonized, reduced or removed to facilitate trade among the Six. But at the same time this has also been beneficial to outside countries.

The purpose here is not to draw up any exhaustive list of complaints of unfair American trading practices but rather to illustrate some of the areas of Community concern:

*Quantitative restrictions.* From 1963 to the end of 1970 the number of categories covered by American quantitative restrictions, whether on the import side or through voluntary limitations by exporting countries, rose from 7 to 67.

During the same period the number of items covered by restrictions applied by the Member States of the Community fell from 76 to 65. In addition, there are 37 restrictions specifically applied to Japan in one or

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<sup>1</sup> In 1955 the United States was granted a waiver to GATT Articles II and XI. This allows the American Government on certain agricultural products to apply tariffs higher than those foreseen under concessions made by the United States or to apply quantitative restrictions on imports.

another Member State, and seven more Japanese products are subject to restrictions in all Member States.

Nearly one-fifth of all American industrial imports are covered by quantitative restrictions, which includes a wide range of goods from brooms to petroleum products. The 1970 value of industrial imports subject to quantitative restrictions was approximately \$5 100 million for the US but only \$900 million for the Community.

One of the disturbing new American practices is the so-called "voluntary" restraints, which the United States has been asking for a growing number of important products. The "voluntary" restraints by Japanese and European steelmakers and the recently signed one on synthetic and woollen textiles are two examples.

*Valuation practices.* Although its removal was part of the "chemical package" in the Kennedy Round, the "American Selling Price" is still in use today. Under this method of valuation duties on products such as benzenoid chemicals and their derivatives, which are used for example in dyes, pesticides, pharmaceuticals and plastics, are not established according to the value of the product itself but according to the price of the same American product.

Other methods of calculation, such as applied under the "Final List", are extremely complicated and generate incertitude.

*Government purchases.* The "Buy American" Act requires that national government purchases must be American-made products unless domestic products are not available or unless the domestic product is over 6% more expensive.

For the Pentagon prices must be 50% higher and it also maintains a long list of products, including food and clothing, which cannot be purchased at any price unless produced in the US.

*Administrative obstacles.* A wide variety of administrative controls also impede or complicate Community exports to the United States. No foreign-made ship, for example, can do shipping between two ports along the American coast. "Marks of origin" require labelling of imports such as "Made in Italy" or "Made in Japan", which imposes complications and added costs in production and can also result in discrimination against foreign-made goods. A regulation currently under study, but which has not yet become law, would require all wine bottles to fit American specifications and would be a prohibitive barrier to the export of quality European wines.

### American investment in Europe

American investment in Europe today plays a crucial role in the total picture of monetary and commercial relationships between the two sides of the Atlantic.



Since 1958 the book value of American direct investment in the Community has more than quintupled, rising from \$1 900 million to \$10 000 million in 1969. The Community has been one of the fastest growth areas for American investment. In 1958 investment in the Community, which was largely in the petroleum industry, comprised only 7% of the total American investment abroad. By 1969 these investments had grown to over 14% of the total and was now nearly 60% in manufacturing. (See annex, Table Two.)

If the annual expenditure of American capital investment in the Community is taken into consideration, the growth is even more striking. Expenditure rose from \$420 million in 1958 to an all time record of \$3 100 million in 1970.

This direct American investment has an important effect on exports and thus on the American-Community balance of trade. More and more American products, whether computers or detergents, are today produced in Europe and are no longer exported from the United States. In 1968, the last year for which figures are available, the sales of American manufacturing subsidiaries located in the Community were \$14 000 million. This was an increase from \$4 800 million in 1961 to \$12 000 million in 1967. For 1968, thus, the sales of manufacturing subsidiaries were nearly 2.5 times the value of total American exports to the Community and nearly four times the value of exports of manufactured products.<sup>1</sup>

European direct investment in the United States, on the other hand, has never been large. The book value was only \$1 400 million in 1960 and \$3 300 million in 1969. The reason for this lies partly in American policy towards foreign investments, which contrasts with the Community's open policy. As stated in the 1970 "Memorandum on Industrial policy", the Commission maintains that certain features of American legislation hinder direct investment by Community industries in the United States. In a whole series of industries such as aviation, electrical, insurance and production of alcoholic beverages, no foreign investments are allowed. In addition, the American anti-trust laws are applied not only against the American subsidiaries of foreign firms but also against the parent company, a restriction which has stopped many major European firms from investing in the United States. The repatriation of profits from American subsidiaries abroad has become one of the major new elements in the American balance of payments. From 1960 to 1970 repatriated profits rose from \$2 900 million to \$7 900 million. The Commission estimates that in 1970 American firms in the Community repatriated \$1 000 million, reinvesting the remaining profits in plant expansion in Europe.

The total profits of direct American investment abroad in 1970 was \$10 800 million, of which \$8 900 million was from profits and \$1 900 million from fees and royalties. In addition profits, fees and royalties repatriated in Switzerland, Luxembourg and the Bahamas are obviously not included in repatriated profits of American firms in the Community.

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<sup>1</sup> These figures take into consideration only investments made by American firms from the United States. Those effected by American holdings located for example in Switzerland, Luxembourg, the Bahamas, etc. are included in investments originating from those countries.

## Preferential agreements

Since its establishment the European Community has had preferential associations with 17 African countries and Madagascar. Further preferential agreements were negotiated with a series of Mediterranean countries (Greece, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Spain, Israel and Malta) and with three East African countries (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania).

For most of these countries the association agreement with the Community as a whole was a sequel to the historic ties between these countries and certain Member States. The continuation of the earlier trade agreements was an economic necessity as well as a political responsibility for the Community. Many of these countries depend for more than half of their exports on access to the European market.

Other countries, which had no special historic links with Community Member States, asked for a special relationship with the Community. Three principal reasons led the EEC to respond positively to their requests:

(i) In the case of Greece and Turkey, which are European countries, the aim of the agreements is to enable these countries to participate as full members in the European Community, when their economies are sufficiently developed. Recently a new step in this direction was taken with Turkey when that country accepted a schedule for gradually establishing a customs union with the Community.

(ii) In the case of the three East African states, it is the declared intention of the Community to accept requests for special relationships from countries placed in a comparable economic situation as the other lesser developed African countries associated with the Common Market, in the interests of equity.

(iii) In the case of Spain, Israel and Malta, it is necessary in the context of this very specific area, the Mediterranean basin, that the traditional economic and commercial equilibrium, of which the Community is the main pole, be safeguarded.

There is no evidence to date that the trade of any third country has been harmed as a result of these agreements. Since 1958, total imports from countries covered under these agreements rose by 88% for the Community and by 17% for the United States. Exports to these countries, on the other hand, rose by 91% for the United States but only 57% for the Community.

The Mediterranean agreements have been most contested by the United States. This area, however, is of minor importance in American trade. The total Mediterranean area, excluding Italy and France, accounts for only 6% of US exports and 3% of imports. The agreement with Greece, the oldest dating from 1962, shows no effects of discrimination on American exports. From 1963 to 1969 the growth of American exports to Greece averaged 10.5% compared with 5.8% for the total Mediterranean area. The aim of the preferential agreements is the economic development of these countries. Both

as a richer market for exports and because of the "trade creating effect" of any free trade area, the markets of these countries have been, and will continue to be, more attractive to United States interests.

In July the Community in a unilateral gesture to the US lowered its tariff on citrus fruits from 15% to 8% during the four months of June through September, when 85% of American oranges are exported to Europe. This thus decreases the preferential advantage enjoyed by Spain and Israel for this product.

A last important element is the contribution which the Community can make in this troubled, and potentially explosive, part of the world. As President Malfatti recently said, "It is difficult for us to understand why there is criticism of the Community's policy in the Mediterranean area. It is clear that such agreements are a first step towards an increased European presence in the Mediterranean area, as a factor for equilibrium and peace. I do not believe that anyone can contest the constructive role that can be played by Europe in relieving the strains and pressures felt by the countries bordering the Mediterranean. It is true that such a role cannot find full expression merely in giving some tariff advantage for a product such as citrus fruit. For the moment, the Community does not have other instruments for assistance. The Commission is aware of this lack. We are trying and will continue to try to find better and more efficient means to realize our aims."

### Japan-Community commercial relations

Several American spokesmen during the past few months, as an excuse for the rapidly rising Japanese exports to the American market, have used the argument that the problem is due to European Community protectionism against Japanese products. This, however, is a facile argument not borne out by the facts.

Since 1958 Japanese exports to the Community have gone up more than tenfold, from \$117 million to \$1 230 million in 1970. During the same period Japanese imports of Community products rose from \$139 million to \$986 million. True, Japan does not find the export market in the Community which it has in the US. In 1970 30.7% of Japanese exports went to the United States, and only 6.7% came to the Common Market. The difference, however, is due to the heavy competition in the European market and to natural barriers, not trade barriers.

Japanese firms and Community firms both concentrate in many of the same industries and produce many of the same products, such as consumer electronics, small automobiles and textiles. The result is much heavier competition for Japanese products in Europe. Japanese goods may be competitive in the US against American products or even against European products. Yet in Europe the domestically produced item has the competitive edge with, in addition, the advantage of quicker deliveries and better service networks. For example, in the Community, only Italy limits imports of Japanese automobiles.

In all the other countries there are no restrictions. Yet Japan exports only \$30-40 million worth of cars to the Community, against more than \$500 million worth to the United States.

Limiting the export of Japanese goods to Europe is also the simple natural barrier of distance. Separating the American market from Japan is one ocean; separating the European market from Japan are two oceans. The additional transport costs, over and above the stiff competition, make the European market much less attractive for Japan.

True, Community countries, like the United States, still impose certain quantitative restrictions on imports from Japan. The Community, however, is currently negotiating its first treaty with Japan to replace the four treaties made by Benelux, France, the Federal Republic and Italy. The aim of this treaty is a reciprocal 75% reduction in quantitative restrictions.

Finally it should be noted that the reactions of the major trading partners of the United States and even more of Japan will have repercussions on the Community. As President Malfatti said when he addressed UNICE: (these measures ...) "could provoke a diversification of the export flows of the industrialized countries, which hitherto were strongly oriented towards the United States market. Japan, for example, might step up its efforts to penetrate our markets."

### Trade and the monetary situation

During the special meeting of the GATT Council on 24 August, the Community's delegate stated the position of the Six regarding the relationship between the American trade situation and its balance-of-payments difficulties, saying, "It should be recalled that for the United States the balance on visible trade is a comparatively small item in its balance of payments, particularly when compared with the item covering net receipts from direct investment abroad or the item showing the net outflow of capital to finance these direct investments."

The American explanation that the disequilibrium in its balance of payments is primarily a trade problem provides only a very partial answer. The origin of the disequilibrium must be found mainly in the continuing large deficit in capital expenditure (see table below).

During the period 1960-64 the American surplus on trade was large, averaging \$5 400 million annually. During the period 1965-70 this surplus declined, although in 1970 it still amounted to \$2 100 million. The decline was due primarily to domestic inflation and low productivity. Inflation in the United States reached 8% this year, compared with 2-3% in the early and middle sixties. Productivity increases remained extremely low, virtually nil in 1969 and 1970. The result was that American exports were placed in an increasingly weak position vis-à-vis foreign competition. Yet as the trade

surplus declined, capital outflows continued at the same pace as before, despite American measures taken to slow it. Even the new and growing benefit to the balance of payments in the form of income from American investment abroad was insufficient assistance.

### *US balance of payments 1970*

*(in \$ '000 million)*

Inflow	Outflow
Exports	Imports
42.0	39.9
Capital	Capital
7.7	17.7
Income from investment	Income from investments
11.4	5.2
Defence	Defence
1.5	4.9
Tourism	Tourism
2.3	4.0
Transport	Transport
3.7	4.0
Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous
3.0	5.7
Total	Total
71.6	81.4

*Source: US Department of Commerce, "Survey of Current Business".*

The deficit in the American official reserve transactions, which was large even in the early sixties, had to be financed by limited sales of gold and the accumulation of large dollar holdings, especially by European central banks, or liquid balances (Eurodollars) in the private sector. (See annex, Table Three.)

Although the large capital outflows are the origin of the disequilibrium, American officials have been recently speaking of abolishing controls on the outflow of capital, although these have in any case had a very limited effect. Referring to this President Malfatti recently said, "It is indefensible that, at the very time when the Americans are setting themselves the ambitious aim (which in our opinion is to a great extent a theoretical one) of suddenly adjusting their balance of payments, they should want to attain this objective through trading profits at the same time as they foresee an annual deficit on long-term capital movements of \$6 000 million, abolition of the existing controls on outflows of medium- and long-term private capital and the absence of any arrangements to regulate short-term capital movements."

It is not, then, trade which explains the American balance-of-payments deficits, which have existed almost every year since 1950. In any case, the United States already has a large trade surplus with the Community, as pointed out above. As the Community's representative stated to the GATT Council in August: "The Community is convinced that trade measures are not a suitable means of remedying the serious difficulties facing the US authorities; it cannot accept the reasons advanced to explain these difficulties."

## US trade measures and GATT

On 15 August the United States announced three new trade measures, which are independent of each other but should be viewed as a whole since they can all affect certain industries. The Community estimates that the cumulative effect of these measures for a large quantity of products constitutes an additional barrier of at least 25%. They consist of:

*Surcharge.* A surcharge of 10% is placed on imported products. The Commission estimates that 87%, or \$5 700 million worth of its exports to the United States are affected. The industries hardest hit are: automobiles, steel, machinery, textiles and shoes. The American surcharge effectively annuls the concessions made to the Community during the Dillon and Kennedy Rounds.

A "working party" in GATT, established after the American measures were taken, concluded that the 10% surcharge was both illegal under the rules of the GATT and inappropriate as a measure to protect the balance of payments, since trade played only a very marginal role in the deterioration of the balance of payments.

*Tax credit.* This measure will provide a tax credit of 7% of the cost of new machinery and equipment produced in the United States. The proposed tax credit was originally 10% for the first year and 5% thereafter. The House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee, however, changed this to a standard 7%.

The Community has protested to the United States government against the "Buy American" discrimination of this proposal. Since the tax credit is available only on American produced machinery, it is in clear violation of Article III of the GATT, which rules that internal legislation should not be applied to imported or domestic products so as to afford protection to domestic production.

The Community's exports of machinery and equipment to the United States amount to nearly \$1 000 million. These products suffer from the triple discrimination of the surcharge, the tax credit and recent changes in exchange rates. The Community's representative at the GATT Council stated: "The effect of this measure added to that of the surcharge will virtually eliminate all possibility of trade in this sector."

*DISC (Domestic International Sales Corporation).* This measure would allow American companies to defer the payment of taxes for all profits from export sales.

The Community has protested that the DISC is a violation of Article XVI of the GATT, which forbids export subsidies. The Community's representative told the GATT Council: "The DISC tax arrangement is, in fact, purely and simply a device for subsidizing exports in the form of exemption from direct taxes for an indefinite period."

The Community strongly refutes any comparison between the DISC and the "value added tax". The VAT applies to domestic products in exactly the same way as to imported products, just like the sales taxes levied in the various American states. Furthermore, taxes on corporate income in many European countries, such as the Netherlands and the Federal Republic, are as high as in the United States, but no tax rebates are granted for exports.

### Conclusion

The world's two major trading powers have a special responsibility for maintaining stability in the international monetary and trade situation. The prosperity of citizens of both areas and the structure of the whole international economy are at stake.

The Community rejects any charges of "unfair trading practices". A press release of 17 August stated: "The Commission does not consider that policies pursued within the Community have created situations of 'unfair competition' in dealings with the United States and other non-member countries."

The Community, on the contrary, firmly maintains that both its establishment and the policies followed by it since 1958 have been beneficial to American interests. As has been shown above, this is true in all fields, whether trade in general, agriculture or direct American investment in Europe.

TABLE ONE

*Exports, imports and balance of trade between EEC and USA*  
1958 - 1970

*(in millions of dollars)*

	Exports to USA	Imports from USA	EEC's surplus (+) or deficit (-)
1958	1 664	2 808	- 1 144
1959	2 371	2 651	- 280
1960	2 242	3 830	- 1 588
1961	2 232	4 053	- 1 821
1962	2 447	4 453	- 2 006
1963	2 563	5 051	- 2 489
1964	2 849	5 438	- 2 589
1965	3 425	5 683	- 2 268
1966	4 098	6 022	- 1 924
1967	4 424	5 898	- 1 474
1968	5 769	6 393	- 624
1969	5 958	7 326	- 1 368
1970	6 633	9 038	- 2 405

Source: Statistical Office of the European Communities.



TABLE TWO  
 Direct American investment in EEC  
 1958 - 1969

*(book value in \$m., position at end of year)*

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Germany (FR)	666	796	1 006	1 182	1 476	1 780	2 082	2 431	3 077	3 486	3 774	4 276
France	546	640	741	860	1 030	1 240	1 446	1 609	1 758	1 904	1 910	2 122
Italy	280	315	384	491	554	668	850	482	1 148	1 246	1 272	1 422
Netherlands	207	245	283	309	376	446	593	686	859	942	1 073	1 221
Belgium/Luxembourg	208	211	231	262	286	356	455	596	748	867	963	1 214
EEC (Total)	1 908	2 208	2 644	3 104	3 722	4 490	5 426	6 304	7 587	8 444	8 992	10 255

Direct investment by Community countries in USA  
 1960 - 1969

*(book value in \$m., position at end of year)*

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Germany (FR)	103	120	152	149	156	209	247	318	387	617
France	168	175	183	182	197	200	215	265	288	319
Italy	71	89	100	102	82	87	87	86	92	95
Netherlands	947	1 023	1 082	1 134	1 231	1304	1 402	1 508	1 750	1 966
Belgium/Luxembourg	157	151	158	161	175	175	193	228	273	309
EEC (Total)	1 446	1 558	1 675	1 728	1 841	1 975	2 144	2 405	2 790	3 306

Source: Survey of Current Business, August 1960-1964, September 1965-1967, October 1968-1969-1970.

TABLE THREE

*Official reserve situation of the Member States of the enlarged Community and of the major industrial countries in the international monetary system, end June 1971*

*(in milliards of dollars)*

	Total	Gold		SDRs		Reserve position in IMF		Foreign currencies			
			%		%		%		%	\$	%
Belgium/Luxembourg	3 196	1 584	49.6	355	11.1	517	16.2	740	23.2	10 644 <sup>4</sup>	63.7
Germany (FR)	16 701	4 046	24.2	453	2.7	998	6.0	11 204	67.1		
France <sup>2</sup>	5 655	3 523	62.3	351	6.2	—	—	1 781	31.5		
Italy <sup>3</sup>	6 114	2 884	47.2	221	3.6	331	5.4	2 678	43.8		
Netherlands	3 492	1 867	53.5	470	13.5	523	15.0	632	18.1		
Europe of Six	35 153	13 904	39.5	1 850	5.3	2 369	6.7	17 035	48.5		
Denmark	424	64	15.1	45	10.6	26	6.1	289	68.2		
United Kingdom <sup>5</sup>	3 317	1 124	33.2	482	14.5	—	—	1 711	51.6		
Ireland	803	16	2.0	26	3.2	33	4.1	728	90.7		
Norway	960	32	3.3	55	5.7	89	9.3	784	81.7		
Europe of Ten	40 662	15 140	37.2	2 458	6.0	2 517	6.2	20 547	50.5		
Canada	4 853	792	16.3	353	7.3	505	10.4	3 203	66.0		
Switzerland	4 368	2 857	65.4	—	—	—	—	1 511	34.6		
Japan	7 801	641	8.2	277	3.6	645	8.3	6 238	80.0		
Sweden	965	200	20.7	73	7.6	92	9.5	600	62.2		
USA	13 504	10 507	77.8	1 247	9.2	1 428	10.6	322	2.4		

*Sources:*

- <sup>1</sup> IFS - International Liquidity.
- <sup>2</sup> Banque de France and Fonds de Stabilisation des Changes.
- <sup>3</sup> Banca d'Italia and Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi.
- <sup>4</sup> DM 38 957 million converted into US \$ at par.
- <sup>5</sup> March 1971 figures.

## II. THIRD SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

The Standing Committee on Employment—whose official inaugural meeting took place on 18 March,<sup>1</sup> and the second on 27 May 1971<sup>2</sup>—held its third meeting in Brussels on 5 October 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Carlo Donat Cattin, Italian Minister of Labour and Social Security, with the participation of the Ministers of Labour of Member States, Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission with responsibility for Social Affairs and representatives of the organizations of both sides of industry.

The Committee's work was mainly focussed on the three following problems: application of the reform of the European Social Fund, employment policy in the Community in the light of the memorandum on this subject submitted by the Italian government, possible effects of the international monetary and commercial crisis on the employment situation in the Community.

### *European Social Fund*

The Standing Committee on Employment held a detailed exchange of views on the problems arising from the application of the Council decision of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund.

This exchange of views enabled the agreements reached within the Council on 24 June 1971 to be clarified, particularly as regards the definition of the situations justifying intervention of the Fund and the categories of the beneficiaries. The discussions also covered a number of problems on which the Council has yet to decide: procedure for approval of applications for aid, preparatory studies and pilot experiments, tasks of the Social Funds Committee, definition of the aids to which the Fund will contribute.

In these fields, the organizations of both sides of industry expressed various hopes and fears with regard to the proposals to be dealt with by the Council, and stressed the role of the Standing Committee in connection with the formulating of the guidelines to be taken for the future activity of the Social Fund.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 22.

## *Employment policy in the Community*

The Committee also proceeded with a preliminary exchange of views on the Italian government's memorandum on the employment policy in the Community, a paper described as particularly relevant for consideration in the Council's continuing debate on employment problems.

This memorandum, submitted in June by the Italian government to the Council, points out the regional imbalance in the Community (mainly to the detriment of southern Italy). It notes the lack of means of implementation to ensure transparency of the labour market and calls for a "worker's rights statute" to eliminate any discrimination between national and immigrant workers. The Italian government's memorandum puts forward, in the light of the facts, a certain number of proposals by which the social policies ("social balance sheet", harmonization of social security systems, special measures to guarantee social security benefits for migrant workers) could be gradually harmonized throughout the Community. Finally, it considers the possibility of providing the Council (Ministry of Social Affairs) with "better facilities to examine and consider the economic policies of Community institutions".

During the first study of the Italian memorandum at this third session of the Standing Committee on Employment, Mr Albert Coppé gave a list of the items in the memorandum that he would like the Commission to follow up. Mr Coppé pointed out the fact that a number of the items in the memorandum link up with proposals and actions carried out by the Commission. The measures advocated by the Italian government widely overstep the framework of the social policy proper, and are explicitly aimed at other policies: industrial, agricultural, regional and short-term economic.

Mr Coppé thought it would be advisable to put several questions and to ask for additional information on the intentions of the authors of the memorandum. With this in view, he made known his intention of informing the Commission to enable it to rapidly set up a working party linking outside experts with the Commission departments in order to formulate a complete and detailed reply to be submitted to the Council, so that the Standing Committee on Employment can take due note of it from the outset of next year. The Commission's reply, added Mr Coppé, will not be confined to an analysis, but will also deal with the means of implementation.

At the end of its discussions, the Committee agreed to undertake a more detailed investigation in the near future of these employment problems as they appear in the memorandum; this study will also deal with the relations between the employment policy and the other policies implemented at the Community level.

## *Monetary crisis and the employment situation in the Community*

Lastly, the Standing Committee on Employment heard a report by Mr Albert Coppé on the results of the Commission's studies of the possible repercussions of the international economic and monetary crisis on the employment situation in the Community.

While stressing the need for real European solidarity, which would make due allowance for the reasonable demands of other countries, particularly the United States, Mr Coppé pointed out the sizeable effect on industrial activity and employment in Member countries produced by the introduction of a 10% surcharge on imports, by the DISC system (reimbursement of direct taxes in favour of American export firms), by the setting up of job development tax credit and by changes in parity of various currencies.

The average effect of the temporary surcharge is to double the American customs protection in the industrial sector, which is liable to slow down exports to the United States in certain industrial sectors, particularly exports of motor vehicles, machines, metal, iron and steel goods, textiles, clothes, shoes, chemical products, scientific equipment and other articles. The capital goods and fixed assets sector is also affected by the introduction of specific measures designed to boost the purchase of American material by granting a job development tax credit, equal to 10% of the value of the capital goods.

In addition to the American government's direct measures, there are the effects of the "floating" of certain currencies, the boost given to American industry by the temporary wage and price freeze, and the heightened competition on the world market as a result of American protectionist measures; so one may conclude that after a certain time the U.S. Government's various economic and monetary measures are likely to affect the employment of about 1% of the people working in Community industry.

The Commission will keep a close watch on the progress in this field, and will keep the Standing Committee on Employment regularly informed of the results. It considered that a further Committee meeting should be held at the end of the year in order to keep up to date with the situation. Moreover, in the Commission's opinion, it is vital to define the Community positions likely to help effectively to restore worldwide equilibrium and at the same time ensure a rising standard of living. This means that a Community economic and social programme must be put into operation, including industrial and regional policies (necessary for a balanced expansion), the rapid reorganization of agriculture, and the speedy implementation of an active employment policy backed by a new European Social Fund.

At the end of the first exchange of views on the provisional data submitted by the Commission, the Committee noted that the evolution of the situation and its effects on employment in the Community should be regularly and accurately followed at the Community level.

### III. OVERALL SCHEMES OF REGIONAL AID: STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

*At a meeting in Luxembourg on 20 October 1971, the Council took note of a statement of the Commission and of a resolution of the representatives of the Member States' Governments to the effect that certain principles regarding the coordination of regional aid should be applied in the central areas of the Community from 1 January 1972. These developments set the political seal on the successful outcome of a long series of endeavours made by the Commission with the assistance of all the Member States. The principles now adopted had previously been the subject of a Commission memorandum to the Council on 30 June 1971,<sup>1</sup> a revised version of which is given below.*

On many occasions and again very recently in the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme for the period 1971-1975,<sup>2</sup> the Member States and the Community authorities have stressed the need to put an end to the competitive race going on in the matter of regional aid and to arrive at a system of coordination of these aid schemes at Community level. This need has become still more urgent since the Council and the representatives of the Member States' Governments adopted the resolution on the establishment by stages of economic and monetary union. It is obvious that such a union cannot be achieved without the coordination of State aid measures.

For some years past, and especially since the customs union became reality, State aid, including general regional aid schemes, have considerably increased quantitatively and improved in effectiveness. Member States have been resorting more and more to this kind of measure in putting their economic development policies into effect. At the same time the consequences for competition and trade of what was being done in this connection have been increasingly felt as customs barriers have come down.

However, because of the features of the general aid systems—framework laws often providing for insufficiently clear measures or indeed measures of too general a nature—the Commission has been unable to give an opinion, particularly in advance, on the degree to which these aid schemes were compatible with the common market.

Regional aid, when of adequate scope and wisely applied, is one of the vitally necessary tools for regional development. It also gives Member States

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 21.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. as adopted by the Council and the Governments of the Member States at the 141st meeting of the Council on Monday 8 and Tuesday 9 February 1971.

the chance to apply a regional policy aimed at more balanced growth as between the various regions of one and the same country.

With this in mind, and in its concern to maintain the necessary effective competition and ordered regional development, the Commission, as long ago as 1968, had proposed to the Member States a pragmatic approach in the shape of prior notification of any important cases of implementation of general regional aid schemes. This would enable the Commission, as required by Articles 92 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty, to make an assessment of the consequences such schemes might have for competition and trade and to form an opinion on how far they were compatible with the principle of the common market. In view of the difficulties met with, the Commission has sought an alternative solution, that is one with the coordination and adaptation of the schemes themselves as its aim.

In fact, four Member States (Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) have come out for the pragmatic method of proceeding, while two (France and Italy) pronounced against it and were in favour of a broader approach. This divergence of opinion, however, has not prevented all the Member States cooperating in working out a solution calling for coordination, and an agreement has emerged on the principles to be followed.

It is those principles which are set out in the present memorandum to the Council.

In presenting this text, the Commission is fulfilling the undertaking it gave, at the time the Council was examining the memorandum on the Community's industrial policy (at its meeting of Monday 8 and Tuesday 9 June 1970) and on the proposed Council decision concerning the marshalling of the Community's means of action in connection with regional development (at its meeting of Monday 26 and Tuesday 27 October 1970). By this undertaking, the Commission, as required by the provisions of Articles 92 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty, was to inform the Council of the results of the work done in conjunction with the competent officials of the countries concerned, in order to put an end to the competitive race in this matter and to achieve better control of overall regional aid schemes.

The text submitted, in addition to setting forth the principles to be observed in this matter of coordination, puts forward a statement of views held by the Commission.

### *I. Principles to be observed in connection with the coordination of regional aid schemes<sup>1</sup>*

1. Coordination is to be brought in gradually.

<sup>1</sup> The attached annex sets out the methods to be followed in implementing these principles.



The proposed coordination will in the first place be put into practice in the more heavily industrialized areas of the Community (referred to below as the "central areas"); a fitting solution for the outlying areas, on the lines of the principles set forth here and taking into consideration any specific problems arising in each area will be worked out without delay.

In the central areas, all the steps considered necessary will be implemented gradually over a transitional period of twelve months beginning on 1 January 1972.

2. Coordination is, in the main, to cover four aspects, together making up a single whole. These are (1) a single uniform ceiling of level of aid (2) control of measures of aid granted (3) differentiated treatment of areas, and the consequences of regional aid for each industry affected.

3. The single uniform ceiling of level of aid is to be fixed in terms of net subsidy-equivalent calculated according to the common method of aid assessment,<sup>1</sup> with a tendency, in the central areas, to the greatest possible diminution of the level of aid granted.

The ceiling, to be fixed initially at 20% in terms of net subsidy-equivalent, is to come into force on 1 January 1972 and to apply to all regional aid granted to a given investment project. The level of the ceiling will be looked at again at the end of 1973 in the light of experience gained and of any modifications made in current aid schemes to make them more clearly controllable and in relation to the problem of overlapping between regional aid and sectorial aid. Further, in the intervening period, Member States are called upon to demonstrate the interest they have in studying the relationship between the amount of aid granted and the number of new jobs created.

Departures from the ceiling fixed are to be admissible against prior notification of proper justification as laid down in Article 93 of the Treaty instituting the European Economic Community. Any such departures are to be reported on periodically by the Commission to the Council.

4. For the success of coordination and assessment of aid schemes, clear control of aid grants and aid schemes themselves is a *sine qua non*.

That being so, Member States will find themselves with the obligation:

(a) of reaching, by the end of the transitional period, a situation of controllability of aid grants and schemes, which means:

(i) No further uncontrolled schemes to be started;

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<sup>1</sup> The method of assessment is set out at (5) in "Methods of implementation".

- (ii) Seizing any and every opportunity of changes in, or renewal of, current schemes to adapt them to provide proper controllability;
  - (iii) Putting an end to schemes, control of which cannot be improved, before the end of the transitional period;
- (b) of applying the ceiling, starting on 1 January 1972, to all aid granted to an investor for a given investment project.

5. So far as differential treatment of areas is concerned, the following principles are to be fully observed:

- (i) Regional aid is not to cover the whole of the country,<sup>1</sup> in other words, country-wide schemes are not to be launched as regional schemes;
- (ii) Overall aid schemes are to set out clearly, by means of a definition of geographical boundaries or of the quantity and amount of aid, the limits of areas concerned or, inside areas, the limits of zones receiving aid;
- (iii) Except in the case of areas of development focus, regional aid is not to be granted in favour of limited localities, in other words, of isolated localities with no real influence on how a region is to develop;
- (iv) Where problems of varying nature, importance and urgency have to be faced, the scope of aid will also vary;
- (v) A clear statement of variations in levels and scope of aid, area by area and region by region, will be required.

6. Any failure of overall regional aid schemes to differentiate between industries being assisted makes the assessment of such schemes difficult because of the problems they can give rise to (which have to be faced on Community level) of consequences for given industries. Member States in conjunction with the Commission, are therefore to draw up a procedure making it possible to assess the consequences for industrial sectors of aids to regions.

That work and procedure notwithstanding, double enjoyment, by one and the same industry or regional problem, of overlapping regional aid and aid to industry is banned.

7. The Commission will keep a watch on the observance of the principles here laid down for the coordination of overall regional aid schemes, arranging to be informed *ex post facto* of any important cases of implementation; confidentially will be safeguarded by a procedure to be worked out.

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<sup>1</sup> An exception being made for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, considered as a single area.

8. The results achieved will be looked into from time to time by the Commission and the senior officials of each country in charge of aid matters. The Commission will submit an annual report to the Council and other Community institutions concerned.

## II. *Statement by the Commission*

The Commission notifies the Council that, from 1 January 1972, it will, as required of it by Articles 92 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty, apply the principles above set out to overall regional aid schemes, either current or to be launched, in the central regions of the Community.

The Commission wishes to stress the desirability of Member States' Governments also for their part giving an undertaking to comply, on the lines of the methods of implementation attached hereto, with the principles that have been set out, as and when they implement their regional aid schemes.

## ANNEX

### *Methods of application of the principles to be observed in the matter of coordination of overall regional aid schemes*

#### 1. Gradual application

In the gradual application proposed it is in the first place a question of where the principles are applied. One of the aims being pursued in coordinating and adapting overall regional aid schemes being to put an end to Member States competing one with another to attract investment capital inside their frontiers, the solution being put forward will have to be applied in the first place in those regions where the consequences, particularly for competition and for trade, of countries' vying one with the other are the most strongly felt, and this is in the industrialized areas and those lying on either side of Member States' borders. In the text which follows, these areas are designated as the "central areas" of the Community.

As for the other areas, to be termed the "outlying areas", a proper and adequate solution, on the lines of the same principles, will be worked out for them without delay, bearing in mind the peculiar problems arising in each of these outlying areas.

In addition, even in the central regions, bringing in all the steps necessary can only be done gradually and, with this in view, a transitional period is envisaged, to last for twelve months from the date of coordination being applied, i.e. 1 January 1972.

## 2. Definition of the central areas

The central areas will embrace all Community territory with the exception of Berlin, the zone running along the border with the Eastern Zone of Germany (the so-called Zonenrandgebiet), that part of France at present receiving industrial development premiums, and the Mezzogiorno.

The boundaries of the Zonenrandgebiet are laid down in the annex to paragraph 9 of the German law on development in the zone in question (Gesetz zur Förderung des Zonenrandgebietes vom 5.8.1971, published in the Bundesgesetzblatt I S. 1237).

The French "industrial development premium zone" is as defined by Decree No. 69-285 of 21 March 1969 (French Journal officiel of 30.3.1969), as supplemented by Decree No. 70-386 of 27 April 1970 (*Journal officiel* of 10.5.1970).

The territories falling under the designation of Mezzogiorno are those listed in the unified text of laws for the Mezzogiorno (Decree of the President No. 1523 of 30 June 1967, Italian official gazette No. 159 of 24.6.1968).

## 3. The targets of coordination

Basically, what is proposed in the matter of coordination and adaptation of overall regional aid schemes is being directed at four targets: a single uniform ceiling for level of aid, controllability of measures of aid granted, differential treatment of areas as found advisable, and the consequences of regional aid for each industry affected.

These are four aims so closely interconnected as to form a single whole. In respect of all of them an agreement in principle has been reached, even though all the steps necessary can only be brought in gradually. On some of them, e.g. the improvement of the controllability of some forms of aid and consequences for industry, experts are still at work, but results achieved so far will make a beginning of application possible on 1 January 1972, with other steps forward being possible immediately afterwards or at the latest at the end of the year's transitional period.

#### 4. The single uniform ceiling of level of aid

The aim of the single uniform maximum ceiling for aid, which the Member States undertake to observe in cases where regional aid is granted [in the central areas defined above at (2)] to one and the same investor in respect of a given investment project, is to put an end to the competitive race which has been affecting the field of aid. The single ceiling will not, in the initial period, necessarily lead to any changes in nation-wide aid schemes but it does affect all overlapping regional aid schemes of whatsoever kind. At the same time, it is not to lead Member States with a present level of aid falling below the ceiling to put up their level of aid.

After an examination of what results from applying the common method of assessment to the main aid schemes at present current in the central regions, a decision has been taken to fix the level of the ceiling initially at 20% in net subsidy-equivalent, this also calculated according to the common method of assessment of aid.

A level cannot be decided on once and for all. The trend for the central areas must be towards bringing the level of aid down as much as possible. On the other hand, care must be taken to see that the ceiling decided on fully meets the requirements and problems of the areas being aided in the central regions. This is why, while the establishment of a single uniform ceiling for level of aid is a matter of principle, a decision on what the level should be must remain a matter for consideration under methods of implementation of the principle. Proceeding in this way will give the degree of flexibility which is needed.

A single ceiling having been fixed does not however mean that grant of aid is justifiable in any and every area of the central regions. Only regions or, inside these, areas with clearly defined boundaries, with a social and economic situation properly calling for the grant of aid will be allowed to receive it. The ceiling is to be regarded as an upper limit and Member States are to continue to regulate the scope of the regional aid they grant to match the social and economic state of affairs prevailing (see also hereunder at 7., "differentiation as between regions") and, as and when it may be necessary, what industry needs. In addition, departures from the ceiling are to be allowed against prior notification to the Commission of the arguments held to justify them. The Commission is to decide on these arguments, which may refer either to individual cases or to special and urgent problems arising in an area. Any such departures shall be notified in the report which the Commission is to make from time to time to the Council.

#### 5. The common method of assessment of aid

Work which has been done had led to a common method being established for assessing and comparing measures of aid.

It is however to be noted that it is a method of comparison and not of accounting, making it possible to set up a comparison of measures of aid, either those of a certain scheme or the various aid schemes launched by Member States, by bringing under view the theoretical maximum grantable. This theoretical maximum may vary considerably from the actual amount of aid granted in a given case.

The basis of the method is a sole standard of measure, i.e. a comparison, expressed as a percentage, of the aid granted with the amount of the capital investment involved. By this means it is possible to make a classification of (1) the main forms and methods of semi-controllable or assessable aid, proceeding to an assessment of it by way of assumptions giving rise to a margin of uncertainty, sometimes a very wide one, in the calculations to be made and (2) those measures of aid which are uncontrollable and to which the method cannot be applied. In the second category, a further distinction is to be made between aids of improvable and those of unimprovable uncontrollability.

For the making of calculations, only the aid remaining "after tax" is taken into consideration, i.e. the net subsidy-equivalent remaining in the hands of the recipient after payment of tax on profits made and with the assumption that the firm makes a profit in the first year and this with such success that tax charged is at the maximum rate. As a result, the levels for aid arrived at with the application of this method are considerably below the figures customarily quoted hitherto in connection with regional aid.

Applying the common method of assessment to the main overall regional aid schemes running in the central regions produces the following theoretical maximum levels, for controllable and semi-controllable aid only:

Belgium	16.5%
France	24.7%
Germany	18.1%
Italy	26.7%
Luxembourg	17.3%
Netherlands	19.8%

The following summary explanation of the method of assessment of State aid devised at a series of round-table meetings with country experts and approved on 18 December 1970 by the Directors-General of Member States' governments departments, will not go further than to set out the basic definitions and simplifying conventions on which agreement was reached at expert level, not going therefore into the detail of the questions that fell to be analysed to enable these results to be arrived at.

The following are the basic definitions and conventions:

(a) The sole standard of measure is a comparison between the amount of aid and the amount of the capital investment, expressed as a percentage.

(b) Controllable or "measurable" aid is such as has a capital investment for its assessable basis, with the possibility of establishing the percentage comparison above indicated.

(c) The standard "basis" for aid assessment purposes embraces three categories of investment outlay: land, buildings and plant.<sup>1</sup> There may have to be some rectification of the basis in cases where aid is granted not for all the three categories of outlay or for expenditure falling outside them. In such case, controllability is there or not to the extent that a comparison can be made with the standard basis.

(d) In the matter of proportions for each category of outlay the country experts have decided as follows:<sup>2</sup>

	<i>land</i>	<i>buildings</i>	<i>plant</i>
	—	—	—
Belgium	5	40	55
France	5	50	45
Germany	5	30	65
Italy	5	30	65
Luxembourg	5	50	45
Netherlands	5	40	55

(e) The time at which aid is paid out is taken to be the same in every case.<sup>3</sup> No consideration is given to the lapse of time between the decision to grant aid and the date or dates on which payment is made. An appropriate method of calculation is employed to bring loans at reduced rates or with interest rebates to the same date-level as subsidies.

(f) The rate to be used in that method of calculation has been fixed at 8%.

(g) The problem arising from varying rates of tax levied on the various types of aid payments inside the same country and from differing rates of tax leviable on the same type of aid payment in the several countries of the Community is taken care of by adopting the formula of net amount after tax, expressed in subsidy-equivalent, of aid payments remaining in the hands of

<sup>1</sup> Here enters a margin of approximation varying according to what is included in each of the three categories of outlay.

<sup>2</sup> The figures given are very approximate averages and in this therefore there is a departure of method from the principle of taking into consideration only theoretical maxima.

<sup>3</sup> This introduces a further margin of approximation, leading however in the direction of putting up the level.

those receiving them. There is also the assumption<sup>1</sup> that the firm concerned is making a profit from the outset and that the profits made by the end of the first year are high enough to attract the maximum rate of tax charged on aid payments.

(b) What enters into the calculations in connection with loans at reduced rates or enjoying interest rebates is as follows:

- (i) The share, or percentage, of investment outlay, with reference to the standard basis, covered by the loan;
- (ii) The length of the credit period;
- (iii) The length of the period allowed for depreciation;
- (iv) The amount by which the rate of interest is reduced.

Any documents with texts of laws, regulations or administrative prescriptions forwarded to the Commission are to provide information on the above points to ensure the controllability of the aid scheme.

(i) The reference rate is that taken by the authorities in connection with the refund of rebates to the credit institutions. If this should be inapplicable, the average rate of interest prevailing on the market in question is taken instead. In cases where aid of this type is increased in periods of slack business conditions, a rate applicable to such a period is taken.

(j) Controllable taxation reliefs are considered to be those meeting the following conditions:

- (i) A tax levied at a flat or maximum rate must have as its assessment basis an amount invested in the region;
- (ii) In addition, the relief must be seen to be a proportion of the rate of tax and be for a certain limited duration.

On the other hand, any taxation relief can be considered controllable if a ceiling is fixed and expressed as a percentage of the amount of the investment.

## 6. Controllability of aid measures

The requirement of controllability in measures of aid is a *sine qua non* if coordination and assessment of aid schemes are to be a success. With the common method of assessment in mind, the concept of controllability may be defined as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> The reference rate is that taken by the authorities in connection with the refund of rebates to the credit institutions. If this should be inapplicable, the average rate of interest prevailing on the market in question is taken instead. In cases where aid of this type is increased in periods of slack business conditions, a rate applicable to such a period is taken.



- (i) A measure of aid is controllable or "measurable" when the common method of assessment of measures of aid is applicable to it;
- (ii) An aid scheme is considered controllable when its text, in respect of any form of aid it covers, contains all the information needed for applying the common method of assessment to any of the forms of aid, with, furthermore, a clear statement on standards for modifications and conditions respecting any overlapping.

The overall aid schemes at present running do not yet meet these conditions, and some time will have to be allowed. Experts are at present working on the question of uncontrollable measures of aid.

It is however agreed that coordination of aid measures can be gradually brought in without any wait for the termination of that work provided Member States give an undertaking in respect of the obligations falling on them and listed at point 4 of the "Principles to be observed in connection with coordination".

## 7. Differential treatment of regions

What is under consideration here is differentiation in levels of aid as determined by the nature, importance and urgency of regional development problems which the authorities propose to tackle and solve.

Differentiation as between regions is intimately bound up with the establishment of a Community regional policy and, in the present state of things, there is no rule of guidance of greater precision than the provisions of the Treaty to lay down in what areas the grant of aid at various levels is justified and in which it is not.

It is to be expected that thinking hereon will be clarified by the work to be done in the Regional Development Committee on differentiation as between regions.

It is for the Commission, in the light of the Treaty, to ensure that the principles set out at point 5 of the "Principles to be observed in connection with coordination" are properly and gradually observed.

## 8. Consequences for industrial sectors

Non-differentiation as between industries in most overall regional aid schemes is one of the most familiar features of such schemes, regional aid often being granted to all and any industry without distinction. It is none the less a fact that it is in goods and services, the products of these industrial activities, that the consequences of aid for competition and trade are found to be felt,

and these consequences are difficult to assess where regional aid does not differentiate as between industries in the area.

This is a difficulty which must be dealt with and for this purpose a procedure will have to be set up to make it possible to grasp the consequences for industry, this because of the problems they can give rise to on Community level.

Experts are at present working on this matter and various solutions are being examined. It is agreed in spite of this that a beginning can be made with the coordination of regional aid without waiting for the completion of the work going on provided the prohibition of double enjoyment (see point 6 of the "Principles to be observed in connection with coordination") is observed and not forgetting the Commission's freedom to apply, as and when necessary, the procedure mentioned in Article 93(2) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, in particular when a Member State lodges an argued complaint about the implementation of an overall aid scheme.

Leaving aside the work being done as mentioned above, Member States, in supplying information to the Commission on aid schemes, should be expected to give the greatest possible amount of attention to the necessity of providing information on effects on industry. In this connection attention is called to the following:

- (i) Measures or steps taken with a view to channelling regional aid to assist this or that industry are to be reported, as constituent components of aid schemes and on a par with other steps taken, in the prior notification which Article 93(3) of the Treaty requires to be duly made to the Commission; it is a matter of indifference whether the information to be given forms an organic part of the texts of overall aid schemes or are merely referred to in texts on development plans, whether country-wide or regional, and the legal form (standardizing provisions or administrative circulars) and legal force (whether mandatory or merely indicative) of what is set out is without importance;
- (ii) In cases where regional aid schemes have the double purpose of aiding a region and industry, the text is without fail to be forwarded in unchanged form to the Commission, as required by Article 93(3) of the Treaty, so that it may be assessed from both the regional angle and industrial angle;
- (iii) Statistical information by industry pertaining to the implementation of overall regional aid schemes forms part, as does also other information pertaining to these schemes, of reports to be made regularly by Member States to the Commission, to put the latter in a position to carry out, in conjunction with the Member States, the running examination of aid schemes as required by Article 93(1) of the Treaty.

In connection with the *ex post facto* statistical review of the consequences for industry of regional aid, work is at present being done on methods to be applied in this connection (uniformity of data to be supplied, timetable for reporting to authorities).

9. Since coordination and adaptation of regional aid schemes are to be brought in gradually, there will have to be a watching brief, not only to ensure the continuance of the gradual procedure but also to take stock of the actual results of coordination and, as and when necessary, to perfect and supplement the methods by which it is to be implemented.

This watching brief will be a duty of the Commission, its work being assisted and forwarded by the *ex post facto* notification to be made to it of any cases of importance of implementation, with a procedure to safeguard confidentiality which is to be worked out with the assistance of country experts.

The results of the implementation of the principles will be reviewed from time to time with the high officials of Member States in charge of aid matters. The Commission will make a report each year to the Council.



PART TWO

**Community activities in September 1971**



# I. FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### *Customs legislation*

#### Community transit

1. At its session of 20/21 September 1971, the Council formally authorized the Commission to open negotiations with a view to the conclusion of an agreement between the Community and Austria on the application of the Community transit system, and adopted directives for these negotiations. The opening of similar negotiations with Switzerland had been decided upon by the Council on 12 July 1971.<sup>1</sup>

### *Value for customs purposes*

2. According to the Council Regulation of 27 June 1968,<sup>2</sup> the value of goods for customs purposes is determined by applying to the price taken as the basis for valuation, where this price is expressed in foreign currency, the rate of exchange corresponding to the parity declared to the International Monetary Fund, unless the variations in value of the currency concerned exceed the limits fixed by the rules of that body. After the announcement of the recent American measures and having taken cognisance of the decisions of the governments of certain third countries to widen the bands of fluctuation of their currencies beyond the limits laid down by the International Monetary Fund, the Commission, after securing the favourable opinion of the committee on value for customs purposes, on 10 September 1971 adopted a regulation concerning the rates of exchange to be applied for the currencies of certain third countries for the determination of the value for customs purposes.<sup>3</sup>

This regulation provides that where the information serving for determination of the value of specific goods for customs purposes is expressed in the currency of a third country which allows the variations in the value of the currency to exceed the limits laid down by the rules of the International Monetary Fund, the rate of exchange to be applied is the latest selling price noted on the most representative exchange market or markets of the Member

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 148, 28 June 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 207, 11 September 1971.

State in which the valuation takes place. At the same time the Commission Regulation of 30 September 1970,<sup>1</sup> which specifically concerned the Canadian dollar and which had been adopted following the monetary measures taken earlier by the Canadian government, is rescinded.

On the other hand, the Commission Regulation of 12 May 1971,<sup>2</sup> stipulating the provisions applicable to the currencies of Member States which allow the variations in the value of their currencies to exceed the limits fixed by the rules of the International Monetary Fund, remains applicable to all Member States whose currencies are in this situation.

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3. At its session of 21-23 September, the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving, subject to a few reservations, the proposal for a directive drafted by the Commission in the framework of the general programme of elimination of technical obstacles to trade, relating to "additional devices for meters for liquids other than water". This resolution "however once more deplores the slow rate at which the implementation texts of the general programme of 28 May 1969 for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between the legislative, regulation and administrative provisions of Member States are being drafted and invites the Commission to make known the reasons for the delays".<sup>3</sup>

## COMPETITION POLICY

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

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

Favourable decision relating to an agreement in the field of fairs and exhibitions

4. On 24 September the Commission adopted a favourable decision regarding a multinational agreement in the field of services,<sup>4</sup> this decision having been envisaged for several months.<sup>5</sup> The agreement in question concerns the

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 216, 1 October 1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 107, 13 May 1971.

<sup>3</sup> See sec. 85.

<sup>4</sup> *Journal officiel* L 227, 8 October 1971.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* C 28, 27 March 1971.



“international textile machinery exhibitions” (ITMA) organized every four years by the “European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers” (CEMATEX). The latter is an association of seven national federations of manufacturers for the textile industry, grouping together the majority of, and the largest, manufacturers of the Common Market countries (except Luxembourg), the United Kingdom and Switzerland. The ITMA exhibitions have become the most important in the world for this type of equipment; in principle they are held in each of the countries represented on CEMATEX in turn, but in fact, Europe at present has only three large towns with adequate facilities for them to be held under satisfactory conditions: Hanover, Milan and Paris.

Hitherto the exhibition rules prohibited exhibitors from displaying their machines at any other fair or exhibition organized in Western Europe for three years out of four. This prohibition had appreciable effects on competition and was reinforced by a recommendation to the manufacturers not to take part in other events either during the fourth year. This rule was modified in consequence of observations by the Commission, CEMATEX voluntarily reducing the previous three-year prohibition to two years. It was therefore possible for the Commission to take a favourable decision as to the exhibition rule amended in this way; the restriction of competition now no longer exceeds the limit necessary to secure a certain rationalization in the field of fairs and exhibitions.

#### The Commission imposes a fine for incomplete information

5. In an investigation by the Commission into presumed infringements of the competition rules of the Treaty of Rome, representatives of the Commission, on the basis of Article 14 of Council Regulation No. 17,<sup>1</sup> carried out some checks on a Belgian firm in the sugar industry, SA Raffinerie tirlimon-toise. During these checks, the firm made an incomplete submission of the required trade documents. The Commission therefore imposed on it a fine of 4 000 units of account, as provided by Article 15, paragraph 1 c), of Regulation No. 17. This was the first decision of its kind against a firm in such circumstances. The firm informed the Commission that — whilst it was convinced that failure to preserve the documents required probably did not constitute “negligence” on its part — it did not deem it appropriate to initiate judicial proceedings on the matter and was therefore prepared to pay the fine.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* 13, 21 February 1962.

## *State aids*

6. In pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 3, of the EEC Treaty, a bill which would promote the development of the border regions of the zone along the Eastern frontier (Zonenrandgebiet) was referred to the Commission by the German Government. The latter, whilst giving a legal basis to the fiscal concessions granted to these regions, felt it appropriate to take this opportunity of defining the general principles of the action undertaken for promotion of the development of the Zonenrandgebiet and to group together in this bill all measures hitherto existing in this field. The provisions have, therefore, already been examined by the Commission, except for the system of preference in tenders for public contracts, upon which point the Commission reserved its position. Since the actual scope of the fiscal concessions (accelerated depreciation) mentioned above has overall been reduced by these new provisions, and since the general situation of the regions concerned has not changed, the Commission did not consider it necessary to oppose the entry of this law into force.

## APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATIONS AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

### *Public law*

#### Legislations relating to pharmaceutical products

7. In spite of prolonged endeavours and proposals by the Commission to overcome the stagnation of the work undertaken in this field, it has not hitherto been possible to progress with the setting up of a common market for pharmaceutical specialities.

Five proposals for directives drafted by the Commission relate to the following points:

- (i) Proposal for a second directive dealing essentially with the testing of specialities incumbent on the manufacturer and with the supervision of their manufacture and marketing;<sup>1</sup>
- (ii) Proposal for a third directive concerning mutual recognition of authorizations to place products on the market;<sup>2</sup>
- (iii) Proposal for a directive on dyes, specifying lists of authorized dyes;<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See supplement to EEC Bulletin 4-1964.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* C 14, 24 February 1968.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* 17, 28 January 1967.

- (iv) Proposal for a directive on the advertising of pharmaceutical specialities and information sheets;<sup>1</sup>
- (v) Proposal for a directive on analytical, pharma-toxicological and clinical standards and reports for tests of pharmaceutical specialities.<sup>2</sup>

Only one directive relating to authorizations for the placing of pharmaceutical specialities on the market has been adopted, on 26 January 1965.<sup>3</sup> However, the Commission was obliged to note, on 13 September 1971, that no Member State had wholly fulfilled its commitments under this Council Directive of 26 January 1965. It has consequently initiated against these States the procedure stipulated in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, except as regards Belgium, whose infractions do not justify the initiation of such a procedure.

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* 248, 13 October 1967 (proposal amended in 1968).

<sup>2</sup> Not published.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal officiel* 22, 9 February 1965 and 144, 5 August 1966.

## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### *Monetary Committee*

8. The Monetary Committee held its 154th session on 2 September 1971 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. In accordance with the task entrusted to it by the Council at its session of 19 August 1971, the Committee carried out an examination of the development of the Community's exchange markets.

#### *"Securities market" working party*

9. The "securities market" working party held its 13th meeting on 21 and 22 September in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr De Voghel. The meeting was devoted to an examination of the development of the finance markets of Member States in the fourth quarter of 1971 and to an exchange of views on certain fiscal questions which might influence capital movements.

#### *Budgetary Policy Committee*

10. The Budgetary Policy Committee held its 39th session on 6 and 7 September 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Stamatii. The Committee reviewed the present budgetary development in the Member States and the budgetary policy prospects for 1972. It rendered an opinion to the Commission on the subject of multiannual forecasts of the Community budget (1972-1974).

#### *Short-term Economic Policy Committee*

11. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 55th session on 13 September 1971 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr Brouwers, at which there was an exchange of views on the revised preliminary economic budgets. In addition, at a special session held on 4 September 1971, it examined the draft annual report on the economic situation of the Community.

#### *Deputy Members of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee*

12. The deputy members of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee met in Brussels on 8 September 1971, and had an initial exchange of views

on "preliminary considerations for a Community social policy programme".<sup>1</sup> The Committee also charged a group of experts with the execution of preparatory work in the structural field.

### *Group of experts on "economic budgets"*

13. The group of experts on "economic budgets" met on 1 September 1971 to analyse the preliminary economic budgets for 1972. It examined in turn the consequences of the economic policy measures taken in the United States in August, the economic situation in the Community in the second half of 1971, prospects for 1972, a comparison of forecasts with medium-term trends and the problems of coordination of economic policies for the coming year.

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14. At its session of 21 to 23 September 1971, the European Parliament adopted a "resolution on the economic and monetary situation"<sup>2</sup> following the measures announced on 15 August by President Nixon. Then, the Economic and Social Committee at its plenary session on 29 and 30 September, issued an opinion on the "annual report on the economic situation of the Community", in which, after a brief description of the characteristics of the Community short-term economic situation at the end of summer 1971, it analyses the current monetary crisis and the consequences for the Community of the decisions taken by the American Government on 15 August 1971 in the commercial and short-term economic fields as well as in the monetary sphere.<sup>3</sup>

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Studies*

15. At the request of the French Government, the Commission has decided to participate, in the context of the research programme in hand on the development of Aquitaine, in the study prior to the construction and promotion of an industrial airport complex in the vicinity of Bordeaux.

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement 2/71 — Annex to Bulletin 4-1971.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 82 and Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part One, chapter I.

<sup>3</sup> See sec. 98.

16. An information report on the Commission's report on "the financial means for regional development" was referred to the Economic and Social Committee at its plenary session on 29 and 30 September 1971.<sup>1</sup>

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Employment*

17. Two meetings took place on 8 and 9 September, one with representatives of both sides of industry and the other with government representatives, at which a draft study on the development of employment in banks and insurance was examined. The draft endeavours to trace the variations which took place between 1958 and 1968 and to establish the prospects for the period from 1970 to 1980. The growth of the banking and insurance sector in the last decade was particularly marked, since the economic situation was favourable throughout. It was considered useful to study the incidence of this expansion on employment and the qualitative and quantitative changes which have taken place in these two fields, notably as a result of the increasing use of data processing techniques. In addition, the date of the third session of the Standing Committee on Employment<sup>2</sup> was fixed for 5 October 1971 in Brussels.

### *Vocational guidance and training*

18. A preparatory meeting took place in Brussels on 17 September for the first seminar for managing executives in the field of training in transport, arranged for 8-12 November in Turin. The general approach, programme and working methods of this seminar were settled at this meeting.

In implementation of Article 50 of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission invited to Brussels on 27 and 28 September a group of 37 young farmers who were to undergo a professional further-training course in a Community country other than their own. These young people were given instruction on the European Communities, and in particular on the common agricultural policy, and a discussion took place on the aims and conditions of their course.

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

19. At the 120th session of the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers on 16 September, social security experts from the six Member States were consulted on the technical problems which will

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 102.

<sup>2</sup> See Part One, chapter II.

be raised by the application of Council Regulation No. 3, as revised<sup>1</sup> if the candidate countries join the Community. The second day of the session was devoted to preliminary bilateral talks between the Member States and the candidate countries on the provisions of the bilateral social security conventions to be kept in force by annexation to the revised regulation.

### *Social security and social action*

20. On 24 September a group of independent experts charged with drafting the study of "financial problems of social security (revenue and expenditure forecasts for the period 1971-1975)" met in Luxembourg. The projections have now been completed, and the meeting was devoted to an examination of the summary report which deduces conclusions from the comparative variation of revenue and expenditure in the periods 1965-1970 and 1971-1975. The problem of updating projections was also examined, as well as that of establishing a method of research into social security and non-social security factors determining the variation of social security expenditure.

### *Health protection*

#### Symposium on radioecology

21. In collaboration with the Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare, the Commission held a symposium on "radioecology applied to the protection of man and his environment" in Rome on 7-10 September 1971. In his introductory address, Mr Albert Coppé, a Member of the Commission, emphasized the importance of the safety and health protection problems which will continue to be raised by nuclear plants. It was recognised that nuclear energy held a privileged position among industries by virtue of its high level of safety and of the fact that it accounted for the least environmental pollution under normal operating conditions. Because of the unremitting increase in the demand for electricity, more and more recourse would be had to nuclear energy, and by 1985 there might well be about a hundred nuclear power stations installed in the Community.

Two important problems would therefore have to be solved: the problem of nuclear sites and that of high-level wastes, for which no final solution had yet been found. In these fields, radioecology was called upon to play a determining part. The implementation of a research programme along the lines of the Commission's proposals, recently approved by the Council, appeared to be essential in order to establish the routes and destinations of

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 149, 5 July 1971, and Bulletin 1-1970, Part One, chapter IV.

radioactive contaminants and the effects of radioactivity on living matter; it was necessary for this research to provide a foundation for adjustment and updating, where appropriate, of the fundamental radiological protection standards on which the surveillance and monitoring of nuclear activities were based.

During the four days of the symposium, approximately 350 participants representing some 25 European and non-European countries, as well as about ten international organizations, attended lectures given by over 50 specialists of several disciplines, and took part in the ensuing discussions and in a round-table conference.

At the closing session, the Commission's director of health protection, the Chairman of the Congress, summed up the proceedings. The growth of nuclear energy use entailed an increase in the potential risks to man and his environment. For this reason applied radioecology assumed overriding importance not only in the monitoring and surveillance of nuclear installations but also in the selection of the most appropriate sites for new power stations. Special attention had to be given to energy forecasts for the 1980s and the following years, during which many reactors would be installed, particularly near rivers, on the shores of lakes or on sea coasts.

It was necessary to substitute an overall conception of the problems of radioactive pollution, on the scale of a hydrological basin or atmospheric region, for the existing method, which was based on specific discharge formulas for a single installation or nuclear site. The economics of nuclear electricity generation called for rational, effective and less expensive radiological protection. It would be necessary to envisage a "forward" radioecology permitting long-term planning for the establishment of new plants; this planning would have to extend beyond national boundaries, especially in the case of the Community, where population density was particularly high. Much emphasis had been laid on the development of mathematical models; the time had now come to extend their practical application. Among the problems requiring more extensive research and study were: pollution by tritium and its derivatives, and by radioactive noble gases, including krypton-85, and the finding of a solution acceptable from the health point of view to the problem of the storage and final disposal of radioactive waste. International collaboration in this case was indispensable.

The symposium had also shown how certain concepts and methods used successfully in radiological protection and radioecology could be deployed in the control of non-radioactive nuisances. Although it was not at present possible to define a general nuisance unit, the notion of the "dose commitment" adopted in radiological protection could serve as a basis of assessment for establishing the concept of harm commitment; criteria and guide-levels would have to be established on a Community basis with a view to the promotion of regulations on non-radioactive pollutions, along the lines of the limit doses



in the Euratom "basic standards". Finally, the symposium had confirmed the value of international and multidisciplinary collaboration in the control of nuisances and the protection of man and the environment; it had emphasized the necessity of developing information, specialized documentation and public health-education.

### Discharge of radioactive effluents

22. In pursuance of Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission on 15 September 1971 issued an Opinion on the general data concerning the proposal for the discharge of radioactive effluents from the nuclear power station (first section) at Saint-Laurent-des-Eaux, in France.

### Mines Safety and Health Commission

23. In addition to meetings of the working parties on "mine rescue, fires and combustion" and "electricity", the working party on "extraction cables and guides" on 16 September issued a final opinion on the necessity of Community research aimed at enhancing the safety of extraction installations, because of a pronounced reduction in the life of extraction cables. It also adopted directives for standardization of the safety arrangements for cable attachments, and finally, together with the representatives of the United Kingdom, took cognisance of various devices for remote guidance of cables and the new regulations on extraction and haulage cables in the UK.

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24. At its session of 21-23 September in Luxembourg, the European Parliament, a petition on the situation of Italian emigrants in the Community having been put before it, adopted a resolution inviting the Commission to examine the immediate possibilities available to the institutions of the Community, firstly, of undertaking a "revision of the existing systems of regulations, so that legitimate claims by migrant workers can be satisfied as far as possible" and, secondly, of "remedying discriminatory abuses in working and living conditions, including housing, the education of children, occupational training or further-training, etc., apparently still suffered by migrant workers and their families in the countries of the Community, notwithstanding the Community regulations in force". The Parliament also requested the Commission to "promote a European statute for the migrant worker covering civil, political, social and human rights".<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 84.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

### *Compensatory amounts*

25. Noting that the spot market exchange rates for the Deutsche Mark and the average of the spot market exchange rates of the guilder and the Belgian franc had increased substantially (the "floating" rates on which the compensatory amounts had been based during September rose from 7% to 8.2% for Germany and from 3.6% to 5.1% for the Benelux countries), the Commission decided on 23 September 1971<sup>1</sup> to make a proportionate increase in the compensatory amounts with effect from 27 September 1971.

### *Common organization of the markets*

#### **Milk and milk products**

26. Under the basic provisions of the common organization of the milk and milk products markets, safeguard measures can be taken when, in the Community, the market of one or more Member States undergoes or is threatened with undergoing serious disturbances as a result of trade with third countries. On 28 September 1971<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted application provisions concerning the criteria to be taken into account for the application of the safeguard measures. At Community level, the latter may take the form of import or export restrictions through complete or partial stopping of the issue of certificates, and, in the case of exports, complete abolition of the fixing of refunds in advance, and the levying of export taxes. Member States may also take measures of conservation; these must be notified to the Commission immediately. Existing international obligations must of course be observed in the application of these provisions.

The rules for the denaturing of skim milk powder are at present creating difficulties for the supply of the animal feedstuffs industry because of the requirements relating to the fineness of milling of certain denaturants; for this reason the Commission decided on 21 September 1971<sup>3</sup> to relax these requirements.

#### **Beef and veal**

27. In the beef and veal sector, the Commission issued two regulations<sup>4</sup>—the first on frozen beef and veal, and the second on other beef and veal—precisely

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 217, 25 September 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 222, 2 October 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 214, 22 September 1971.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 209, 15 September 1971.

defining "forequarters", for which, *inter alia*, coefficients for calculation of the levy are laid down.

### Pigmeat

28. On 2 September 1971,<sup>1</sup> the Commission issued a regulation rescinding the provision relating to the non-fixing of amounts supplementary to the levy for imports of live and slaughtered pigs and certain cuts of pigmeat from Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav Government has informed the Commission that it is not at present able to guarantee that the price applied on importation into the Community of products whose origin or provenance is in its territory will not be less than the sluice-gate price for the product concerned and that all diversion of traffic will be avoided.

### Oils and fats

29. Where the target price for a species of oilseeds is greater than the world market price, aid may be granted for the seeds concerned, harvested and processed in the Community. The Council had also stipulated that where the aid was fixed in advance, an aid entitlement certificate could be issued, usable only in the Member State which had issued it. The main purpose of fixing in advance is to make it easier for the oil producer to calculate the cost of his product. On 28 September 1971<sup>2</sup> the Council decided, in particular, that the certificate could be used throughout the Community; it also adopted a number of provisions on this subject, such as the possibility of determining corrective amounts for the aid fixed in advance, to take account of price trends on the world market for colza and sunflower seeds and the principal competing products.

Since the Council had extended to refined olive oil the field of application of the provisions concerning the levying of a compensatory amount on the importation of certain vegetable oils, it became necessary to specify the characteristics of the oil in question more precisely; this was done on 27 September 1971.<sup>3</sup>

Regarding cottonseeds the Council also fixed, on 28 September 1972,<sup>2</sup> the amount of the aid for seeds produced in the Community for the marketing year 1971/72; this amount is 70 units of account per hectare.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 199, 3 September 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 222, 2 October 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 220, 30 September 1971.

## Fruit and vegetables

30. The Commission noted the end of the "serious crisis situation" on the pear market, prices having remained above the buying-in price fixed by the Council for three consecutive market days. Hence, by Regulation of 1 September 1971,<sup>1</sup> the Commission rescinded the provisions relating to the buying-in of products offered during the serious crisis period, with effect from 2 September 1971.

## Wine

31. A re-examination of the varieties classified in the vine variety classes recommended and authorized in Italy showed the necessity for certain amendments. On 14 September 1972<sup>2</sup>, the Commission made the appropriate amendments to take account of this necessity.

## *Conditions of competition in agriculture*

### State aids

32. In pursuance of Article 93, paragraph 3, of the EEC Treaty, the Commission ruled on certain aid measures proposed in certain Member States. It considered certain measures which could not fall within the province of any of the exceptions stipulated in Article 92 of the Treaty to be incompatible with the Common Market; these were the aids intended in Germany to improve the financial situation (liquidity) of German farms, a bill aimed at the re-organization of the milling industry and stipulating the granting of aids for this purpose, aids proposed in Sardinia for the purchase of selected beet seeds and for the transport of beets, and finally aids granted in the Netherlands to the producers of pears and apples to cover part of the cost of insuring against hail or the reserve which they build up to cover themselves against the risks of hail. In each of these four cases, the Commission initiated the procedure laid down in Article 93, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, and called upon the Member States, as well as the other interested parties<sup>3</sup>, to submit their comments.

The Commission had no particular comment to make on the aids proposed in Italy for mountain farmers, the measures in favour of agriculture and rural dwellings in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, the aid measures proposed in Sardinia for agricultural holdings and cooperatives affected by natural

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 198, 2 September 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 209, 15 September 1971.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* C 64, 25 June 1971, C 83, 20 August 1971, C 87, 2 September 1971, and C 95, 28 September 1971.

calamities and exceptional atmospheric circumstances, and also a special contribution proposed in Val d'Aosta to the running costs of the Aosta dairy centre.

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33. At its session from 21 to 23 September 1971, the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving the proposal for a regulation drafted by the Commission on the fixing of the aid for cottonseeds for the marketing year 1971/1972.<sup>1</sup> The Economic and Social Committee at its session of 29 and 30 September 1971 issued several opinions relating to various agricultural sectors or problems: milk products, sparkling wines, raw tobacco, animal feedstuffs.<sup>2</sup>

## INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY

### *Industrial policy*

#### Commission proposal for the setting up of joint undertakings under the EEC Treaty

34. In a proposal for a regulation forwarded to the Council on 17 September 1971,<sup>3</sup> the Commission suggests extension of the "joint undertaking" system (as provided for in the Euratom Treaty) to foreign cooperation in the nuclear sector. Under this proposal, joint undertakings of this kind could only be set up on an individual case basis, by decision of the Council at the proposal of the Commission. Further, the formation of such undertakings would be limited to the following two situations: (i) the total or partial placing on a joint footing of the public service activities of national centres, undertakings or administrations of different countries (whether or not these bodies are legal entities) or the creation of new activities of this type; (ii) the setting up of undertakings involving the participation of undertakings or bodies from at least two Member States of the Community, to carry on an important activity in the joint European interest in the field of technological development or the supply of raw materials, in sectors other than hydrocarbons. The Commission's proposal makes a sharp distinction between the legal instrument represented by the joint undertaking and the financial or fiscal concessions which might

<sup>1</sup> See sec. 86.

<sup>2</sup> See sec. 100.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal officiel* C 107, 25 October 1971.

be granted to it in certain cases by unanimous decision of the Council; since—as the preamble of the proposed regulation states—the burdens or risks inherent in the joint-interest activities of these bodies or undertakings may under certain circumstances necessitate the granting of appropriate concessions without thereby distorting the conditions of competition between Member States.

## Steel

### Technical research

35. After consulting the Consultative Committee of the ECSC and with the favourable opinion of the Council,<sup>1</sup> the Commission decided to allocate, in pursuance of Article 55 (2c) of the ECSC Treaty, a total amount of 4 991 352 units of account (originating from the levies mentioned in Article 50 of this Treaty) as financial aid for research on:

- (i) Hot compacting of ores: with a view to improving the preparation of the blast furnace charge and thereby facilitating the preparation of pig iron and reducing its cost;
- (ii) Continuous processing of pig iron into steel: back-up research aimed at achieving sufficiently long runs to attain the main target, which is to define the economic characteristics of the operation with sufficient precision;
- (iii) The injection of hot reformed gases into the blast furnace: this research, the aim of which is the reduction of specific blast furnace coke consumption, should lead to a solution of the problems still outstanding after pilot scale tests and to the establishment of the best methods of working from the technological, reliability and economic viewpoint;
- (iv) Automation of the blast furnace: utilising the results obtained in this field by a collective programme financed by the ECSC, concluded at the end of 1970, two new research projects will be undertaken, on: mechanized working on pouring platforms and in pouring bays, and automatic blast furnace monitoring by industrial computers, studying the charge factors affecting the regularity and productivity of the blast furnace;
- (v) The use and development of water-cooled steel supports for steel construction: this is part of the general research programme for the promotion of steel in the construction sector, by the development of a new type of fire

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<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* C 68, 8 July 1971.

protection system for steel load-bearing structures in buildings, using a closed-circuit flow of water for cooling;

- (vi) Development of a method of inspection and preparation of semi-products for rolling so as to eliminate surface defects: the research is intended to verify under actual working conditions the laboratory observations on the continuous elimination of surface defects using eddy-current-stabilized electric arcs;
- (vii) Automation of tandem cold-rolling mills: the aim of this programme is to gain additional knowhow with a view to the automation of tandem cold-rolling mills and determination of the effect of equipment and program modifications on the performance of these mills;
- (viii) The promotion of steel in industrialized building: this project comprises four complementary research programmes making up a whole: a study of technical obstacles and approval criteria for industrialized steel structures; a technical project for the construction of a prototype; another technical project for the construction of a dwelling unit for a customer; and finally an overall study on "the organization of components", featuring in particular the construction of an "experimental section" for testing component assemblies and overcoming assembly problems;
- (ix) Measurements in steel production: complementary research to the third collective "measurements in steel production" programme, relating to the determination of the heat transfer coefficient in different metallurgical operations;
- (x) Physics of metals (or physical metallurgy): the purpose of this collective programme is to promote the use of steel through a better knowledge of the mechanisms governing the different phenomena; it covers two main fields which could be very broadly termed "knowledge of the material" and "study of the mechanisms"; it comprises five research topics in these two fields.

### *General research and technology,*

#### **Three-year research and education programme**

36. On 29 September the Commission approved and forwarded to the Council a proposal for a research and education programme concerning the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and indirect action. Because of the need to allow an adequate forward period for the Commission's research activities, the Commission proposed a three-year programme covering the years 1972, 1973 and 1974; this period is, however, short enough to avoid too great a future

commitment at a time when enlargement of the Community and the establishment of a European scientific and technical policy are envisaged.

With the gradual transition of nuclear applied research and development to the industrial field, it is likely that the publicly owned nuclear centres will in the future turn towards public service activities or long-term research, and even transfer partially to non-nuclear research. This trend, indeed, is beginning to be felt in European countries having large publicly owned nuclear research bodies. For this reason the proposed programme for the JRC constitutes a first step in this direction.

The programme comprises six classes of direct action: support for the development of the nuclear industry, public service activities, long-term research, education, environmental protection, and standards and reference materials, on the basis of the action proposals made to the Commission by the JRC.<sup>1</sup> The resources needed for the execution of this programme exceed 150 million units of account and a staff of 2 000. In accordance with the procedures fixed for the approval of research programmes, the Commission has also forwarded the initial proposals of the Director-General of the JRC to the Council.

Regarding indirect actions, the Commission proposes a programme relating mainly to certain aspects of the development of the high-temperature system and action in the field of light-water reactors, in which industry will be called upon to participate financially.

In the fast reactor sector, the Commission, whilst regretting that it has not been possible to continue Community coordination of research, hopes that the continued seconding of personnel to the national centres will provide useful liaison between the different programmes.

The indirect action programme also includes certain activities in the sphere of the fuel cycle, the continued provision of staff for operation of the BR2 reactor and action in education and scientific and technical training.

The total resources required for this indirect action programme comprise 30.85 million units of account and a staff of 117.

### *Joint Research Centre*

37. Efforts continued to be concentrated in September on the preparation of the draft multiannual programme, in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Commission's decision reorganizing the Joint Nuclear Research Centre.

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 40.



## Meeting of the General Consultative Committee

38. In this context, the General Consultative Committee held its 5th meeting on 1 and 2 September, at which it examined each proposal separately; the Committee was convinced that a significant proportion of the powers and resources of the JRC could be employed in actions useful to the Community. Opinions were put forward on the 16 subjects making up the proposed three-year programme put forward by the Director-General of the JRC; these were qualitative opinions, which indicated a wide measure of agreement amongst the members of the Committee.

In spite of the delay in the setting up of this Committee, which is composed of senior representatives of government, industry and science, it has in a very short period succeeded in holding frequent meetings, settling and making initial analysis of the files submitted to it. The first phase of its work was completed on 28 September with a discussion of general considerations on the programme proposals.

The considerations, which precede the specific opinions on each subject, stress the following points:

- (i) The need to redirect the activities of the JRC in order to achieve the objective proposed by the Council in its decision of 6 December 1969;
- (ii) To overcome the present crisis, the necessity of making it possible for the JRC to begin working as soon as possible on the basis of a multi-annual programme;
- (iii) The urgent necessity for the Committee to be able to take advantage of the expert knowledge and opinions of the specific sector committees, in constant touch with public and private national projects.

However, the programme put forward did not provide an immediate answer to all the opinions expressed by the members of the Committee; in particular a minority felt that the programme was unable to provide a satisfactory solution to the general problems of the development of nuclear energy in the Community. Pending a detailed definition of the anticipated activities, the Committee felt that it was inappropriate to increase the staff and resources at present available to the JRC.

## Meeting of the Scientific Committee of the JRC

39. The Scientific Committee of the JRC, meeting on 8 September, signified its agreement with the technical content of the proposed activities, in a formal opinion.

## Draft programmes submitted by the JRC

40. In addition, based on "the general guidelines for the drafting of JRC programmes" furnished by the Commission, the Director-General has drawn up "on his own responsibility and in consultation with the General Consultative Committee, the draft programmes for the sectors of activity of the JRC on which the Committee has rendered its opinions"; the file has been submitted to the Commission for approval before forwarding to the Council.

The programme, whose scope is modest, covers the years 1972, 1973 and 1974. A three-year period was chosen in order to ensure a sufficient forward period for the various research activities without embarking upon any too long-term commitments at a time when the Community is expecting to receive new members and to establish an overall scientific and technical policy.

The draft programmes cover research, mainly in the nuclear field, but with a degree of diversification into the non-nuclear sphere.

1. Support for the development of the nuclear industry
  - High-temperature reactors
  - Water reactors
  - Fast reactors
  - Reactor safety
  - Plutonium and transplutonium elements
2. Public service activities
  - Central nuclear measurements office
  - Monitoring and management of fissile materials
  - Nuclear techniques information centres
  - Applied data processing
3. Long-term research
  - Long-term energy supply
  - Materials
  - Condensed state physics and Sora
4. Education and training
5. Environmental protection
6. Standards and reference materials

The Director-General's initial draft provided for a staff of 2 138 and credits of nearly 155 million units of account.

The actual programme covers mainly the nuclear field and also embarks for the first time on a diversification into non-nuclear activities.

In the nuclear field, applied research and development are increasingly the province of industry. For this reason, the task of the public nuclear centres in the future is likely to lie more in the sphere of public service and long-term research, extending also to non-nuclear research. The proposed programme represents a first step in this direction. However, there are possibilities of useful work of more direct interest to industry, in which industry could participate by the commissioning of work.

These proposals involve the closing down of the Eссор reactor. The Commission, aware of the gravity of such a decision, considered it to be its duty to follow the opinion of the majority of the General Consultative Committee. However, the Commission insists to the Council that it is essential to combine this delicate and difficult operation with a boost to the JRC so as to ensure full utilization of its human and technical potential, whilst respecting Community solidarity.

In the non-nuclear field, pending the outcome of the Commission's consultations based on its communication on the environmental policy of the Community, the Director-General confined himself in this field to a proposal for limited action to be undertaken by the JRC. The programme of the Joint Research Centre also includes another relatively modest project which is also outside the nuclear field, namely "standards and reference materials".

In addition, the programme provides for the development of activities in applied data processing, in particular in connection with the participation of Ispra in the European program library, which could be located there.

### *Dissemination of information*

41. In the context of its activities in the exploitation of scientific and technical research results, the Commission on 28 September 1971 organized a demonstration meeting in Luxembourg, at which details were given of improvements made to a standard 16 mm camera to allow it to be used in different fields of scientific cinematography. These improvements were due to an innovation achieved at the Petten establishment of the Joint Research Centre. The camera, modified for the specific requirements of scientific filming, can now be used in many applications; in particular, it is at present already in use in medical endoscopy for diagnostic work which would be impossible by other methods. At the demonstration meeting of 28 September, which was attended by about a hundred delegates from several countries, films produced by means of the

new system were shown; there were examples from optical and electronic cinephotomicrography, endoscopy, night cinematography and filming under very weak lighting conditions.

The group of experts commissioned by the OECD with the drafting of proposals on the general rules for charging to be applied by information and documentation services met on 26 September 1971 under the chairmanship of a representative of the Commission. The group was able to finalize its report at this meeting.

The Commission, together with the Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung (BAM), organized a first international conference on structural mechanics in reactor technology in Berlin. The conference was attended by approximately 900 specialists from 25 countries.

## ENERGY POLICY

### *Coal*

42. The Commission forwarded to the Council for consultation, and to the ECSC Consultative Committee for information, a draft decision which would facilitate the application of the Community system of Member States' financial interventions in favour of the coal industry. The Commission's decision of 22 December 1970<sup>1</sup>—which empowers it to authorize Member States' financial interventions in favour of the coal industry under the conditions laid down in the decision—stipulates that Member States must notify the Commission not later than 1 November each year of all information relating to the financial interventions proposed for the following year, and of the grounds and scope of these interventions. To put this information on a mutually comparable footing, the Commission is contemplating the adoption of an application decision providing for the use of standard declaration forms. This is in fact the effect of the draft decision submitted to the Council and to the ECSC Consultative Committee.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Common organization of the transport market*

43. On 16 September 1971 the Commission forwarded to the Council a communication on the common organization of the transport market. The principal aim of this communication is to institute a political debate within the

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 3, 5 January 1971.

Council with the intention of stimulating progress in overcoming the present stagnation, particularly as regards the organization of the market, and directing the work to be carried out along appropriate lines.

In this connection the communication sets forth the problems arising and suggests certain possible solutions; it stresses that these problems must be examined from two points of view:

- (i) The legal viewpoint: the obligations of the Community institutions under the Treaty's transport provisions;
- (ii) The economic viewpoint: the importance of the proposed market organization measures for the achievement of the Common Market in general and the common transport policy in particular.

The Commission emphasizes that the present situation is characterized by the compartmentalization of national transport economies and by profound differences between the systems obtaining in each country. For this reason it is important quickly to achieve Community integration of the transport market so as to avoid the risk of distortions which might derive from this situation in the location of productive activities and in the distribution of traffic flows in the territory of the Community.

The Community's action in the organization of transport is of fundamental importance for this integration and must cover the spheres of access to the industry, the supervision of capacity and rates and conditions of transport.

The Commission declares itself to be prepared to contribute to seeking satisfactory solutions, on the basis of certain considerations outlined in its communication. In conclusion, it stresses the following points:

- (i) The necessity of implementing the measures in question as quickly as possible;
- (ii) The interdependence of the different measures, which must form a coherent whole;
- (iii) The fact that all progress towards the establishment of a common system of rates and making this system flexible must be accompanied by the application of an effective common system of access to the industry and supervision of capacity.

#### *Access to the market*

44. A meeting was held with transport experts in Luxembourg on 20 and 21 September 1971 to examine the problems raised by the introduction of a Community system of regulations governing access to the market for the

transportation of goods by road between Member States; having regard in particular to the expiry on 31 December 1971 of the Council Regulation of 19 July 1968 introducing a Community quota of authorizations for this category of transport.

### *Conditions of competition*

45. A bilateral meeting with a French government delegation took place on 8 September with a view to obtaining further information about the French plan for the economic and social adaptation of inland waterway transport.

Consultation meetings pursuant to Article 80, paragraph 2, of the EEC Treaty were held on 27 September 1971 with, firstly, the French delegation and, secondly, the delegations of all Member States, on the new Annex-B-ter to the general conditions of application of the rates for the transport of goods by wagon or by train of the Société nationale des chemins de fer français and the approximately 10% reduction in rates applied to certain road transport from Brittany.

### *Transport rates and conditions*

46. In application of the Council regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a bracket rate system for the transport of goods by road between Member States,<sup>1</sup> the Commission on 28 July 1971 adopted two decisions settling the differences between France and Belgium and between France and the Netherlands respectively, on the fixing of the rates for the transport of goods by road between France and Belgium and between France and the Netherlands respectively.<sup>2</sup> Since no reference had been made to the Council by a Member State under Article 4 of this regulation, the decisions of the Commission have become enforceable and the rates will take effect at the end of October 1971.

On 13 September 1971 a second information meeting<sup>3</sup> of Member States was held on the general criteria applied by the Commission in its decisions under Article 80, paragraph 2, of the EEC Treaty.

### *Rates for the use of infrastructures*

47. On 16 September 1971, the Commission forwarded to the Council a communication on the adoption of rates for the use of infrastructures. The

<sup>1</sup> *Journal officiel* L 194, 6 August 1968.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 98.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 105.

Commission regards the stipulation of rates for the use of infrastructures as a measure which would remove one of the main causes of inequality of conditions distorting competition between means of transport and transport undertakings. In its communication it recalls that the system, whose progressive and staggered introduction it proposed in its Memorandum of 29 March 1971,<sup>1</sup> was intended to secure optimum utilization of infrastructures, to obtain sufficient revenue to finance the expenditure entailed by their construction and operation, to apportion the infrastructure costs in a balanced manner between the different methods of transport and user categories, and to solve the majority of the fiscal problems deemed to be "specific" to transport. In its conclusions, the Commission, considering that the deployment of community action in the field of transport infrastructures was one of the cardinal points of the common transport policy, stresses the need for the urgent adoption of an initial directive on the adaptation of the national systems of taxing commercial vehicles, a point to which a proposal submitted to the Council has already been devoted,<sup>2</sup> and for a ruling to be forthcoming without further delay on the institution of a Community system of charging for the use of infrastructures.

### *Consultative Committee on Transport*

48. In the context of the examination by the Consultative Committee on Transport of distortions of the conditions of competition in international transport in the Community, a Committee working party on 3 September 1971 approved a report on the evaluation of the incidence of the most significant distortions of competition noted in international traffic. This report will be examined by the Committee at its next full meeting.

The working party on "transportation by LASH (lighter aboardship) vessels" held a further meeting on 23 and 24 September 1971, continuing its study of the problems raised by this new transport technique.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 5-1971, paragraph 1, sec. 77.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 9/10-1968, Chapter II, sec. 73.

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

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

##### *Negotiations with the candidate countries*

49. In September the Commission forwarded to the Council a communication containing additional information on certain problems of the ECSC. The purpose of this communication is to give information obtained at meetings held with the United Kingdom Mission to secure information and clarification, for an assessment of whether practices might exist in the United Kingdom (in particular in the steel field) which would be worthy of study from the viewpoint of the satisfactory functioning of the common coal and steel market, having regard to the application of the Treaty provisions. In addition, several new reports on technical adaptations of Community regulations to suit the situation of the enlarged Community were submitted to the Council.

Furthermore, at meetings with the delegations of each of the four candidate countries, an agreement was reached on the interim period and the drafting of the treaties of accession on the basis of the proposals which had been submitted by the Community delegation. For the purpose of finalizing the treaties of accession, the Conference also agreed to set up a multilateral group, which met for the first time on 20 September 1971.

##### United Kingdom

50. An agreement was forthcoming between the United Kingdom and Community delegations on United Kingdom participation in the European Investment Bank (EIB) management surpluses.

##### Norway

51. The Conference reached agreement that Norway must, during the transitional period, modify the Norwegian system governing alcohol and alcoholic beverages, in accordance with the agreement reached on national trading monopolies, without prejudice to the provisions of the common agricultural policy, for products falling within the purview of Article 37 of the EEC Treaty and subject in Norway to a monopoly.



## Ireland

52. The Irish delegation signified its agreement to the Community's proposals concerning the abolition by Ireland of restrictions on capital movements between that country on the one hand and the Member States of the existing Community, Denmark and Norway on the other. The Irish delegation also agreed to the rules adopted on the basis of the EIB statutes. On the Community side, it was agreed to grant Ireland a one-year transitional period for adaptation of the Irish value-added tax system, which comes into force in January 1972.

### *Problems concerning non-candidate member or associate countries of EFTA*

53. At the session of 20/21 September 1971, the Council continued its work on the futures relations of the Community with the non-candidate countries of the European Free Trade Association. On the basis of a report by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Council examined the question of the progressive nature of the agreements and the problem of harmonizations.

In the field of trade in industrial products, it called upon the permanent representatives to continue the examination of problems peculiar to certain sectors, for which specific arrangements would have to be made, to consider further other relevant outstanding problems and to submit a report on these various points to it.

## RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

### *Report by the Commission on its talks with certain Mediterranean countries*

54. The Commission on 14 September 1971 forwarded to the Council a "report on contacts with countries bound by agreements with the Community in the Mediterranean basin on the problems raised by enlargement"; these talks had taken place at the end of May and the beginning of June 1971.<sup>1</sup> The talks—with the seven Mediterranean countries with which the Community has concluded various types of preferential agreements—showed that the countries concerned favoured close cooperation with the enlarged Community; nevertheless, they stressed the economic risks which enlargement would entail for them on various grounds and to different extents, unless the transposition

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletins 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 79, and 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 130.

of the existing agreements took account of their interests on the markets of the new Member States.

The Commission's report on these talks thus reviews the problems common to the application of some or all of the agreements concerned: the transitional machinery or modifications to be made, and the consequences of enlargement for these agreements. The report also examines in detail the specific problems arising for each agreement individually.

## *Turkey*

### Meeting of the Mixed Parliamentary Commission

55. The EEC-Turkish Mixed Parliamentary Commission held its twelfth meeting in Brussels on 16-18 September 1971. It was attended by Mr Mario Pedini, Secretary of State at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, a Member of the Commission of the European Communities and, on the Turkish side, Mr Cahit Karakas, Minister of Public Works and President-in-office of the Council of Association.

The proceedings concentrated on the sixth annual report on activities of the Council of Association and on the future development of the Association, in consideration in particular of the implementation of generalized preferences and the consequences of enlargement of the Community. The Mixed Parliamentary Commission at this meeting adopted a number of recommendations on these problems and on problems concerning Turkish workers employed in the Community.

### Measures for the application of the interim agreement

56. For the purpose of implementation of the interim agreement between the EEC and Turkey, which came into force on 1 September 1971,<sup>1</sup> the Council of Association adopted a series of decisions relating in particular to trade arrangements. Two of these decisions, concerning the concept of "products originating" in Turkey, and the methods of administrative cooperation for the application of the interim agreement, were made applicable by a regulation of the Council of the European Communities,<sup>2</sup> issued on the same day and which came into force immediately.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 110.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal officiel* L 197, 1 September 1971.

## RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

### *EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT associations*

#### Trade promotion

57. Continuing the implementation of the Community programme of participation in important international commercial events, several members of the AASM states associated with the EEC took part, with financial and technical aid from the Commission, in four international fairs: Bari (9-20 September), Berlin (23 September-4 October), Marseille (23 September-4 October) and Cologne (25 September-1 October).

To achieve the maximum impact on European importers, meetings of members of the trade, round-table discussions and colloquia were held on the occasion of these events. These included an important colloquium at the Marseille Fair on the possibilities of exporting out-of-season tropical fruits and vegetables from the AASM to the Community markets. In addition, at the Bari Fair, a round-table discussion was held on 11 September on industrialization aid to the associated countries, the participants including representatives of the Commission, Members of the European Parliament, several African ambassadors and many representatives of Italian economic circles interested in investment in Africa.

#### European Development Fund

##### Financing decision under the first EDF

58. In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 2, of the application convention concerning the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories, the Council approved the financing of a project of an economic nature for the Netherlands Antilles (construction of a quay at Saint-Eustatius Island). The implementation of this project, costing 2 296 000 An. fl., or approximately 1 217 000 units of account, will enable ships to berth and allow the development of tourism on the island, which has no other economic resources.

#### Training, courses and colloquia

59. Under the 1971 programme of further-training sessions organized for senior officials of AASM/OCT governments in the departments of the Commission, a new three-month session began on 15 September 1971, with the participation of seven officials from Burundi, Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Upper Volta, Niger and Togo.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *Canada*

#### Official visit of the President of the Commission to Ottawa

60. In response to an invitation by the Canadian Government, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, the President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Canada on 15-17 September 1971, following the visits paid to the headquarters of the Commission in Brussels by two Canadian Ministers in October and December 1970 and in April 1971. During his stay in Ottawa, Mr Malfatti had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Elliot Trudeau, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mitchell Sharp, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr Jean-Luc Pepin, and the Chairman of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr Gérin-Lajoie. The President of the Commission also met the President of the Treasury Office, Mr Drury, and many other Canadian personalities.

At these talks, the two parties continued the exchanges of views in progress between the Canadian Ministers and the Commission on trade relations between Canada and the Community, in particular in view of the forthcoming enlargement of the Community, on international commercial relations of mutual interest and on world cooperation in this field. The problems posed by the measures announced on 15 August by President Nixon, or envisaged by him, were among the subjects discussed; both sides considered that these measures were a source of extreme concern, even if the dangers to the two parties were not necessarily identical. Mr Malfatti noted with satisfaction that the Canadian government wholeheartedly backed the enlargement of the European Communities and considered it as a factor for peace and international equilibrium. As for trade between Canada and the Community, this had grown substantially in the last few years; Canadian exports to the Six had practically doubled between 1965 and 1970 (there being only a 25% rise to the United Kingdom), with a particularly sharp increase in manufactured products. This trend is likely to be maintained with the enlargement and strengthening of the Communities, further underlining the importance of the links between them and Canada. Both parties reaffirmed this hope during various talks.

### *Sweden*

61. The eighth meeting of the Contact Group between the Commission (ECSC) and Sweden took place in Stockholm on 29 September 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Hans Lundström, Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry of Industry, the head of the Swedish delegation. The main part of the meeting

was devoted to the different aspects of the situation of the steel market, and in particular to international trade in iron and steel products. Other important points dealt with were the situation of the coke market, projects for joint technical research and the Commission's long-range forecasts for the iron and steel industry.

### *Mauritius*

62. On 21 September 1971, a Mauritian delegation led by the Ambassador, H.E. Mr Leckraz Teelock, CBE, head of the Mauritian mission to the European Communities, was received in Brussels by Mr Aldo Moro, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic and President-in-office of the Council, to which it submitted an application for association with the European Economic Community involving the accession of Mauritius to the present Yaoundé Convention. The same application was directed simultaneously to the President of the Commission.

Mauritius has been independent since 1968; it is a member of the Commonwealth and has since 1970 belonged to the Common Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Organization (CAMMO). This small island (area 1 850 square kilometers) has a population of approximately 830 000. The problems of economic development in Mauritius are therefore particularly acute, especially as the economy has been traditionally based on cane sugar production, which accounts for 90% of exports.

### *India*

63. Mr Lalit Narayan Mishra, the Indian Minister of Foreign Trade, on 15 September visited Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, the Member of the Commission responsible for foreign relations and trade. During the talks which dealt with matters of common interest, the Minister again referred to his country's desire for the early opening of new negotiations with a view to a cooperation agreement between India and the Community.

### *Latin America*

64. The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Mercado Jarrin, visited the President of the Commission and Mr Dahrendorf on 14 and 15 September 1971; these talks were followed by a working meeting. Commissioned by the foreign ministers of the "Andean Group" with establishing cooperation between the Community and the Andean Group, General Mercado

Jarrin proposed the possible setting up of a mixed Communities/Andean Group commission, and also specified the fields which this cooperation might cover. The main fields mentioned by the General were: community cooperation in joint industrial planning; cooperation in the harmonization of various policies; cooperation in technology; and financial cooperation.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

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

Commercial agreements: renewal, derogation or authorization

65. On 28 September 1971 the Council authorized *France* to institute negotiations with *Rumania* for the conclusion of a commercial protocol for the year 1972.

### *Specific commercial policy measures*

#### Steel

66. On 20 September 1971 the representatives of the governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, decided to implement safeguard machinery in connection with imports of liberalized iron and steel products from State-trading countries (tariff headings 73.05, 73.06, 73.07 and 73.09). This machinery, which also covers products which may be liberalized in the future, comprises the following principal measures:

- i. A common information and consultation procedure;
- ii. Supervisory measures;
- iii. Safeguard measures;
- iv. Reliberalization when the conditions which led to the application of the safeguard measures have disappeared and there is no danger of their reappearance in the short term.

However, at the Council meeting of 27 and 28 September, the government representatives decided to authorize Italy to import, on an exceptional basis, an additional quantity of 26 000 metric tons of steel from State-trading countries. This quantity is additional to the tonnages granted to Italy for 1971 by the decision of 14 December 1970 which allocated it a quota of 230 000 metric tons of steel.

## Scrap

67. At the same session, the government representatives adopted a decision waiving the ban imposed in 1953 on the export of scrap to third countries for the period 1 October 1971 to 30 June 1972. By virtue of this decision certain categories of scrap, mainly of lower quality, may be exported without limitation of quantity, subject to a licensing system. However, at the request of a Member State, or of the Commission, this system may be reexamined before the expiry date fixed, and if necessary be suspended.

## BASIC PRODUCTS AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

### Olive oil

68. At its session of 27/28 September 1971, the Council of the European Communities formally authorized the Commission to initiate negotiations with the International Olive Oil Council with a view to the accession of the Community to the 1969 protocol further renewing the 1963 international olive oil agreement. The two Member States of the Community which are not yet individually parties to the agreement had now indicated that they were prepared to join individually also. The Commission had urged the accession of the Community to the international agreement and the opening of negotiations to that end in a communication forwarded to the Council on 11 May 1971,<sup>1</sup> this being its third recommendation to that effect since 1969.<sup>2</sup>

### Cocoa

69. The Commission took part from 22 September to 1 October in the consultations organized in Geneva by the Secretariat General of UNCTAD aimed at a resumption of negotiations on the conclusion of an international cocoa agreement. Following approaches by the Member States and the Commission, Belgium and Italy were invited for the first time to take part in these consultations on the same footing as France, Germany and the Netherlands. The consultations contributed to the progress of the preparatory work, in particular on the draft articles of the agreement on export quotas. However, it has not yet been possible to secure a sufficient measure of agreement on all the outstanding fundamental questions between the principal producer and consumer countries for the summoning of an international conference to conclude an international cocoa agreement. Further consultations will be held under UNCTAD auspices in January 1972.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 107.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 12-1969, chapter VII, sec. 99.

## Rubber

70. The 22nd General Meeting of the International Rubber Study Group was held in Ottawa from 20-24 September 1971, attended by delegates from the rubber-producing and consuming countries and by observers from the EEC and many other international organizations.

The Group reviewed the statistical situation of rubber for 1971 and its supply and demand forecasts for 1972, for both synthetic and natural rubber. It also examined the future situation of the isoprene rubber market and decided that the situation of this new product should be reexamined every year. The Group in addition defined the conditions for possible continuous cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and finalized the procedure to be followed for collaboration with UNCTAD in the drafting of the latter's report on the international measures to be taken in the rubber field. It also considered the progress achieved in the study of the natural rubber research programmes and adopted a method of assessment of the information at present available.

Finally, the Group studied the main problems of maritime transport of natural rubber and in particular possible ways of reducing shipping costs. Part of the proceedings was devoted to a symposium on trends in type technology and safety standards and their application to rubber.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### *Food aid*

71. On 24 September the Commission forwarded to the Council a communication proposing the granting to Afghanistan of emergency food aid of 10 000 metric ton of cereals, for the year 1970/71.

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

#### GATT working group on the American measures

72. In accordance with the terms of reference laid down by the Council of GATT at its session of 24 and 25 August 1971,<sup>1</sup> a working group has

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 149.



examined the United States temporary import surcharge and instituted an exchange of views on the two bills of the American Administration (tax credit and DISC fiscal statute) having a direct effect on international trade.

During the proceedings, the Community representative developed the position already outlined by the EEC at the GATT Council meeting in August.<sup>1</sup> This viewpoint, which was shared by the other members of the group, except for the United States, was to the effect that the surcharge was inappropriate and incompatible with the rules of GATT.

In their conclusions, all the members of the group, except for the American delegation, considered that:

- (i) The import surcharge was not only inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement, in that it brought the incidence of duties and taxes above the maximum consolidated rate pursuant to Article II, but also inappropriate as a corrective measure because of the marginal role of the trade balance in the United States balance of payments, particularly in comparison with other factors, such as net capital outflows and net flows of profits connected with direct private investment by American companies abroad;
- (ii) Having regard to the grave consequences that could not fail to result from the surcharge for world trade and in particular for international cooperation in the liberalization of trade, it should be quickly abolished.

On the juridical level, the contracting parties reserved the right which they enjoy in this connection under the General Agreement, in particular Article XXIII.

As for the other measures which the United States government wished to introduce in the fiscal field, the representatives of the EEC and of other countries considered in particular that the "tax credit" bill for the purchase of capital goods of American origin only was discriminatory and incompatible with the provisions of Article III of the GATT. The cumulative effect of this measure, the surcharge and the revaluation of certain currencies would be such as to prohibit imports of capital goods.

Furthermore, the "DISC" (Domestic International Sales Corporation) bill, providing for tax concessions (exemption from direct taxes) for companies occupied principally with exports, would tend to favour American exports by lowering prices. Since this constituted an export subsidy, this tax system would be inconsistent with United States commitments under the General Agreement. Such fiscal advantages or similar systems in favour of exports certainly did not exist in the Community and in the other principal foreign competitors of the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 149.

At the GATT Council meeting on 16 September, a number of parties to the Agreement which were not members of the group associated themselves with the conclusions of the report on the surcharge. The Council adopted this report and its conclusions and took note of the exchange of views on other fiscal measures envisaged by the American government. In view of the importance and the urgency of the problem, the Council decided to keep this item on its agenda and agreed that the working group could be summoned again according to the development of the situation.

### *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

#### Trade and Development Council

73. The Trade and Development Council held its eleventh session in Geneva from 24 August to 21 September 1971. The main task of the Council was to settle the provisional agenda for the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held in April/May 1972 in Santiago, Chile. The Council also examined the reports of its different commissions and adopted several resolutions and decisions.

#### *Provisional agenda for the third session of UNCTAD*

74. This draft was adopted only after hard bargaining. The developing countries wished to make several important amendments to the draft which had been prepared by the Secretary General of UNCTAD following his consultations on the matter with the delegations represented in Geneva during the months prior to the Council session. The developing countries successfully insisted that the international monetary situation should comprise a separate item on this draft agenda. The question of the incidences of regional economic groups of developed countries on international trade, which is directed principally at the Community, also features on the draft agenda, but only in the context of the general discussion on recent events and long-term trends in world trade and development.

The provisional agenda adopted by the Council includes many other subjects covering all the traditional activities of UNCTAD and many new points (the economic aspects of disarmament, the effects of environmental policies, tourism). It is likely to be difficult to do full justice to all these items at a relatively short conference; for this reason the western countries completely reserved their positions as to the consequences of this agenda for the efficacy of the work of the conference and for its organization.

### *The principal resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council*

75. The Council adopted by majority vote a resolution recommending the participation of the developing countries in the consultations and negotiations on the reform of the international monetary system. In this connection the Community made a declaration recalling the position adopted by the Council of the European Communities at its session of 13 September 1971. A resolution on the problems of the least advanced of the developing countries was adopted unanimously; it calls upon the Secretary General in particular to prepare a detailed programme of special measures for these countries for the next conference. The Council passed a resolution on the summoning of a conference to negotiate on cocoa. On this occasion the Community made an urgent appeal in favour of the conclusion of a cocoa agreement, requesting that it be given the best possible chance of success by means of thorough preparation during the forthcoming consultations. Finally, the Council decided to request from the Secretary General a study of the development of the terms of trade, which is of great concern to the developing countries, whose economies depend substantially on revenue from the exportation of primary products.

### *Statements by the Community*

76. The Community intervened several times during the session, both in the general debate and in the examination of specific items on the agenda of this session of the Council. In the discussion of the agenda item on the incidences of regional economic groupings, in particular, the Community firmly rejected the criticisms directed against it by the countries of eastern Europe. It insisted that such criticisms in no way corresponded to the juridical and economic reality and that such an approach could only lead to utterly negative polemics.

The interventions of the Community emphasised the unparalleled stimulus of the integration of the Six to speeding up the growth of the world economy and more particularly to the expansion of the foreign trade of the developing countries. In this connection the measures taken by the Community to encourage trade with third countries were recalled, in particular the generalized preferential tariffs accorded to semifinished products and manufactured goods exported by the developing countries.

77. At this session of the UNCTAD Council, the last before the third session of the conference, the developing countries were able to voice their concerns about certain problems which will be in the forefront of the discussions at the third conference, in particular: the problems of the least advanced developing countries, the monetary question and also problems concerning the future and efficacy of UNCTAD itself. The activities of the Community may be expected to occupy an important place in the proceedings of the Conference.

Whilst expressing their serious concern at the volume of the agenda, the western countries hoped that it would be possible in Santiago to concentrate

on a few primary items in order that worthwhile results might be achieved. They stressed in this connection that the success of the Conference would to a great extent depend on the political will of all the participating countries.

### *International Atomic Energy Agency*

#### Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

78. At its meeting of 20 September 1971, the Council issued directives to allow the Commission to negotiate with the International Atomic Energy Authority the inspection agreement stipulated in Article III of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to which the Community and each of its Member States which are signatories thereto will be parties, insofar as it concerns each of them.

On 22 September 1971 the Commission sent a letter to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency informing him that following the Council Decision it was prepared to consider the opening of negotiations with the Agency.

#### International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

79. The fourth International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy was held in Geneva from 6-16 September, under the auspices of the IAEA. This was the first time the Commission of the European Communities had been invited to participate officially in this Conference; it delivered two papers, one on the control of fissile materials and the other on the activities of the Joint Research Centre.

The paper on "safety control" was divided into two parts, the first describing the fissile materials control system applied under the Euratom Treaty and the second dealing with the technical studies at the Joint Research Centre for the development and improvement of methods of control. The control organization is based on the declarations of the holders of fissile materials and inspection by the Control Service, which now has a staff of sixty. The JRC's activity in this sphere comprises, on the one hand, direct support of the inspectors and, on the other, a longer-term programme of its own, which is relevant not only to control but also to the management of fissile materials by undertakings themselves.

The other paper, entitled "An outline of the activities of the Joint Research Centre", by Mr P. Caprioglio, Director-General of the JRC, and Mr H.W. Schleicher sets out the part to be played by the JRC after the restructuring decided upon by the Council in December 1970 in the industrial

context of the present time. Since aid to industry in these fields demands costly equipment or special knowledge, "public service" studies, especially in those fields in which the Commission has particular responsibility, and fundamental research, to be carried out in close collaboration with the universities, are the keystones of future activity. This activity will be based on existing installations and competences.

## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

80. The President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received on 21 September 1971 Their Excellencies the Ambassadors Il Yung Chung (Korea) and Nijmeddin Dajani (Jordan), who presented their letters of credence as the heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC). On the same day H.E. Tomas A. Tomasson, the Ambassador of Iceland, presented his letters of credence as head of his country's mission to the European Economic Community (EEC).

The new Ambassadors of Korea and Iceland succeed Their Excellencies Duk Choo Moon and Niels P. Sigurdsson respectively, who have been called to other duties. H.E. Mr Nijmeddin Dajani is the first Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Communities; this brings the number of accredited diplomatic missions to 89.

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### *September meeting*

81. The European Parliament met in Luxembourg from 21 to 23 September,<sup>1</sup> and devoted considerable time to a discussion of currency issues. After an oral question had been put, the House took up the articles by "Wieland Europa" which had appeared in the weekly "Die Zeit"; it dwelt with concern on the situation of Italian migrant workers and issued two Opinions, on the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade and on aid for cottonseeds.<sup>2</sup>

The Parliament approved the appointment of the members of the Netherlands Delegation (remodelled on 14 September 1971), composed as follows: Mr Baas, Mr Broeksz and Mr Schuijt (appointed by the First Chamber), Mr Berkhouwer, Mr Bos, Mr Brouwer, Mr Engwirda, Mr Van der Gun, Mr de Koning, Mr Mommersteeg, Mr Notenboom, M Oele, Mr Van der Stoel and Mr Vredeling (appointed by the Second Chamber).

At the session on 23 September, Mr *Schuijt* (Christian-Democrat, Netherlands), was elected Deputy Speaker of the Parliament, to replace Mr Westerterp who had been appointed Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker, Mr *Behrendt*, welcomed a party of Norwegian parliamentarians visiting Luxembourg for information purposes, and Mr Le Portz, President of the European Investment Bank, who was present for the discussion on the currency situation.

#### Currency affairs (22 September)

82. The European Parliament in its concern with the international currency situation and the impact on Community affairs of the decisions taken by the United States Government had expressed a wish to discuss these matters with the Council and the Commission.

Statements were made by Mr *Ferrari-Aggradi*, President-in-Office of the Council, Mr *Franco Maria Malfatti*, President of the Commission, Mr *Sicco*

<sup>1</sup> The full texts of resolutions passed by the Parliament at this Session can be found in *Journal officiel* C 100, 12 October 1971.

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

L. Mansholt and Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-Presidents of the Commission and Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission,<sup>1</sup> on the problems of world currencies, and other members spoke as follows.

Mr Löhr (Germany), speaking on behalf of the Christian-Democrat Group, wanted to see the Community getting out of the crisis thanks to real and pondered action and the Common Market in future put beyond the reach of such shocks and alarms. There must, he said, be no trade war with the United States and a return must be made before the end of the year to fixed parities in Europe. The Council must also shoulder its responsibilities and be aware of the grave consequences the present situation could have for the agricultural and industrial policies. Mr Arndt (Germany), on behalf of the Socialist Group, said he was convinced that the Community could surmount the obstacles lying in its way. Europe had amply shown that it was ready to do this. There was a danger of economic stagnation and Mr Arndt wanted to see lasting decisions taken without delay, declaring himself in favour of fixed parities, a narrowing of fluctuations bands inside the Community and greater flexibility towards countries outside. Speaking on behalf of the Liberal and allied Group, Mr Cantalupo (Italy) laid responsibility at the door of the Europeans who, for lack of political will, had not been able to take in good time the steps which would have made it possible to moderate the disastrous consequences of the American decisions. No Member State by itself could solve the currency problems they were facing. They must therefore push on with the task of uniting Europe. A revival of American protectionism would be catastrophic for Europe when one thought how much the two parts of the world on either side of the Atlantic needed each other and the close links binding them together.

In the view of Mr Triboulet (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, the measures taken by the United States had caught the Community in a position of weakness resulting from the disagreement and disarray which had arisen during the currency crisis of May 1971. Mr Triboulet further saw European defence—not merely a material question this—requiring a still closer union of the countries of Europe. The currency crisis, he said, was jeopardizing the building of the new Europe and was gravely prejudicial to the interests of the whole of the free world. Mr Leonardi (Communist, Italy) considered that no currency should be pre-eminent, any position of hegemony must be done away with and fairer relationships between countries established. The Community must take steps to ensure its survival but retaliation must be avoided and the freedom of international trade preserved. Mr Lange (Socialist, Germany), Chairman of the Economic Committee, spoke with insistence of the need to find solutions for the Community's own problems before tackling the difficulties of the world outside. They must not neglect what had to be done to attain the objective they had set their sights on, namely economic and monetary union. Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) brought to the notice

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part one, chap. I.

of his fellow-members the fears which the Agriculture Committee had expressed. His Committee saw the common agricultural policy in danger and the non-fixing of farm prices as gravely prejudicial to farmers' interests. What had been gained and built up on that field must be safeguarded and kept intact.

Mr *de la Malène* (UDE, France), Chairman of the Committee for External Economic Relations, said it was unacceptable and unreasonable to rebuild the world currency system on the basis of the dollar standard and was sharply critical of floating exchange rates. They had to help the American economy but this did not relieve them of the duty of telling the United States how contradictory their policies were. Mr *Cifarelli* (Socialist, Italy) hoped to see the present crisis speeding up the achievement of economic and monetary union. Mr *Costé* (UDE, France) spoke of the importance and the wide scope of the negotiations to be started on with the United States. The first thing to be done was to arrive at a reconciliation of the points of view of the Six. In the view of Mr *Van Offelen* (Liberal, Belgium), a devaluation of the dollar would have been a franker step to take and a preferable one, as the 10% surcharge was distorting the dollar exchange rate. Mr *Oele* (Socialist, Netherlands) spoke of his doubts about the possibility of reaching any coordination of Member States' economic policies if monetary policy remained what it was. Mr *Jahn* (Christian Democrat, Germany) said that the United States measures had given rise to a wave of distrust in American policy and he wanted to see Europe establish a joint position. Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany), made a point of reminding his fellow-members that the Marshall Plan and American aid had put Europe in a position to remain free. He considered that an important sector of the Common Market would be discriminated against if farm prices were not quickly fixed. In the view of Mr *Schwörer* (Christian Democrat, Germany), the American measures would have been less disastrous if they had not clearly shown the lack of unity among the Six. What was needed now was an agreement between the countries of the Community.

When he rose to reply, Mr *Ferrari-Aggradi*, President-in-Office of the Council, said that the Council would give close study to the decisions to be taken for the solution of the currency crisis. It was the unity of the Six that made the strength of Europe, and the countries of the Six must avoid taking any unilateral steps. Mr *Barre*, a Vice-President of the Commission, urged the importance of a concerted policy on capital movements, a policy that was vital for any solution, and then went on to state the four conclusions he had reached. Firstly, with the world currency system being radically transformed, Europe would have to shoulder a big responsibility. Secondly, the Community must be defended and safeguarded, and they must push on with building it up. Thirdly, the efforts they had to make should depend on the Community's own will rather than on external factors. Fourthly, in its relations with the United States, the Community had a duty to show friendship



and to speak frankly. They had to help the United States in ways compatible with the observance of the basic principles ruling the world economy and the world of trade and currencies.

When the discussion terminated, the Parliament passed a resolution after approving amendments submitted by Mr *Spénale* (Socialist, France), Mr de la Malène and Mr Cousté. The text of the resolution expressed the Parliament's regret that the institutions of the Community had not been able to find a **Community solution** for the economic and currency problems being faced. The Parliament looked to these institutions to agree on a policy re-establishing fixed parities, narrowing fluctuation bands inside the Community and allowing a greater measure of flexibility towards countries outside. It called for Community action on lines that could be expected to strengthen the Community and lead to the achievement of economic and monetary union.

Oral question on the articles by "Wieland Europa" printed in "Die Zeit" (23 September)

83. Two articles printed in the German weekly "Die Zeit" in July 1971, under the pen-name of "Wieland Europa", with severe criticisms of the working of the institutions of the Community and expounding a manner of thinking on Europe not in accordance with the current policy of the Commission were the cause of Mr *Lücker* (Germany), chairman of the Christian Democrat group putting an oral question with debate (No. 10/71) to the Commission. The purpose of Mr *Lücker's* question was to ask whether it was true that the writer of the articles was Mr *Dahrendorf*, a member of the Commission, whether the opinions he had expressed were a reflection of the Commission's thinking, whether the Commission was not of the opinion that such statements were calculated to do grave damage, in the eyes of European public opinion, to the responsibility and authority of the Commission as the guardian of the Treaties and the political moves in achieving the unity of Europe, and what the Commission proposed to do to ensure that its members should comport themselves in public in a manner in accordance with the prestige and the responsibility of the Commission.

In a personal statement which he had forwarded to the Speaker of the European Parliament, Mr *Dahrendorf* acknowledged being the writer of the articles in question but said that his object in writing them was not to question what had been achieved in Europe but to make a contribution to the discussion on the strengthening of the movement towards European political **unification**. He stressed that he had had no intention of casting doubts on the foundations laid by the Treaties and embodied in the institutions which the Treaties had set up.

Mr *Bos* (Netherlands), replying to the oral question, said that his Christian Democrat group had no wish to prevent members of the

Commission having personal opinions and giving voice to them in public, but they saw the content of the articles as criticism which in certain respects was exaggerated and ill-founded. A deliberate attack of this kind on the European institutions was to his mind unacceptable and he had come to ask himself whether the man who had written it could continue in his duties in the Commission whose prestige he had impaired by his action.

Mr *Malfatti*, President of the Commission, said in reply that the Commission had seen with regret one of its members expressing an opinion manifestly at variance with the opinion of the body he belonged to. The Commission was unanimous in emphasizing the fundamental importance of the work already accomplished and its confidence that the building of the new Europe would be further pursued as laid down by the Treaties and with the assistance of all the Community's institutions. The Commission expressed its gratitude towards all those who had laboured and were still labouring for European integration. It adhered to the principle that each of its members was free, as a politician, to hold views in public, while expecting each of them not to lose sight of the fact that he belonged to one of the Community's institutions.

Mr *Corona* (Italy), for the Socialist group, said that this was not a national quarrel and the European Parliament was not a court of appeal, but that the question at issue was the working of the institutions and the part they had to play. The Commission's reply was an undertaking for the future and the discussion they were having would serve as a warning that the prestige of the Commission had to be safeguarded. Mr *Bersani* (Christian Democrat, Italy) spoke of the importance of the moral and political cohesion of the institutions and expressed his confidence in the Commission. It must increase its strength and powers and its capacity for action. Mr *d'Angelosante* (Communist, Italy) wondered why they were trying to hide how few powers the European Parliament had and the worsening of the position of the Commission. This, he said, should have been seized upon as an opportunity to meet and face the underlying problems, the criticisms in the articles were serious ones even if they were not in agreement about the way they had been put forward. Speeches were also made by Mr *Müller* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr *Kriedemann* (Socialist, Germany), Mr *Fellermaier* (Socialist, Germany), Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands), Mr *Riedel* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr *Kollwelter* (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) and by Mr *Oele* (Socialist, Netherlands), who dwelt on the necessity for solidarity to be shown by members of the Commission. No resolution having been put forward, the debate was declared closed.

#### Migrant workers in the Community (21 September)

84. The European Parliament took cognizance of a petition (No. 4/70) lodged with it for an improvement in the situation of Italian emigrants in the

Community and for the adoption of a European statute for the migrant worker, and passed a resolution submitted by Mr *Califice* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) forming part of the body of a report presented on behalf of the Commission for Social Matters and Public Health.

In the resolution passed the Parliament recalled that the main purpose of the Communities was a steady improvement in the living and working conditions of all, took cognizance of the desiderata set out in the petition and called on the Commission to examine the possibility of meeting the legitimate claims of the migrant workers and take steps to put an end to any discrimination in working and living conditions which these workers and their families might still be suffering in the countries of the Community. It also requested the Commission to push on with a European statute for the migrant worker.

Mr *Califice*, as rapporteur, said that the Social Affairs Committee would later submit to Parliament a report on the living and working conditions of all foreigners working in the Community.

Mr *Müller* (Christian Democrat, Germany), chairman of the Committee for Social Matters and Public Health, Mr *Bermani* (Socialist, Italy) and Mr *Laudrin* (UDE, France), gave their approval to the resolution in the name of their political groupings; it was, they said, to be regarded as a first step towards the solution of migrant workers' problems in the Community. Mr *Laudrin* said there were no problems in France for Italian emigrants. Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* (Christian Democrat, Italy) wanted concern to be shown also for migrant workers from countries which were not members of the Community.

Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, declared the Commission's willingness to persevere in what it was doing for all the migrant workers in the Community, while observing Community nationals' priority for jobs. The main thing was to get a common employment market in the Community effectively working and a European regional policy put into effect which would bring industries to where labour was located.

### Opinions rendered by the Parliament

85. After hearing a report drawn up by Mr *Bermani* (Socialist, Italy) and put forward on behalf of the Legal Committee, the Parliament gave its approval to a directive on the harmonization of Member States' legislation on additional devices for metres for liquids other than water. It took occasion, however, in the resolution which was passed, to deplore the delay in removing non-tariff trade barriers and called for faster substitution of Community legislative provisions for those of Member States.

86. The European Parliament rendered its Opinion approving a regulation to fix aid to be given to cottonseed during the 1971-1972 crop year, a report having been submitted by Mr *Lefebvre* (Liberal, Belgium) in the name of the Agriculture Committee. The aid in question, the Parliament considered, was called for by local social conditions and the need to achieve an economic balance in the cotton-growing regions of the Community.

## COUNCIL

Three meetings of the Council were held in September<sup>1</sup> devoted in turn to monetary questions, to general affairs and to agriculture.

### *164th meeting, to discuss monetary questions* (13 September 1971)

87. Chaired by Mr Mario Ferrari-Aggradi, Italian Minister of Finance, the Council brought together in Brussels the Ministers for Economic Affairs, and Finance, of the Six, as well as many leading economists. The meeting was attended by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, Mr Barre and Mr Mansholt, Vice-Presidents, and the members of the Commission.

Having considered afresh the *world monetary situation* arising from the measures taken by the US Government, the Council arrived at certain conclusions, specifically relating to the impending meetings of the Group of Ten and of the IMF.<sup>1</sup> (20 and 21 September 1971)

### *165th meeting, to discuss general affairs* (20 and 21 September 1971)

88. Chaired in turn by Mr Aldo Moro, Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic, and Mr Bonaventura Picardi, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Finance, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States met in Brussels. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, and the Vice-Presidents and members of the Commission attended this meeting.

The Council further considered the problem raised by the *American measures*. It also discussed the political aspects of the situation and recognized the need to safeguard and to reinforce the cohesion of the Community by speeding up the process.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the different points raised at the Council meetings, see the chapters of the Bulletin relating to the problems under discussion.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

As regards *enlargement*, the Council prepared the 10th ministerial meeting with the United Kingdom. It continued its work in connection with problems arising in the fisheries sector, as well as those concerning the Community's future relations with EFTA countries not applying for accession.

The problems arising in connection with the *election of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage* were the subject of a discussion, on the basis of which the President of the Council will have talks with the political committee of the Assembly.

Following on the letter previously sent by the President of the French Republic to the Governments of the Member States and of the United Kingdom, regarding cooperation in the *fight against drug addiction*, the French Foreign Minister made a statement giving more detailed information on the form which this cooperation should take. The delegations showed their interest in, and their support for, the initiative taken by the President of the French Republic.

As regards *budgetary matters*, the Council approved the draft budget of the Communities for 1972 as well as draft supplementary budget No. 1 for 1971. It also considered certain problem arising in connection with the *financing of the common agricultural policy*.

The Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with a view to concluding an agreement between the Community and *Austria* on the application of the Community transit system; it further gave a favourable opinion as regards granting a *reconversion* loan, and approved directives allowing the Commission to negotiate with the IAEA an inspection agreement (provided for in the *Non-Proliferation Treaty*).

Finally, as regards *commercial policy*, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, took certain measures relating to imports of steel products from State-trading countries.

### *166th meeting, to discuss agriculture*

(27 and 28 September 1971)

89. With Mr Lorenzo Natali, Minister of Agriculture of the Italian Republic, in the chair, the Council met in Brussels; Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, attended the meeting. The Governments were represented by the Ministers of Agriculture.

On the basis of a report from the Commission, the Council discussed the implications and the future prospects of the monetary situation in relation to the *operation of the agricultural market*. In this context, the Council felt it

was important to reassert the basic principles of the common agricultural policy. It noted the need to achieve as soon as possible a solution in the monetary sector with a view to re-establishing fixed exchange rates within the Community and to progressing along the way to economic and monetary union.

The Council laid down the conditions for the application of the safeguard measures in the *milk* and *dairy products* sector, approved aid for *cottonseed* and modified the regulation regarding the *aid for certain oilseeds* (colza, rapeseed and sunflower seed). It also took a favourable view as regards the regulation establishing a common organization of markets in the seedgrains sector, and discussed a French statement regarding common structural measures in the *sea fisheries* sector.

At the same time, the Council took various decisions and in particular authorized the Commission to open negotiations with a view to the Community's accession to the 1963 *International Olive Oil Agreement*, gave seven favourable opinions as regards the granting of *reconversion* loans, and extended the period for implementing the agreements signed with the PAM and the International Red Cross Committee as regards food aid. In the *budgetary sector*, it drew up Draft Supplementary Budget No. 2, concerning the state of expenditure on research and investment for 1971.

Finally, in the *commercial sector*, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in Council, authorized Italy to import, during 1971, an additional quantity of steel from State-trading countries, and further decided on the temporary suspension of the rule prohibiting members of the Community from exporting scrap metal to other countries.

## COMMISSION

### *Retirement of Mr François Vinck, Director-General for Social Affairs*

90. Mr *François Vinck*, Director-General for Social Affairs at the Commission, has left the active service of the Community on reaching the age of retirement. The Commission, at its meeting on 6 October 1971, awarded him the title of honorary Director-General.

Called in February 1945 to the staff of the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Vinck, who had previously held important posts in private industry, was Chief Executive Assistant to the Prime Minister, with responsibility for coordination of the coal policy, then Chief Executive Assistant to the Minister

for Economic Coordination and National Reconstruction. For several years, Mr Vinck represented Belgium on OECD technical committees and in other international organizations. In 1952 he became chairman of the Coal Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

At its meeting on 6 October 1971, the Commission expressed its deep gratitude for the services rendered by Mr Vinck, a member from the very start of the Belgian delegation responsible for negotiating the ECSC Treaty, to the High Authority, of which he was one of the leading senior officials with the rank of Director-General from 20 August 1952, when it assumed its functions in Luxembourg and, after the merger, to the Commission itself, which had entrusted him with the new Directorate-General for Social Affairs. Its achievements in the social sector are one of the main results obtained by the ECSC, and Mr Vinck's personal contribution to this success was an essential one. Mr Vinck's work enabled the far-reaching transformation of the coalmining sector to take place with the cooperation of both sides of the industry, and in a climate of social peace, thanks to the many and effective actions put in hand to alleviate, so far as possible, its impact on the workers.

### *Staff movements*

91. As successor to Mr Vinck, the Commission appointed Mr *Raymond Rifflet* as Director-General for Social Affairs. A holder of a teaching *agrégation*, with a degree in philosophy, Mr Rifflet was, from 1961 to 1965, Executive Assistant to the Belgian Minister for Education and Culture, as well as Government Commissioner on the Belgian Radio and Television Authority (RTB). In 1967 Mr Rifflet was appointed Chief Executive Assistant to Mr Jean Rey, member and subsequently President of the Commission, and, in 1970, Chief Adviser on Social Affairs to Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission. Mr Rifflet is Director of Research at the Institute of Sociology of Brussels Free University as well as administrator and professor at the College of Europe in Bruges.

Confirming the arrangements on which it had previously decided for limited periods of time, the Commission, after consultation with the Management Committee of the Office, appointed Mr *Charles Reichling*, Assistant Director-General for Personnel and Administration, as Head of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, while it named Mr *Jacques Leclerc*, previously an official of the General Secretariat of the Council, as Chief Adviser to this Office.

The Commission appointed several Heads of Division at the Directorate-General for Industrial, Technological and Scientific Affairs:

Mr *Norbert Menges* as Head of the "Chemicals and Rubber" Division. A Doctor of Law and a Commission official since 1959 having worked, in

particular, at the Directorate-General for Competition, Mr Menges was, since 1968, Assistant to the Director-General for Research and Technology.

Mr *Piero Squartini* as Head of the "Miscellaneous Industries: pulp, paper, building, potteries, tourism and cinema" Division. A graduate in law, joining the Euratom Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Education in 1961, Mr Squartini had become in 1967 an Executive Assistant to Mr Jean Rey, President of the Commission, then, in 1970, Chief Administrator at the Commission's Directorate-General for Industrial Affairs.

Mr *Ernesto Previdi* as Head of the Division for Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations. A graduate in economics and commerce, Mr Previdi was, since 1961, a Chief Administrator at the Commission.

Lastly, the Commission appointed Mr *Gert Sass* as Head of the Direct Taxation Division at the Directorate-General for the domestic market and the approximation of legislation. A graduate in law, Mr Sass had become, in 1958, head of the direct taxation department in the Saarland Ministry of Finance and, in 1962, a Director at the German Federal Ministry of Finance.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *New cases*

Case 80/71 — *Mme A. Merluzzi, Casablanca, v. Caisse primaire centrale d'assurance maladie de la Région parisienne, Paris*

92. On 9 September 1971 the Commission of First Instance for Disputes of the Department of Social Security and of the Agricultural Social Fund in Paris, asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Council Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers, and more specifically on the application to a wage-earning Italian citizen, who had been employed in Morocco for over ten years, of French law on a mandatory or a voluntary basis, within the meaning of Article 4 of Point IV of Annex G of this regulation.

Case 82/71 — *Pubblico Ministero Italiano v. Entreprise SAIL, Bari*

93. A request for a preliminary ruling was placed before the Court of Justice on 20 September 1971 by the "Pretura" of Bari, concerning the interpretation of Article 37 of the EEC Treaty—specifically on the issue of whether national monopolies include central dairies in Italy—and on the direct applicability of this article.



*Case 83/71 — Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein, Kohlscheid, v. Commission*

94. On 24 September 1971 a German firm entered an appeal against the Commission for the invalidation of Article 2 of Decision 71/293/ECSC of the Commission of 23 July 1971, in so far as it relates to tariffs applicable to the transport of solid fuel from Lorraine to destinations in the Federal Republic of Germany.

*Case 84/71 — Spa Marimex v. Italian Ministry of Finance*

95. The Turin Court submitted to the Court of Justice, on 30 September 1971, a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of the “administrative services tax” and the “statistics tax” levied in Italy, and the direct applicability in the Italian domestic legal system of certain provisions of Regulations No. 14/64 and No. 805/68 establishing a common organization of markets in the beef and veal sector.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

96. The Economic and Social Committee held its 97th plenary session on 29 and 30 September in Brussels with Mr Kuipers in the chair. The main questions dealt with at this meeting related to environment (with a statement by Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission), the economic situation in the Community and finance for regional development. In addition, a number of Opinions were approved.

On opening the meeting, the Chairman announced the election of Mr Jacques Genton, secretary-general of the Committee, as a member of the Senate of the French Republic.

### *Mr Spinelli's statement on environment questions*

97. Mr Spinelli, member of the Commission, dealt with questions connected with the protection and improvement of the natural environment. Mr Spinelli spoke in particular of the programme which the Commission proposes to discuss with appropriate departments of Member States' governments and those of countries seeking membership, and also mentioned discussions held with Community departments and institutions, including the Economic and Social Committee.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

Mr Spinelli concluded his statement by reminding his listeners that the means at present at the Commission's and the Community's disposal for putting the proposed measures into effect are, beyond a doubt, quite inadequate. Proper legal and financial powers will have to be found for the Community if it is to be in a position not only to tackle the problems of environmental pollution without delay but to do this with all the means which the seriousness of the problem calls for.

### *Opinions rendered by the Committee*

#### *Opinion on the annual report on the state of the economy in the Community*

98. Having taken cognizance of a report drawn up by Mr Malterre (France, General Interests Group), the Committee adopted by 44 votes to 24, with three abstentions, its Opinion on the annual report on the state of the economy in the Community. After a brief statement on the economic situation in the Community at the end of the summer of 1971, the Opinion analyses the present currency crisis and the monetary, commercial and economic consequences for the Community of the American Government's decisions of 15 August last.

The Opinion then gives a view of economic trends up to end of 1971 and at the beginning of 1972, and points out that the EEC's present situation is perhaps the thorniest it has ever had to face since its inception. The dollar crisis has meant a revival of American protectionist behaviour and, after a period of powerful growth, the Community's economy is now likely to suffer a certain slowing-down, with no relaxation of pressure on prices and costs. The Opinion then gives an outline of what economic policy measures should be taken and brings out the following points.

If the Community wants to see economic growth leading to full employment, with relative price stability, it must start from a solid groundwork, and this means it must offer a united front to all the difficulties which may arise. The Community must take advantage of the present monetary crisis to bolster its unity, find Community solutions for the difficulties being faced and coordinate Member States' short-term economic policies. The Council's Decision of 13 September 1971 was a first step in the right direction but special efforts will be called for in 1972.

The first need at present is to ensure a return to a stable economy and, as soon as possible, to moderate annual price increases. No member country must take any other road. At the same time they must start preparing plans immediately for the revival of the economy in order that they may be in a position to implement them without delay should the economic slowdown

continue for any length of time. Both the authorities and the two sides of industry bear a great responsibility in this connection. On the other hand, no one requires the latter to abandon the principle of free wage-discussions as provided for by collective wage agreements.

Credit policy has been greatly influenced by the inflow of external liquidity, but, in the prevailing conditions, must once again become the instrument of an active economic policy and not a barrier to productive investment.

*Opinion on the proposed Council directive on the fixing of common rates for the tax on capital contributions*

99. After Mr Gerritse (Netherlands, Workers' Group) had presented his report, which was based on work done by the specialized section for economic matters, this Opinion was adopted unanimously with two abstentions. The Committee considered this proposal as a transitional measure pending the complete abolition of the tax on capital contributions. The Committee was also of the opinion that merger operations should be facilitated and, with this in view, wanted the tax reduction to be fixed at 95% in such cases. It also thought that a 50% reduction in the rate should be granted for capital contributions to unit trusts.<sup>1</sup>

*Opinions relating to certain agricultural policy issues*

100. Here the Council adopted, in most cases unanimously, Opinions broadly approving seven proposed regulations submitted by the Commission and the Council, relating to the following: fixing of premiums for non-manufactured tobacco, maximum content of noxious substances and products in animal feeds and the marketing of animal feeds, health requirements for whole milk as a raw material and health problems connected with the production and marketing of heat-treated milk, and, finally, quality sparkling wines produced in determined areas.

*Freedom of establishment, self-employed insurance agents and brokers*

101. After hearing a report by Mr van Greunsven (Netherlands, Workers' Group), the Committee adopted by 58 votes to three with 12 abstentions an Opinion on a proposed Council directive for achieving freedom of establishment for self-employed insurance agents and brokers (ex-group 630 CITI). A proposed directive on the methods for implementing transitional measures affecting self-employed insurance agents and brokers was adopted

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<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 113, 9 November 1971.

unanimously. The Committee voiced some reservations on the distinction which the Commission had found it necessary to draw between the work of insurance brokers and that of insurance agents. While the Commission proposes two different systems of transitional measures, the Committee was in favour of one single system, since there was very little difference between the activities of the two professions.<sup>1</sup>

### *Report for information purposes on funds for regional development*

102. In a report for information purposes drawn up by Mr Ventejol (France, Workers' Group) and Mr Visocchi (Italy, General Activities Group) on funds for regional development (which has been dealt with in a report submitted to the Council by the Commission to supplement previously presented papers),<sup>2</sup> it was noted that regional policy could help in ensuring full employment and more satisfactory jobs for all concerned. In time, regional policy will also make its contribution to a rise in productivity throughout the Community and to a notable shading-off of differences in incomes levels from region to region. The Council was of the opinion that finance for regional development should be considered as aid and not as relief payments. It must first and foremost be an expression of solidarity not in words but in acts to give the poorer regions an equal chance of starting out and continuing on the road towards development.

Putting this solidarity to work will of necessity require a defining of objectives and provision of the funds needed to attain them. The principle must be laid down for determining priorities for the least developed areas in line with the average level of economic advance of the countries concerned or of those running most risk of underdevelopment.

When identified, these priorities should fall into an overall programme designed to show as accurately as possible what action is to be taken and what funds are available to reach the required result. Further, under this programme, the targets being aimed at must be reached simultaneously, otherwise there is no doubt that the exodus from the area will be encouraged instead of contained. The people affected must be given the assurance that, within time-limits to be laid down, there will be a drive towards the targets for public facilities and amenities, infrastructures, job creation, training, development and better cultural facilities. Such an overall picture of what an area is to become, even when taking into account that progress is bound to be gradual, is the only one capable of giving satisfaction to men who are striving for development and progress.

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal officiel* C 113, 9 November 1971.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin 6-1971, Part Two, "Economic and Social Council".

As regional policy develops and works out, a more detailed analysis will have to be made of powers which are to remain with the Member States and those which are to devolve on the Community in order to ensure that the programmes are being carried out. Member States should be given the important tasks of analysing the situation in the various areas, of drawing up programmes, financing (in accordance with Community criteria and ideas on the differing needs of areas), seeing programmes through to their successful conclusion (with particular emphasis on the contribution to be made by public bodies), and, finally, ensuring consultation with, and participation of, the areas themselves. The Community would gradually take over the task of determining objectives to be attained, taking the initiative when action is required for areas considered to be deserving of priority, coordinating regional policies, providing additional Community finance for precisely defined programmes and projects, laying down criteria for differentiated treatment of areas in order to ensure consistency in aid programmes, and avoid any competition for the investment capital available for aid purposes, seeing that the necessary big Community public machinery and facilities are set up and made available—this applies particularly to intra-European transport—making sure that consultation takes place with the areas and that the latter have their share in the work being done, and lastly analysing and reviewing the situation in the areas and drawing up a balance-sheet of results. The Committee also pointed out that a forward-looking regional policy must, on occasion, include measures that will discourage the setting up of industrial activities in centres of excessive concentration.

The Committee then examined the bodies available for financing (the European Agriculture Guidance and Guarantee Fund, the European Investment Bank, the Social Fund, and the European Coal and Steel Community) and stressed that financial action must match particular needs. The Committee thought that there was a case for an urgent reform of existing financing bodies or for setting up other financing bodies.

### *The visit of Mr Kuipers, chairman of the Committee, to Norway*

103. Mr J.D. Kuipers, chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, made an official visit to Norway. He was received on 9 September by Mr Andreas Cappelen, Minister for Foreign Affairs and by the Minister for Industry and Small Crafts, Mr Finn Lied. He also had talks with Mr Eric Ribu, State Secretary for Trade and Shipbuilding, with Mr Mork, State Secretary for Social Affairs, with Mr Ulf Sand, State Secretary for Incomes and Prices and with His Excellency Mr Sren Sommerfelt, Ambassador and Head of the Norwegian delegation for negotiations on accession, as well as with various other senior government officials. While in Norway, the Chairman of the Committee also met representatives of employers' organizations and trade unions.

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

### *Ordinary session*

(24 September 1971)

104. The 144th plenary session of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held on 24 September in Luxembourg, with Mr Picard in the chair, and attended by Mr Haferkamp, a Vice-President of the Commission. The meeting was devoted to a paper by Mr Haferkamp on energy policy, the consideration of the "coal" and "steel" forecast programmes for the last quarter of 1971, a discussion on "the main guidelines of a medium-term steel research programme" prepared by the Commission, and some problems relating to social policy and transport policy.

In his paper on the *energy situation in the Community and the implementation of a common policy for energy*, Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp pointed out that the Teheran and Tripoli agreements give us hope for a period of stability, albeit with rising prices. It would, however, be rash to state that this *détente* will last. The Commission, for its part, will continue to lay before the Council practical measures conforming to the "first guideline" for the implementation of the Community energy policy, i.e. an increase in the petroleum stocks to 90 days' consumption, joint enterprise approach for the activities of the coal industry, financial assistance for nuclear power stations.<sup>1</sup> The Vice-President added that the Commission's 1969 proposals regarding communication of petroleum import programmes and investment projects are still being considered by the Council. The speakers who intervened in the discussion that followed, considered that the diversification of energy sources, in the Community's supply arrangements should lead the Commission and the Governments to reconsider the pace at which coal production is being run down, and to encourage the use of coal for carbonization and in electrical power stations. Mr Haferkamp stressed, in his reply, the need to encourage the building of nuclear power stations and assured the Committee that coalmining problems were under constant review by the Commission, enabling it to take whatever measures might prove essential.

The "*coal*" forecast programme<sup>2</sup>—second point on the agenda—led the Commission's representative to stress the decline in the Community's consumption and in its imports from third countries, thus causing a tendency towards stockpiling. The difficulties experienced by Canada in recruiting labour and in finding the necessary capital to increase its coal production were mentioned.

Consideration of the "*steel*" forecast programme<sup>2</sup> for the last quarter provided the Commission's representative with the opportunity to assess the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part One, Ch. III.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journal officiel*, 27 October 1971.

possible impact of the American measures on the steel industry in the countries of the Six. These measures have led the Commission to scale down the figures in the forecast programme both as regards domestic steel consumption and exports to third countries. Imports from Japan and from State-trading countries may further increase the difficulties. He encouraged producers, however, to maintain deliveries on their traditional markets, so as to avoid losing them, and this even at less advantageous prices. The debate which followed, and in which some ten speakers took part, highlighted the various aspects of the difficulties arising in the steel industry, and at the same time showed its determination to hold its own on the foreign and domestic markets.

In a general way, according to the views expressed in the discussion on the two forecast programmes, the steel industry, and to a lesser extent the coal-mining industry, will suffer in the near future from the damaging effects of the American measures, the *de facto* revaluation of the European currencies and the running-down of stockpiles now in progress in the United States. It was stressed, however, that the long-term progress for the Community steel industry do not at present give rise to serious concern.

As regards the "main lines of a *medium-term research programme*", Mr de la Vallée Poussin, rapporteur of the Consultative Committee's "research projects" subcommittee, stated that the subcommittee's work has led the Commission to recast the document which it had worked out in this connection, and to postpone to a later date the Committee consultation which had been requested. The new draft will have to take patent and licence problems into consideration. At the same time the Chairman of the Consultative Committee stated that the "labour problems" subcommittee has asked Mr Boulet to draw up a report on additional proposals concerning *social policy*; the "markets and prices" subcommittee has entrusted Mr de la Vallée Poussin with the task of drawing up a report on the effects of the allocation of *transport infrastructures* expenditure. Finally, the "general objectives" and "labour problems" subcommittees are to prepare jointly Mr Bardon's report on *regional policy* and *industrial policy* and finalize Mr Dohmen's report on the *social aspects* of these policies. The results of these various endeavours will be considered by the ECSC Consultative Committee at an extraordinary session which is to take place on 26 October.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

### *Loans floated*

#### Germany

105. The European Investment Bank has concluded a contract in Frankfurt concerning the issue on the German capital market of bonds for a nominal

amount of DM 100 million (27.3 million units of account), which has been underwritten by a consortium of German banks headed by the Deutsche Bank AG together with the Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG and the Westdeutsche Landesbank — Girozentrale.

The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 7 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>%, payable yearly. The 15-year bonds are redeemable at par in 10 equal instalments selected by drawing of lots after a 5-year period. The anticipated redemption of the bonds is authorized from 1981 at the following rates:

- 101 % in 1981
- 100 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% in 1982
- 100 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>% in 1983
- 100 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% in 1984

The issue will be quoted on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf and Munich stock exchanges. This is the Bank's eighth public bond issue in Germany and brings the total amount in DM of the Bank's bond issue to DM 760 million.

### Luxembourg

106. The Bank has concluded a second contract for the issue of bonds for Lfrs. 400 million on the Luxembourg capital market. The bonds have been underwritten by a syndicate of Luxembourg banks headed by the Kredietbank SA Luxembourggeoise.

The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 7% payable yearly, net of the tax on coupons, and have a maximum life of 15 years. They will be redeemed on 10 equal instalments of Lfrs. 40 million each, from 15 October 1977. The bonds will be redeemed either by reimbursement at par of bonds selected by drawing of lots, or by repurchase on the market at a price not exceeding 100%. Anticipated redemption is authorized from 15 October 1982 at the following rates:

- 102 % in 1982
- 101.5% in 1983
- 101 % in 1984
- 100.5% in 1985

The bonds, offered to the public at the issuing rate of 98%, have a yield of 7.22%.

### Switzerland

107. Finally, the European Bank has concluded in Basel a third contract of the same type concerning the issue, on the Swiss capital market, of bonds for



Sfrs. 80 000 000, which have been underwritten by a syndicate of Swiss banks jointly headed by the Swiss Bank Corporation, the Swiss Credit Bank and the Union Bank of Switzerland. The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 6.50% payable yearly and have a maximum duration of 15 years. During the last five years the Bank will redeem bonds to the amount of a fifth of the total issue as long as it is possible at or below par. Taking into account the conditions of issue, the yield offered to subscribers amounts to 6.50%. The bonds will be listed on the Basel, Zurich, Geneva, Bern and Lausanne stock exchanges.

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The proceeds from the sale of the three issues of bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank for its ordinary lending operations.

### *Loans granted*

#### France

108. The European Investment Bank concluded, on 7 September 1971, with the Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications, Paris, a contract for the granting of a loan equivalent to FF 55.5 million (10 million units of account) for a period of 15 years at the rate of 8.5% per annum. The proceeds of this loan will be made available to the French Posts and Telecommunications Administration for financing part of the *telecommunications extension and modernization investments* in three departments—Loire-Atlantique, Vendée and Maine-et-Loire—which form part of the Pays de Loire region. This region stands nearly last among French regions with 4.9 telephones per 100 inhabitants, as against 7.6 for France as a whole, and an EEC average of 10. This scheme will make it possible to increase the number of subscribers by more than 45 000 and to raise the percentage of automatic dialling telephones from 73% to 88% as early as 1974. In addition, about 500 new teleprinters will be installed.

At the same time the Bank concluded, on 9 September 1971, with the Société Lorraine et Méridionale de Laminage Continu (SOLMER), a contract for the granting of a loan equivalent to FF 139 million (25 million units of account) for a 20-year period at 8.5% per annum. SOLMER is a subsidiary of the Société Lorraine de Laminage Continu (SOLLAC), whose capital is itself distributed among the following companies: Wendel-Sidelor, Forges et Aciéries de Dilling (Dillingerhütte), Forges de Gueugnon and J.J. Carnaud et Forges de Basse-Indre; it was recently incorporated for the construction and operation at Fos-sur-Mer (Bouches-du-Rhône) of an integrated coastal steel mill whose output, with flat steel products as its main feature, should reach about 7 million tons raw steel equivalent in 1980. The loan is being granted

by the Bank to assist in financing the first stage of investment in the mill, which should make it possible, as from 1975, to produce 3.5 million tons raw steel equivalent.

The establishment of an *integrated steel mill at Fos* is an important step in the effort now being made to create a key industrial centre in the South-East of France, a region characterized by relatively rapid population growth and by an imbalance in its economic structure. The direct impact of the new plant on local employment (about 4 000 new jobs as early as 1975), and its short-range and long-range effects on the coastal area east and west of Marseille as well as on the hinterland towards the Rhone valley, are likely to have a decisive and favourable influence on the industrial development of the surrounding area.

## Italy

109. The European Investment Bank granted on 1 September to the "Società autostrade—Concessioni e costruzioni autostrade SpA" a loan amounting to Lit. 15 625 million (25 million units of account) guaranteed by the IRI (Istituto per la ricostruzione industriale) to assist in financing the *Caserta-Salerno motorway* (Mercato S. Severino). This road, which will be linked up with the Naples-Bari and Salerno-Reggio Calabria motorways, by-passing the Naples coastal area, will make it possible to improve to a considerable extent communications through Campania. The new motorway will be 55 km (34 miles) long. Its construction, whose cost is currently estimated at some Lit. 65 000 million (104 million u.a.) is expected to be completed in 1975.

## Netherlands

110. Finally, the European Investment Bank concluded, on 16 September 1971, with NV Koninklijke nederlandse zoutindustrie (KNZ) Hengelo (Overijssel province) a contract for the granting of a loan equivalent to Fl. 29 million (8 million u.a.) for a 12-year period at 8.5% per annum. This loan is intended to finance the extension at Delfzijl, in Groningen province, of the capacity of several plants *producing salt and its by-products*. KNZ belongs to the new Dutch group AKZC NV, a multinational industrial group whose activities, apart from salt, are concerned with chemical fibres and other chemical, pharmaceutical products, paints and consumer products. KNZ, a leading member of the Salt and Chemical Division of AKZO, turns out, together with its foreign subsidiaries, about 7% of the world's salt output.

The main object of the additional facilities, whose construction started some time ago, is to increase the output of salt and chlorine. The latter product will then be used for the manufacture of monomer vinyl chloride in a factory belonging to the group, which began operating this year. It will also be used in the manufacture of chlorinated hydrocarbons, weedkillers and other chemical products. The project also includes the construction of a plant for the production of so-called "heavy" soda and the enlargement of the plant producing sodium sulphate. The estimated overall cost of the project amounts to Fl. 86.2. million (23.8 million u.a.). The new facilities are all expected to be operating by 1972 at the latest; special attention has been given to the problems of environmental protection. This project, which will provide about 170 new jobs, should help towards solving the structural difficulties and employment problems of the surrounding area.

## FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

### *Draft general budget for 1972*

111. The pre-draft general budget of the Communities for the 1972 financial year, presented by the Commission to the Council before the deadline of 1 September established by the budgetary provisions of the Treaty of 22 April 1970 and sent at the same time to the European Parliament, had been drawn up in accordance with the draft of a new budgetary nomenclature arising from the work done on revision of the financial regulations. In relation to the expenditure authorized for 1971, and the credits requested under the pre-draft supplementary budget No. 1-71, the overall increase in expenditure was 189 319 556 u.a., that is 4.84%.

On 20 September 1971, the Council approved the draft budget, balancing at 3 990 467 830 u.a. revenue and expenditure.

Together with the pre-draft budget as a whole, the revenue side was carefully examined by various Council bodies, and following on some changes, especially as regards "own resources" from three Member States, it was approved by the Council, together with the draft budget, on 20 September 1971.

The position as regards Community revenue, compared with the figures for 1971, is as follows:

	1971	1972
Own resources	1 340 592 500	1 834 875 000
ECSC levies	18 000 000	18 000 000
Deductions	12 101 089	10 576 100
Contributions	2 530 938 870	2 123 990 000
Sundry receipts	8 178 130	3 026 730
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 909 810 589</b>	<b>3 990 467 830</b>

As regards *expenditure*, this shows the following changes by comparison with the pre-draft figures:

	Pre-draft	Draft	Changes
European Parliament	12 463 200	12 463 200	—
Council	20 449 918	19 815 460	— 634 458
Commission	4 063 968 067	3 954 861 050	— 109 107 017
Court of Justice	3 042 360	3 328 120	+ 285 760
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 099 923 545</b>	<b>3 990 467 830</b>	<b>— 109 455 715</b>

*(in u.a.)*

The amount in the reduction of credits, fixed by the Council at must be considered as provisional. As matters now stand, as the Council has not yet been officially informed of the Commission's proposals regarding the new research and educational programme, and as it has therefore not been able to decide on this programme, the Council has considered it preferable not to include a provision for these activities. It will complete the draft budget on this point as soon as possible after the Commission has laid these proposals for a programme before it

109 455 715

Allowing for this item

89 444 237

the reduction amounts to

20 011 478

This reduction is essentially due to the cut, made by the Council, in the number of new posts requested by the Commission, as well as to the fact that no credits have been allowed for:

- the effect of the Commission's proposals as regards farm prices in 1972-73;
- the cost of the new organization of the seed grain market.

In the meantime, on 29 September 1971, proposals for a programme of several years' duration were drawn up by the Commission, thus making it possible to establish the revised preliminary draft concerning research and investment credits for 1972. This preliminary draft introduces a system of functional presentation for these credits, pursuant to the new "financial regulation establishing special provisions applicable to research and investment credits" approved by the Council on 20 September 1971.

The revised budget document concerning research and investment was transmitted to the Council at the beginning of October 1971.

Hence, allowing for the incidence of credits to pay for research or for investments, the credits included in the 1972 draft budget may be compared with those for 1971 as follows:

(in u.a.)

	1971	1972 draft budget	Changes
Administrative, working and other expenditure	283 254 672	349 343 530	+ 66 088 858
European Social Fund	55 000 000	97 750 000	+ 42 750 000
FEOGA	3 484 967 517	3 506 551 300	+ 21 583 783
Food aid	20 000 000	36 823 000	+ 16 823 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 843 222 189</b>	<b>3 990 467 830</b>	<b>+ 147 245 641</b>

Exclusive of the following items, and after deducting the credits allowed for them:

— increase in the credits intended for reimbursement to Member States of the costs incurred in collecting "own resources"	—49 428 250
— assumption of responsibility for the credits required for the European Schools at Mol, Varese, Karlsruhe and Bergen, which were included in 1971 in the part of the budget relating to research activities	— 3 063 240
— supplementary credits arising from the transfer of 113 posts from the part of the budget allocated to research and investment expenditure to the part of the budget allocated to operational (working) expenditure	— 1 252 939
— reinscription (resumption) of credits which had lapsed in previous years :	
(a) EEC participation in the campaign against African swine fever	— 1 328 000
(b) Community aid to workers made redundant in sulphur mines in Italy	— 220 000
— EEC participation, for the first time, in expenditure arising from the implementation of the 1963 international olive oil agreement	— 98 000
	Total —55 390 429
the increase in administrative, working and other expenditure, mentioned above, that is	+66 088 852
is in fact only	+10 698 429
that is, by comparison with 1971	+ 3,77%

As regards the staff lists, the following comparison may be made:

	1971	1972 draft budget	Changes	
European Parliament	589	632	+ 43	= + 7.30 %
Council	813	865	+ 52	= + 6.39 %
Commission (including new posts provided for in suppl. budget No. 1-71)	5 575	5 746	+ 171	= + 3.06 %
Court of Justice	126	138	+ 12	= + 9.52 %
Total	7 103	7 494	+ 391	

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the new posts to be set up, 113 posts were transferred from the part of the budget allocated to research and investment expenditure, to the part of the budget allocated to working expenditure.

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Previously, the Council had approved two supplementary draft budgets for the 1971 financial year.

*Supplementary draft budget No. 1-1971*

112. On 20 September 1971 the Council approved supplementary draft budget No. 1-71. This budget, submitted by the Commission in order to add 176 posts to its staff, in the customs union management and agricultural sectors, allows the Commission 82 posts, thus increasing to 5 575 the number of employees authorized for the Commission in 1971. The Council did not provide for supplementary credits in 1971 under this heading because of the date at which this budget will be approved in its final form.

*Supplementary draft budget No. 2-1971*

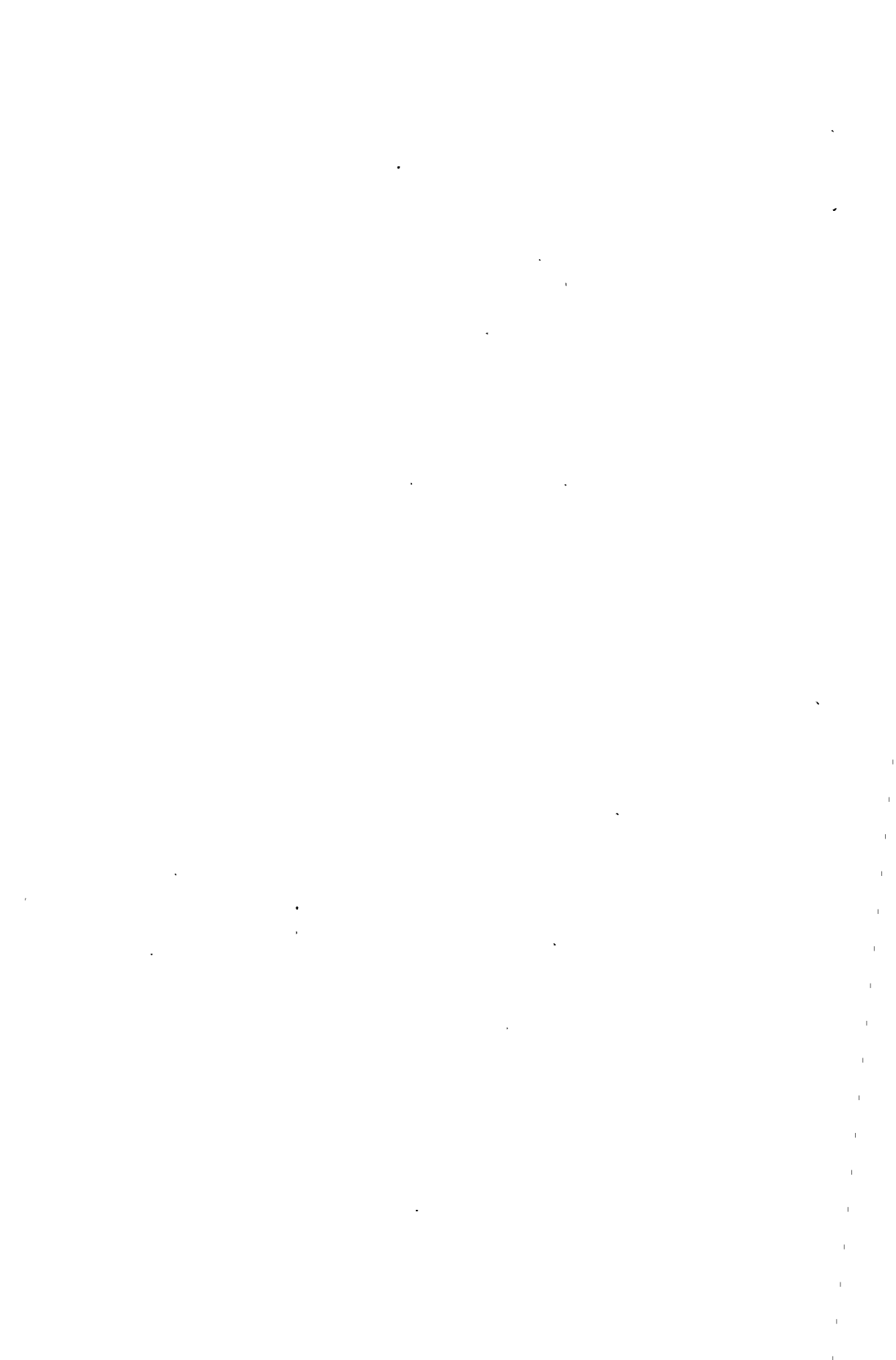
113. The Council having approved, at its session of 21 June 1971, a research and education programme covering a five-year period starting on 1 January 1971, for the "controlled thermonuclear fusion" project, the Commission had to submit to the Council a pre-draft supplementary budget, enabling it to sign the association contracts in connection with this programme before the end of 1971. The Council approved the Commission's proposal and drew up, on 20 September 1971, supplementary draft budget No. 2, opening the initial credits (crédits d'engagement) requested by the Commission.





PART THREE

**Information and sources**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

2 July 1971

- *The Federal Council of the European Movement*, meeting in Brussels, declared that the enlargement of the Community necessarily meant a strengthening of the powers of the Commission and the extension of democratic control by the European Parliament.

6 July 1971

- On a further visit in the series of regular meetings between the French and German Governments, Mr *Georges Pompidou*, the President of the French Republic, was the guest of the Federal Republic of Germany. The central themes of the talks between the President and the Federal Chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, were the enlargement of Europe, currency questions, questions of European security and Franco-German cooperation. Progress was registered in cooperation between the two countries in a number of sectors, in spite of some differences of opinion on currency questions and security issues. In a set speech, Mr Georges Pompidou touched on the ultimate target of European unification and what had to be made in the way of efforts to reach that target, and said it was fallacious and illusory to think of cutting out intermediate stages and putting up superstructures without the foundations below them, seeing that no progress would be made without the foundations being laid. In his reply, Chancellor Willy Brandt said he considered that events must lead on to a European Government able to take the decisions which a joint policy would require; these advances, he said, would have to be accompanied by an advance to a proper level of Parliamentary control.

- In an interview with the daily "Le Monde", Mr *Willy Brandt* said what were the broad lines of his European policy. The prospect of an enlarged Europe, he said, and of the deepening of West European unity could only help towards the rapprochement of the two halves of the Continent. It was well known that the Soviet Union viewed with mistrust the political implications of their steps towards unity but, if they were looked at objectively, there could be no doubt that unification would prove a guarantee for peace. Speaking of relations with the United States, Mr Brandt went on to say that the basis of Western Europe's relations with the United States was unchanged. Europe and America needed each other today just as they did 20 years ago and they also both needed a balance of forces in relations with the East.

- *President Nixon*, speaking to newspaper directors and radio-station managers in the Middle West said that the United States would remain the strongest nation and the most prosperous but in a not far-off future would have to reckon with other centres of power, including the enlarged European Economic Community.

7 July 1971

- In an article in "Le Monde", Mr *Jean-Marcel Jeanneney*, who is Professor of Political Economy at Paris University and a former minister, came out in favour of a system of European currencies floating against the dollar. This system he said, would strengthen the internal unity of the EEC, thanks to the complete solidarity of its currencies as they confronted the "dangerous privileges" of the dollar. Speaking again later, Mr Jeanneney gave his support to the creation of a joint currency for the Six.

- Mr *Valéry Giscard d'Estaing*, the French Minister of Economy and Finance, speaking in Paris to the Economic and Social Council, said that France had shown understanding when Western Germany had decided to let the mark float, while expressing the wish to see a return to fixed and normal parities. The International Monetary Fund, he went on, would have to lay down in what exceptional circumstances certain currencies would be permitted to float, since recourse was being had to floating in ignorance of the international currency regulations.

8 July 1971

- Subsequent to the publication of the British White Paper, *Radio Moscow* proposed that Great Britain should join in a system of collective security with the other European countries including the Socialist countries and said that Britain's entry into the Common Market meant a renunciation of a number of the sovereign rights which an independent power normally enjoyed.

- Trade talks between the *Community and Japan* have been broken off for three months after a disagreement on the "safeguarding clause".

- Mr *Walter Scheel*, the Federal German Minister for Foreign Affairs, visiting Israel, gave an interview to the "Jerusalem Post", and said "there are differences between the French and West German positions on the Middle East . . . He went on to say that the so-called document of the Six was only a working document which was far from having received approval. When he was informed of the statement that had been made, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs immediately asked his German opposite number for an explanation. Mr Jean Lecanuet, the Chairman of the French Democratic

Centre, asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether he did not think that this contradiction should be rapidly removed by means of a diplomatic démarche. Subsequently, on 19 July 1971, Mr Walter Scheel explained to the Bundestag what was his position on the document of the Six on the Middle East which had been so much talked about. He said that the document was not a reflection of the views of one country, it recorded the joint political view of the Six.

- *President Nixon* sent messages to the President of the European Commission, to the Heads of Government of the six member countries and to the British Prime Minister, expressing his conviction that the agreements concluded between the Community and Great Britain had brought Western Europe nearer to unity and gave the world new hopes for peace. The United States Government, Mr Nixon went on, looked forward with pleasure to the prospect of cooperation with an enlarged Europe.

9 July 1971

- *Mr Olivier Guichard*, the French Minister for National Education, in an article written for the daily "Le Monde", came out in favour of cooperation on education between the Member States of the Community and suggested setting up a European centre to study developments in education.

9-11 July 1971

- *Mr Henry Kissinger*, an adviser of the United States President, made a secret visit to Peking. Mr Chou En Lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, when he met Mr Kissinger, invited President Nixon, who accepted, to pay a visit to China.

13 July 1971

- *Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing*, interviewed on television, said that a revaluation of the franc was completely out of the question, "for reasons of common sense".

14 July 1971

- *The London chamber of Commerce*, voting by a large majority in favour of Britain's entry into the Common Market, greeted the conditions offered by the Six at the final negotiating sessions in Luxembourg as the best possible.

15 July 1971

- *The British National Farmers' Union* pronounced in favour of the conditions for Great Britain's entry into the Common Market so far as farming was concerned. The Union considered that the conditions were such as to make it possible for British farmers to increase their production and raise their incomes.

23 July 1971

- In a statement on relations with countries not applying for membership of the Common Market, *UNICE* (European Community Industrialists' Union) said it wished to see relations with these countries leading to a customs union rather than to a free-trade area.

27 July 1971

- The Freiherr von Stein Foundation in Hamburg awarded Mr *Alain Poher*, the President of the French Senate, the Robert Schumann Prize in recognition of his meritorious services to Franco-German understanding and to the Common Market.
- Mr *Ernest Brugger*, the Swiss Minister of Economy, expressed his satisfaction with the approval given by the Council of Ministers of the Six to the principle of the setting up of a free-trade area for industrial goods with the countries which were not seeking membership of the Community. Mr Brugger regarded this decision as a positive result of the exploratory talks between the countries in question and the Common Market.

28 July 1971

- When a vote was taken in the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party, the result was 16 to six against Britain joining the Common Market. The resolution, the text of which was the work of Mr *Harold Wilson*, reproaches the Conservative Party with not having made sufficiently clear in its White Paper what are the disadvantages for Great Britain of the conditions negotiated for its entry into the Community.
- The General Council of the *Trade Union Congress* voted against Great Britain's joining the Community.
- Mr *Jozsef Biro*, the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Trade, said, in Budapest that the proposed enlargement of the EEC and its preferential

agreements would be very likely to be a bad thing for economic relations between East and West and for European economic cooperation as a whole.

### 3 August 1971

- In a general statement on the Netherlands Government's policies, Mr *Barend Biesheuvel*, the Prime Minister, spoke of the importance for the Community of Member States' coordinating their foreign policies to the greatest extent possible; this, he said, could be achieved through the medium of strong supranational European institutions and parliamentary control at the European level.

### 4 August 1971

- Mr *Pierre Uri*, in an article published in "Le Monde", gave his support to the solution put forward by Mr Schiller, the Federal Minister of Economy and Finance, for ending the currencies deadlock, namely that the Six "should stop buying surplus dollars and thereby let their currencies float against the dollar". The writer's conclusion was that if the United States were brought to devalue the dollar this would lead to a stoking-up of American inflation, while on the other hand a recovery of the dollar would help the countries of Europe to fight their own inflationary trends.

### 7 August 1971

- The Moscow press has published the programme approved by *Comecon* at its 25th meeting (27 to 29 July). Basically, the programme is a manifestation of the *Comecon* countries' desire to continue the strengthening of economic, scientific and technological connections with other countries in conformity with their policy of peaceful coexistence.

### 9 August 1971

- When *devaluation of the dollar* was called for by a sub-committee of the United States Congress, the United States Treasury immediately issued a *démenti*, saying that no discussion of realignment of parities was on the agenda of the IMF.

### 10 August 1971

- *The rate for Eurodollars* continued to weaken and financial circles considered the market had reached a state of crisis.

14 August 1971

- *Switzerland* announced that she was applying a new safeguarding mechanism against the inflow of dollars.
- *President Nixon* went to his residence at Camp David and there conferred with his economic advisers on how to deal with the dollar crisis.

15 August 1971

- *President Nixon*, addressing the American people, announced the temporary suspension of dollar gold convertibility, the imposition of a 10 % duty on imported goods, and other measures including a three-month wages and prices freeze.<sup>1</sup>

17 August 1971

- *The gold and foreign exchange markets* in the leading industrialized countries were closed.
- In Washington, Mr *John Connally*, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, appearing at a televised press conference, refused to speak about the devaluation of the dollar.
- The Belgian Cabinet after an emergency meeting presided over by the Prime Minister, Mr *Gaston Eyskens*, pronounced in favour of strict limitation of exchange-rate fluctuation margins as between the currencies of the Six.

18 August 1971

- After a meeting of the inner cabinet presided over by Mr Pompidou, the *French Government* published the following communiqué:

The French Government sees the decisions announced by President Nixon as a demonstration that the American Government is now fully aware of the gravity of the currency situation arising from the United States balance of payments deficit.

While taking cognizance of the United States Government's firm resolve to ensure recovery, the French Government notes that the decisions affecting other countries which have been taken are not in accordance with

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9-10/1971, Part two, Ch. I.



the regulations governing the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) nor in accordance with the agreement on the use of special drawing rights.

The French Government considers that the present grave disturbance of the international currency system is a hamperment to the development of trade and consequently the economic and social progress of all countries; they therefore consider it indispensable that as soon as reasonably possible a complete re-examination of the international currency system should be entered upon.

The French Government remains attached to the principle of fixed parities, with the value of currencies defined in terms of gold as decided on in 1944 by those negotiating at Bretton Woods with their clear understanding of the crises, protectionist trends and unemployment which arose out of pre-war currency rivalries. Experience goes to confirm the French Government's long-standing view of the situation, namely that the world system of fixed parities is not compatible with the exclusive use as a reserve currency of a currency tied to the ups and downs of one country's economy and one freed of the disciplinary control of the need to balance external payments. For its part, the French Government confirms that it will maintain the parity of the franc at 160 milligrams of fine gold.

As a first stage, the French Government considers that the six member countries of the European Community must arrive at a joint policy, as much in the interest of the steady progress of trade among themselves as required by the provisions of the Treaty of Rome and Community regulations as for the purpose of coordinating their attitudes to new situation arising from the floating of the dollar.

This is a coordination made all the more necessary by the fact that the countries of the European Community together with those preparing to join it make up the biggest trading area in the world.

For this reason, when the Council of Ministers of the EEC, fixed for Thursday 19 August in Brussels, takes place, the French Delegation will submit the following measures for discussion:

In order not to leave the value of currencies at the mercy of the uncertainties of the law of supply and demand in a world riddled with speculative movements, exchange markets operating in accordance with the rules of the International Monetary Fund will be open only to transactions concerned with goods.

At the same time markets will be organized for dealings in foreign exchange concerned with other settlements with foreign countries, intervention of central banks on these markets being as decided on by agreement between the members of the Community.

In the interest of effective international cooperation, and especially in Europe as a matter of priority, the President of the Republic will at an appropriate time propose to the Heads of State and government of the Community and of the countries preparing to join it that prior consultations should be held to lead to a meeting at summit level.

In its decisions and proposals, the French Government is conscious of giving due consideration both to the requirements of international cooperation and to a proper concern for preserving France's chances of stability, growth and full employment.

In addition the necessary consultations have been started with the countries of the franc zone.

- On his return from Washington, Mr *Paul Volcker*, the United States Treasury Under-Secretary, stated the conditions for a possible restoration of dollar convertibility, namely a realignment of currency values, fairer treatment for American goods and a fair sharing-out of the burdens of the joint defence of the free world.
- *President Nixon*, speaking at Springfield, Ill., made clear once more what was the reason for the suspension of dollar gold convertibility; it was, he said, the need to raise the exchange rate of world currencies, which was the same thing as a revaluation of the yen and the German mark as the main currencies.

21 August 1971

- *The French Socialist Party* said it considered the present currency system had to be replaced by another based on two simple principles, namely:
  1. An international currency managed by an organization with all countries in the world as members and with the duty of issuing the liquidity required by the progress of trade;
  2. Decision-making power in the organization to be shared out in a democratic manner taking into consideration the importance of each country in the system of world trade and its needs in that connection.
- *The Parliamentary CDU/CSU party-alliance* advocated the setting up of a European scientific and technological research community.

23 August 1971

- On the reopening of most of the big European foreign-exchange markets, *the dollar* went down by an average of 1 to 2% as against the leading European currencies.

- At the end of the 33rd meeting of the negotiations begun 17 months ago on the affairs of *Berlin*, the Ambassadors of the Four announced in a joint communiqué that they had reached a draft agreement. The text was to be submitted to the four governments for acceptance.

- *The Danish Price Control Bureau* has authorized a general rise in food prices. Danish farm prices will in this way be taking a further upward step towards the level of prices ruling inside the Common Market.

### 27 August 1971

- *The Japanese Government* has decided to allow the yen to float.

### 30 August 1971

- Mr *Valéry Giscard d'Estaing* said in an interview with the German weekly "*Der Spiegel*" that Europe as at present composed could not work properly with the various countries of the Continent enjoying widely varying amounts of power. "We must", he went on to say, "before not too long arrive at a more satisfactory balance of economic power".

- *The Soviet Government* has decided to alter the parity of the rouble in relation to the Japanese yen, the German mark, the Swiss franc, the pound sterling and some other Western currencies.

### 2 September 1971

- *The Bank of England* lowered its Bank Rate from 6 to 5% as a measure against the influx of speculative capital.

- Mr *Joseph Ertl*, the German Minister of Agriculture considers that currency developments will force the Community to give new thought to the price system for agricultural products.

- *The United States Government* regards as insufficient the "de facto revaluations" of the Japanese yen and the German mark which have resulted from these two currencies being allowed to float".

- Mr *Trygve Bratteli*, the Norwegian Prime Minister has fixed for May 1972 the probable date of the referendum on Norway's entry into the EEC.

- Mr *Giscard d'Estaing*, speaking to the Finance Committee of the French National Assembly, confirmed that the present parity of the franc would be adhered to and the dual exchange rate system set up on 23 August maintained.

He also said that France was not prepared to pay with a slowing-down of its growth and damage to its level of employment for the recovery of the American balance of payments.

### 3 September 1971

- The Ambassadors in Bonn of the United States, France and Great Britain, together with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr Abrassimov, have signed the text of the *agreement on Berlin*, which stipulates that "the passage of persons and civilian goods in transit between the Western sectors of Berlin and the Federal Republic of Germany across the territory of the German Democratic Republic will not be hampered".
- The Council of *EFTA*, in its Annual Report says that it wishes to see a system of free trade maintained inside the area of the Association when the European Community is enlarged.

### 4 September 1971

- *When the deputies of the Group of Ten*, met in Paris, Mr Ossola, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of Italy who presided on this occasion, said he was convinced of the need for a realignment of exchange rates; the removal of the American surtax, he said, would have to come at the same time. He also proposed an official revaluation of currencies inside the European Community. Finding a solution, he went on, was not an easy matter and it must not be thought that one meeting of Ministers would settle everything.
- Mr *Ferrari-Aggradi*, the Italian Minister of Finance met his German opposite number, Mr Schiller, in Rome. The talks they had led to practically identical views on the need for a return to fixed parities as between the currencies of the countries of the Community and for a start towards a reform of the world currency system. When the talks ended, Mr Schiller said in an interview he gave in Rome that the dollar would no longer be able to be the sole international monetary standard. On the same occasion he also said that France would be able to tolerate a revaluation of the franc by something like 3 to 4%.

### 5 September 1971

- The member countries of the *special Latin American Coordination Commission (CECLA)*, meeting in Buenos Aires, protested against the injustice of the measures decided upon by the United States and called for the removal of the 10% surcharge.

- The *Labour Party* published a document with the title "No entry on the conditions agreed to by the Conservatives", rejecting the conditions but not the principle of membership itself. The criticism made was mainly of the acceptance by the Government of the agricultural policy and the value added tax.

#### 7 September 1971

- After meeting Mr Barber, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Paris Mr *Giscard d'Estaing*, the French Minister of Finance, said that a broad similarity of views existed between the two countries.
- The *Swedish Government* has forwarded to the European Commission and to the Council a memorandum giving the text it desires to see for the agreement with the EEC, with acceptance of free movement of industrial goods and very close cooperation in all fields, which would in fact amount to a customs union.

#### 8 September 1971

- Mr *Maurice Schumann*, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Budapest on an official visit and said that progress was being made on the road leading to the holding of the European Conference on Security.
- Mr *Karl Schiller*, commenting on German currency policy on an interview with the French weekly "L'Express", said: "liberty means everyone doing as he thinks best in his own best interest". He went on to say that he had always thought, as Chancellor Willy Brandt did, that General de Gaulle was right when he called on Europeans to keep their countries intact.
- Mr *Jean Monnet*, the Chairman of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, when interviewed on French television, spoke in disapproval of what Mr Schiller had said, saying "If we start on that road there would be no Europe and soon no liberty either".

#### 9 September 1971

- The *Swiss Federal Council* in a report to Parliament declared itself in favour of establishing "special links" with the EEC, with application of the "principle of reciprocity" and complying with the rules of GATT and respect for Swiss neutrality. The Council went on to say: "The obligations we assume in Europe must leave us enough freedom to follow an active policy of our own with regard to developing countries, the Socialist countries and industrialized countries outside Europe".

- Mr *Jacques Ferry*, the Chairman of the Community Steelmakers' Club, denounced the agreement for limiting sales of steel in the United States in face of the American refusal to exempt the limited quantities from the 10% surcharge decided on by President Nixon.
- Mr *William Rogers*, the United States Secretary of State, in his negotiations with Japan has said that he wanted to see the yen revalued, while the Japanese for their part called for the devaluation of the dollar and the immediate removal of the 10% surcharge. The talks on these matters between the two countries have been put off until January next.
- In a report he has drawn up on the currency crisis for the Action Committee for the United States of Europe, *Professor Robert Triffin* recommends a return to fixed parities inside the Community and the immediate setting up of a European reserve fund.
- Mr *Chaban Delmas*, the French Prime Minister, appearing on television, referred to currency issues and said that they would not put up with imported unemployment and were not ready to concur in just any solution, just for the sake of harmonization.

10 September 1971

- Mr *Jacques Rueff*, the eminent economist and a member of the French Academy, says in an article he has contributed to the daily "Le Monde" that the only solution for the problem the world is facing is to recognize that the dollar has no longer any fixed value and that its rate of exchange against each other national currency will come to be fixed as a result of the supply and demand it is subject to. The new state of affairs, the writer says, will put an end to revaluation problems and the parities of European currencies will once more be fixed. Mr Rueff suggests that other countries should impose customs duties to counter the effects of the American import tax since, as he says, "we are morally at liberty to protect ourselves against the consequences of disorder in the world of currencies".
- Mr *Edward Heath*, the British Prime Minister, speaking at Glasgow, ruled out any question of a referendum to decide whether Britain should join the Common Market. Parliament alone would decide.

13 September 1971

- The Council of the Six met in Brussels, with Mr *Ferrari Aggradi* in the chair, and came to a number of conclusions on the taking up of a joint attitude to currency issues.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9-10/1971, Part One, Ch. I, Annex I.

14 September 1971

- Mr *Joseph Luns*, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, said in an interview with the magazine "Vision" that the attitude of the Netherlands varied greatly according as it was dealing with the Six or with the Ten. He said that the government of his country would insist less on the supranational aspect now that Great Britain was to join and that it would today accept a "new edition of the Fouchet Plan".
- The *Netherlands Central Bank* decided to lower its discount rate from 5.50% to 5%.
- The *United States* have rejected the request for exemption from the 10% surcharge made by the Trade and Development Council of UNCTAD on behalf of the countries of the Third World.
- At the time the Japanese Minister of Finance was giving approval with some reservations to the agreement reached by the countries of the EEC among themselves, Mr *Barber* the Chancellor of the Exchequer said for his part: "the objectives of the Six are largely in line with those of the United Kingdom".
- An agreement has been signed between the United Kingdom and the European Community on the British contribution to the reserves of the *European Investment Bank*.

17 September 1971

- Ceremonies took place at Zurich to mark the 25th anniversary of the speech made there in 1946 by Winston Churchill.

In a speech which had raised great expectations, Mr *Edward Heath* recalled the support which Great Britain was giving to the steps towards the achievement of economic and monetary union with a view to enabling Europe to play a main part in a new world currency system. He went on to say: "It seems to me that progress towards a joint foreign policy must inevitably be accompanied by increased cooperation for defence". Mr Heath also endorsed President Pompidou's idea of a European summit meeting of the Six members of the Community and the countries seeking membership.

16/18 September 1971

- Chancellor Brandt met Mr Brezhnev, the Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party at *Oreanda* on the Black Sea. The following is an extract from the communiqué put out at the end of the talks: "In a spirit of complete loyalty towards their allies the two parties dealt with a number of

international problems of mutual interest, giving particular attention to the development of the European situation. They exchanged views on the present state of relations between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany and on the possibilities of their development... Mr Brandt and Mr Brezhnev expressed their convictions that the early coming into effect of the Treaty (of 12 August 1970) between the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany, and of the Treaty between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany will lead to a decisive turn in relations between these countries and be the start of extensive, lasting and long-term cooperation... The two parties are in agreement in wishing for such developments and in their desire to see put aside the dead hand of the past and, in so doing, forward the ideas of peaceful cooperation between States and between the citizens of their countries and between organizations which have been born of differing social systems... Matters relating to the preparation of the European Conference on Security were the subject of lengthy discussions. The parties considered that development of events in Europe favoured the prospects for such a conference with the attendance of the United States and Canada. The USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany proposed shortly to hold consultations between themselves and with their allies and with other European countries with a view to speeding the calling of a European conference on security... So far as troop and armaments reductions in Europe are concerned, they are convinced that a solution to this complex problem will greatly strengthen the foundations for peace in Europe and in the world. The future of Europe, like the future of other parts of the world, must not be a matter of military confrontation but be based on cooperation as between equals and a guarantee of safety for each country and for all countries... A general return to normality in relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic based on complete equality of rights, on non-discrimination and on respects for the independence and autonomy of both countries, each conserving its powers in internal matters inside its own borders, appears today as a possibility and a matter, which will be of great importance. A most important step along this road will be, with the coming of détente in Europe, the admission of the two States to the United Nations and its specialized organizations. In accordance with their previously reached agreement, the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR will assist the reaching of such a solution of these questions in an appropriate manner...

21 September 1971

- In her traditional Speech from the Throne to both chambers of parliament, *Queen Juliana* of the Netherlands referring to European integration said: "The enlargement of the Communities will be the beginning of a new phase in European integration. This enlargement will carry with it great responsibilities towards other parts of the world and in the matter of



more thorough unification of Europe. My Government will continue its endeavours to strengthen the position of the European Parliament and the other institutions of the Community”.

- The *United Kingdom Treasury* made a further gesture of goodwill towards the countries of the European Community when it asked the other countries of the Sterling Area to reduce the amounts of their sterling balances. This was a request made to meet a wish expressed by the Six.

## 23 September 1971

- *President Pompidou*, speaking at a press conference, had a lot to say about currency matters on the world and European scenes. Among other things he said:

“We must in any case see to it that the Community maintains a common front towards the rest of the world, a unified front and one that will play a big part when the day of settlement comes.

We must see to it that, under the control of course of governments and acting through the Council of Governors of Central Banks a common defence is organized against the inflows of floating capital at the same time as joint management of our reserves. And if we find that for that purpose we have to give the Council of Governors further powers in the shape of an executive arm, France is ready to accept that and if need be welcome it.

What we also need to see is the Commission, which has played a most useful part, as it so often does, in this situation, making proposals to enable the Common Market and the common agricultural market in particular to continue to work in the freest and most convenient manner possible, which could perhaps mean reexamining the accounting medium for farm prices.

What we need finally is to push on resolutely with economic consultations between the Six of us to ensure that the currencies of the Community do not simply stand at rates fixed against the currencies of outside countries but have, as between themselves, fixed and stable rates based on healthy and balanced economies and that the countries in the rearguard of economic progress should try to catch up;<sup>1</sup> that those countries which are in the van should endeavour to put a check on their advance is a normal thing to expect, in any case all this must bring us closer to unity.

This is in the far future and it is not easy but it is not beyond our capacities. I said so at The Hague and I still think so and it can become the stuff and body of a summit conference of the enlarged Community, as I

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<sup>1</sup> Punctuation of original text appears possibly defective, but is has confirmed by the Présidence de la République.

proposed on 18 August last, with the reservation that the conference should be most carefully prepared and be held at the right moment.

On this I am completely in agreement with Chancellor Brandt. Summit conferences are not just for exchanging declarations of intent but for taking decisions." He went on to say: "But in any case France is not aiming at running Europe, neither the Europe of the Six nor still less the Europe of the Ten. An organization of this kind we believe, if it is to be firm and lasting, must on the contrary present a balance of all its component parts."

- Speaking in Rome, Mr *Geoffrey Rippon* said: "We are resolved to pursue policies which will be a guarantee of the balanced development (of the regions) which those responsible for the Treaty of Rome in their wisdom included among their prime objectives". He also advocated more regular consultations on defence matters, saying that Europe should take a bigger share of responsibility for the defence of the continent.

- The Lower Chamber of the *Swiss Parliament* held a debate on European integration and all the political groupings in the Chamber gave their approval to the Federal Council's policy. No deputy was found to dispute the utility of an agreement of possibly unprecedented terms between Switzerland and the EEC. Mr Ernest Brugger, head of the Federal Department for Public Economy said: "It is unthinkable for a non-member State to be a part of the common agricultural market of the Six, this would reduce it to the status of a satellite if it had no right to a share in the deliberations to take place in the institutions of the European Communities".

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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*in extenso* of the sittings of 5 to 9 July 1971)

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C 93, 21.9.1971

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- Décision du conseil d'association 4/71 relative aux méthodes de coopération administrative pour l'application des articles 1<sup>er</sup> et 2 de l'accord intérimaire (Decision 4/71 of the Association Council on the methods of administrative cooperation for applying Articles 1 and 2 of the interim agreement) L 197, 1.9.1971
- Décision du conseil d'association 5/71 relative à la notion de « produits originaires » de la Turquie pour l'application des dispositions de l'annexe 5 chapitre 1 de l'accord intérimaire (Decision 5/71 of the Association Council on the concept of "products originating" in Turkey for applying the provisions of Annex 5 Chapter 1 of the interim agreement) L 197, 1.9.1971
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- Règlement (CEE) 1903/71 de la Commission, du 31 août 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) 1903/71 of 31 August 1971, on supplying skim milk powder to India as part of the Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 197, 1.9.1971
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Règlement (CEE) 1917/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1917/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 199, 3.9.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1918/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1918/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to refunds on cereals)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1919/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1919/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1920/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1920/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1921/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1921/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1922/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1922/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1923/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1923/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1924/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1924/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1925/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 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) 1925/71 of 2 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1926/71 de la Commission, du 2 septembre 1971, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 1515/71 relatif à la non-fixation de montants supplémentaires pour les importations de porcs vivants et abattus ainsi que de certaines découpes de porcs en provenance de Yougoslavie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1926/71 of 2 September 1971, rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1515/71 concerning the non-fixing of supplementary amounts on imports of live and slaughtered pigs and certain cuts of pigmeat from Yugoslavia)	L 199, 3.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1927/71 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1927/71 of 3 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 200, 4.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1928/71 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1928/71 of 3 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 200, 4.9.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1929/71 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1929/71 of 3 September 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 200, 4.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1930/71 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1930/71 of 3 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 200, 4.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1931/71 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1931/71 of 3 September 1971, fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 200, 4.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1932/71 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1932/71 of 3 September 1971, fixing the amount of aid in the oil seeds sector) L 200, 4.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1933/71 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 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) 1933/71 of 3 September 1971, on supplying skim milk powder to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 200, 4.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1934/71 de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1971, relatif à la suspension de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation de sucre blanc visée au règlement (CEE) 1728/71 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1934/71 of 3 September 1971, on the suspension of the permanent call for tender for exports of white sugar referred to in Regulation (EEC) 1728/71) L 200, 4.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1935/71 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1935/71 of 6 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 203, 7.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1936/71 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1936/71 of 6 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 203, 7.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1937/71 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1937/71 of 6 September 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 203, 7.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1938/71 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1938/71 of 6 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 203, 7.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1939/71 de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1971, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1939/71 of 6 September 1971, modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 203, 7.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1940/71 de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1940/71 of 7 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 204, 8.9.1971



Règlement (CEE) 1941/71 de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1941/71 of 7 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 204, 8.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1942/71 de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1942/71 of 7 September 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 204, 8.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1943/71 de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1943/71 of 7 September 1971, fixing the levies on exports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 204, 8.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1944/71 de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1944/71 of 7 September 1971, fixing the average production prices in the wine sector)	L 204, 8.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1945/71 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1945/71 of 8 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 205, 9.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1946/71 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1946/71 of 8 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 205, 9.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1947/71 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1947/71 of 8 September 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 205, 9.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1948/71 de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1948/71 of 8 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 205, 9.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1949/71 de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1949/71 of 8 September 1971, fixing the levy on imports of molasses)	L 205, 9.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1950/71 de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1950/71 of 7 September 1971, fixing the standard average values for determining the values of imported citrus fruits)	L 205, 9.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1951/71 de la Commission, du 7 septembre 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires applicables pour l'évaluation des agrumes pendant les périodes de début de campagne d'importation 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1951/71 of 7 September 1971, fixing the standard average values for determining the value of citrus fruits during the periods beginning the 1971/1972 import year)	L 205, 9.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1952/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1952/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 206, 10.9.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1953/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1953/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1954/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1954/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1955/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1955/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1956/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1956/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1957/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1957/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1958/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1958/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the refunds on imports of rice and broken rice) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1959/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1959/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1960/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1960/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1961/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 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) 1961/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1962/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 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) 1962/71 of 9 September 1971, fixing the basic amount of levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1963/71 de la Commission, du 9 septembre 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1963/71 of 9 September 1971, amending the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 206, 10.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1964/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1964/71 of 10 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 207, 11.9.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1965/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1965/71 of 10 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 207, 11.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1966/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1966/71 of 10 September 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 207, 11.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1967/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1967/71 of 10 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 207, 11.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1968/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1968/71 of 10 September 1971, fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 207, 11.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1969/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1969/71 of 10 September 1971, fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 207, 11.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1970/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1970/71 of 10 September 1971, fixing the refunds in the sector of milk and milk products for products exported in the natural state) L 207, 11.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1971/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, relatif aux taux de change à appliquer en ce qui concerne les monnaies de certains pays tiers pour la détermination de la valeur en douane (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1971/71 of 10 September 1971, concerning the exchange rate to be applied with respect to the currencies of certain non-member countries for determining their customs value) L 207, 11.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1972/71 de la Commission, du 10 septembre 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1972/71 of 10 September 1971, amending the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 207, 11.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1973/71 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1973/71 of 13 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 208, 14.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1974/71 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1974/71 of 13 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 208, 14.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1975/71 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1975/71 of 13 September 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 208, 14.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1976/71 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1976/71 of 13 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 208, 14.9.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1977/71 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1977/71 of 13 September 1971, fixing the refunds on exports in the sector of fruits and vegetables) L 208, 14.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1978/71 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1978/71 of 13 September 1971, amending the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 208, 14.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1979/71 de la Commission, du 13 septembre 1971, modifiant les taux des restitutions applicables au sucre et aux sirops de betterave ou de canne exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1979/71 of 13 September 1971, fixing the rates of refunds on beet or cane syrups exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 208, 14.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1980/71 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1980/71 of 14 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 209, 15.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1981/71 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1981/71 of 14 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 209, 15.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1982/71 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1982/71 of 14 September 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 209, 15.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1983/71 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1983/71 of 14 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 209, 15.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1984/71 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1984/71 of 14 September 1971, fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 209, 15.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1985/71 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1971, portant deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 2005/70 relatif au classement des variétés de vigne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1985/71 of 14 September 1971, amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) 2005/70 on the classification of varieties of vines) L 209, 15.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1986/71 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1971, complétant le règlement (CEE) 1072/68 relatif à la détermination des éléments de calcul du prélèvement pour certaines viandes bovines congelées en ce qui concerne certaines définitions (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1986/71 of 14 September 1971, completing Regulation (EEC) 1072/68 on determining the elements for calculating the levy on certain frozen beef and veal with reference to certain definitions) L 209, 15.9.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 1987/71 de la Commission, du 14 septembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1025/68 fixant les coefficients servant au calcul du prélèvement pour les viandes bovines autres que la viande congelée en ce qui concerne certaines définitions (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1987/71 of 14 September 1971, amending Regulation 1025/68, fixing the coefficients for calculating the levy on beef and veal other than frozen with reference to certain definitions) L 209, 15.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1988/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1988/71 of 15 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1989/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1989/71 of 15 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the premiums on cereals and malt) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1990/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1990/71 of 15 September 1971, amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1991/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1991/71 of 15 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1992/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1992/71 of 15 September 1971, fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1993/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1993/71 of 15 September 1971, fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1994/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1994/71 of 15 September 1971, fixing the levies on imports in the sector of milk and milk products) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1995/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, modifiant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de colza et de navette (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1995/71 of 15 September 1971, modifying the amount of aid for colza seeds and rape seeds) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1996/71 de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1996/71 of 15 September 1971, amending the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 210, 16.9.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 1997/71 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1997/71 of 16 September 1971, fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 211, 17.9.1971

Règlement (CEE) 1998/71 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1998/71 of 16 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 211, 17.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 1999/71 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 1999/71 of 16 September 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund for cereals)	L 211, 17.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2000/71 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2000/71 of 16 September 1971, fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 211, 17.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2001/71 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2001/71 of 16 September 1971, fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 211, 17.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2002/71 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2002/71 of 16 September 1971, fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 211, 17.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2003/71 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2003/71 of 16 September 1971, fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)	L 211, 17.9.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2004/71 de la Commission, du 16 septembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2004/71 of 16 September 1971, fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	L 211, 17.9.1971
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L 219, 29.9.1971

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L 219, 29.9.1971

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L 219, 29.9.1971

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L 219, 29.9.1971

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L 219, 29.9.1971

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L 219, 29.9.1971

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L 219, 29.9.1971

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L 219, 29.9.1971

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71/316/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositions communes aux instruments de mesurage et aux méthodes de contrôle métrologique (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on common provisions for measuring instruments and control methods used in metrology)

L 202, 6.9.1971

71/317/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux poids parallélépipédiques de précision moyenne de 5 à 50 kilogrammes et aux poids cylindriques de précision moyenne de 1 gramme à 10 kilogrammes (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on parallelepipedic weights of 5 to 50 kilograms average precision and cylindrical weights of 1 gramme to 10 kilograms average precision)

L 202, 6.9.1971

71/318/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux compteurs de volume de gaz (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning the approximation of Member States' legislation on gas (capacity) meters)

L 202, 6.9.1971

71/319/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux compteurs de liquides autres que l'eau (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning the approximation of the Member States' legislation on meters for liquids other than water)

L 202, 6.9.1971

71/320/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 26 juillet 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au freinage de certaines catégories de véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning the approximation of the Member States' legislation on the brake systems of certain categories of motor vehicles and their trailers)

L 202, 6.9.1971

71/332/CEE, Euratom, CECA :

Règlement financier portant dispositions particulières applicables aux crédits de recherches et d'investissement (Financial regulation on individual provisions for credits for research and investment)

L 218, 28.9.1971

71/334/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et Hongkong sur le commerce des textiles de coton (Council Decision of 19 July 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Hongkong on the trade in cotton textiles)

L 220, 30.9.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord sur le commerce des textiles de coton entre la CEE et Hongkong (Information on the signing of the agreement on the trade in cotton textiles between the EEC and Hongkong)

### Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de deuxième directive du Conseil tendant à coordonner, en vue de les rendre équivalentes, les garanties qui sont exigées dans les États membres, des sociétés au sens de l'article 58, deuxième alinéa du traité, pour protéger les intérêts tant des associés que des tiers en ce qui concerne la constitution de la société anonyme ainsi que le maintien et les modifications de son capital (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a second Council directive coordinating, in order to make them equivalent, the guarantees requested in the Member States by the societies referred to in Article 58(2) of the Treaty, to protect the interests both of associates and third parties with regard to companies with limited liability and maintaining and amending their capital)

C 88, 6.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de : (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on proposals for:)

C 88, 6.9.1971

— règlement d'application de la décision 71/66/CEE du Conseil, du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971, concernant la réforme du Fonds social européen (— a regulation applying Council Decision 71/66/EEC of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund)

— décision du Conseil portant application aux départements français d'outre-mer des articles 123 à 127 inclus du traité CEE (— the Council decision applying Articles 123 to 127 inclusive of the EEC Treaty to French territories overseas)

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil modifiant certaines dispositions du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Regulation amending certain provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969, on harmonising certain social provisions on road transport)

C 88, 6.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le niveau minimal de la formation de conducteur de transports par route (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on the minimum level of training for road transport drivers)

C 88, 6.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant modification du règlement (CEE) 802/68 du Conseil, du 27 juin 1968, relatif à la définition commune de la notion d'origine des marchandises (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 802/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common definition of the concept of the origin of goods)

C 88, 6.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de troisième directive du Conseil tendant à coordonner, en vue de les rendre équivalentes, les garanties qui sont exigées dans les États membres des sociétés au sens de l'article 58, deuxième alinéa du traité, pour protéger les intérêts tant des associés que des tiers en ce qui concerne les fusions de sociétés anonymes. (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a third Council directive coordinating, in order to make them equivalent, the guarantees requested in the Member States by the societies referred to in Article 58(2) of the Treaty, to protect the interests both of associates and third parties with regard to the fusion of companies with limited liability)

C 88, 6.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les glaces alimentaires (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive approximating Member States' legislation on ice cream and similar edible products)

C 93, 21.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition modifiée de directive du Conseil concernant les impôts autres que les taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires frappant la consommation des tabacs manufacturés (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on an amended proposal for a Council directive concerning duties other than those on the turnover affecting sales of manufactured tobaccos)

C 93, 21.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux unités de mesure (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive approximating Member States' legislation on units of measurement)

C 93, 21.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées figurant dans la directive du Conseil (ex classe 01 à classe 90 CITI) [Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on transitional measures for self-employed activities specified in the Council directive (ex ISIC major group 01 to 90)]

C 93, 21.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant la bière et sur une proposition



de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement 120/67/CEE et le règlement 359/67/CEE pour ce qui concerne la restitution à la production dont bénéficient certains produits utilisés en brasserie (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council Directive approximating Member States' legislation on beer and on a proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 120/67/EEC and Regulation 359/67/EEC on the production refund for certain products used in beer-making)

C 93, 21.9.1971

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositions complémentaires pour compteurs de liquides autres que l'eau (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive approximating Member States' legislation on additional provisions for meters for liquids other than water)

C 93, 21.9.1971

## COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

71/321/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 août 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 200 000 tonnes d'orge détenue par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 27 August 1971 on the opening of a tender for exporting 200 000 tons of barley held by the German intervention agency)

L 200, 4.9.1971

71/312/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, relative à l'autorisation d'accords de spécialisation pour la production d'acier laminé entre les sociétés August Thyssen-Hütte AG, Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG, Theodor Wuppermann GmbH, Ibach Stahlwerke KG, Eisen- und Stahlwalzwerke Rötzel GmbH et Fürstlich Hohenzollernsche Hüttenverwaltung et d'accords relatifs à la vente en commun de larges bandes laminées à chaud et de feuillards par Thyssen et Wuppermann et de feuillards par Krupp et Rötzel (Commission Decision of 27 July 1971 on the authorization of agreements for specialization in the production of laminated steel between August Thyssen-Hütte AG, Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG, Theodor Wuppermann GmbH, Ibach Stahlwerke KG, Eisen- und Stahlwalzwerke Rötzel GmbH and Fürstlich Hohenzollernsche Hüttenverwaltung, and agreements on the joint selling of hot-rolled wide strip and loop and strip by Thyssen and Wuppermann and of hoop and strip by Krupp and Rötzel)

L 201, 5.9.1971

71/313/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, portant autorisation de certains accords de spécialisation et de vente en commun d'acier laminé conclus entre les entreprises Hoesch AG, Rheinstahl Hüttenwerke AG, Edelstahlwerk Witten AG, Siegener AG Geisweid (Commission Decision of 27 July 1971 on the authorization of agreements for specialization and the joint sale of laminated steel concluded between Hoesch AG, Rheinstahl Hüttenwerke AG, Edelstahlwerk Witten AG, and Siegener Geisweid)

L 201, 5.9.1971

71/314/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, relative à l'autorisation d'accords de spécialisation pour la production de laminés en acier et d'accords relatifs à la création d'un bureau de répartition des commandes d'aciers marchands et de fil-machine entre les entreprises Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte mbH, Klöckner-Werke AG et Stahlwerke Peine-Salzgitter AG (Commission Decision of 27 July 1971 on the authorization of agreements on specialization in producing rolled steel products and agreements on the setting up of an office for distributing orders of merchant steels and wire rod between Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte mbH, Klöckner-Werke AG, and Stahlwerke Peine-Salzgitter AG)

L 201, 5.9.1971

71/315/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 juillet 1971, autorisant des accords de spécialisation entre des industries sidérurgiques du sud-ouest de l'Allemagne pour la production d'acier laminé et l'achat en commun de minerai de fer (Commission Decision of 27 July 1971 authorizing agreements for specialization for the iron and steel industries of south-west Germany in the production of rolled steel and the joint purchase of iron ore)

L 201, 5.9.1971

71/322/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au PAM dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1481/71 (Commission Decision of 18 August 1971 on fixing the maximum amount for the delivery fob of butteroil to the WFP under the tendering procedure specified in Regulation (EEC) 1481/71)

L 205, 9.9.1971

71/323/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 août 1971, de ne pas donner suite à la première adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1728/71 (Commission Decision of 18 August 1971 not to give effect to the first partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1728/71)

L 205, 9.9.1971

71/324/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 août 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire la vaisselle et les articles de ménage ou de toilette en porcelaine ou en autres matières céramiques que la terre commune ou le grès, des positions 69.11 et 69.12 C et D du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 23 August 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes of porcelain and of other kinds of pottery other than earthenware and stoneware, of CCT headings 69.11 and 69.12 C and D originating in Japan and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 205, 9.9.1971

71/325/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 août 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1728/71 (Commission Decision of 25 August 1971 on fixing the maximum amount of refund for the second partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1728/71)

L 205, 9.9.1971

71/326/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1728/71 (Commission Decision of 1 September 1971 on fixing the maximum amount of refund for the third partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1728/71)

L 210, 16.9.1971

71/327/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 septembre 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les jouets en bois et autres, à l'exception des moteurs et mécanismes d'animation pour jouets et modèles réduits ainsi que de leurs pièces détachées, des positions 97.03 A et 97.03 ex B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Taïwan et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 3 September 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment toys of wood and others, except motors and driving mechanisms for toys and models and accessories of these, of CCT headings 97.03 A and 97.03 ex B originating in Taiwan and in free circulation in other Member States)

L 210, 16.9.1971

71/328/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 septembre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 6 September 1971 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 210, 16.9.1971

71/329/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 septembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 8 September 1971 on fixing the maximum amount of refund for the twenty-second partial award for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 214, 22.9.1971

71/330/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 septembre 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) 1792/71 (Commission Decision of 13 September 1971 on fixing the maximum amount for the delivery fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1792/71)

L 214, 22.9.1971

71/331/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 septembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 15 September 1971 on fixing the maximum amount of refund for the twenty-third partial award for tender for white sugar under the permanent arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 216, 24.9.1971

Administrative Committee of the EEC  
for the Social Security of Migrant Workers

Décision 71 de la commission administrative de la CEE pour la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants, du 8 juillet 1971, portant complément du modèle de formule E 18 (Decision 71 of the Administrative Committee of the EEC for the Social Security of Migrant Workers of 8 July 1971 and supplementary to E 18 model formula)

C 93, 21.9.1971

Commission Proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement du Conseil portant modification du statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes et du régime applicable aux autres agents de ces Communautés (Proposal for a Council regulation modifying the statute of officials of the European Communities and the system to be applied with regard to other Community servants)

C 90, 11.9.1971

Actions communautaires de politique régionale dans les régions agricoles prioritaires de la Communauté: (Community regional policy action in the Community's priority agricultural regions:)

C 90, 11.9.1971

— Communication (— Memorandum)

— Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant le financement par le Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section orientation, de projets s'inscrivant dans le cadre d'opérations de développement dans les régions agricoles prioritaires (— Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the financing by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section, of projects included among the operations for development in the priority agricultural regions)

— Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au Fonds européen de bonifications d'intérêts pour le développement régional (— Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the European Fund for aid for the payment of interest for regional development)

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative aux poids et dimensions des véhicules routiers utilitaires ainsi qu'à certaines conditions techniques complémentaires (Proposal for a Council directive on the weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles and on certain additional technical conditions)

C 90, 11.9.1971

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux détergents (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislations on detergents)

C 90, 11.9.1971

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les produits de confiserie (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislations on confectionery)

C 90, 11.9.1971

Proposition de la Commission modifiant sa proposition d'un règlement financier applicable au budget des Communautés (Commission proposal amending its financial regulation on the Communities' budget)

C 91, 14.9.1971

- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant modification de l'article 52 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 relatif au transit communautaire (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Article 52 of Regulation (EEC) 542/69 on Community transit) C 91, 14.9.1971
- Proposition de règlement du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Proposal for a fruit and vegetables sector) C 91, 14.9.1971
- Proposition de directive du Conseil pour la suppression des restrictions au déplacement et au séjour des ressortissants des États membres à l'intérieur de la Communauté en matière d'établissement et de prestation de services (Proposal for a Council directive on abolishing restrictions in respect of movement and residence of nationals of the Member States within the Community with reference to the right of establishment and the free supply of services) C 91, 14.9.1971
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant l'aide pour les graines de coton pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing aid for cotton seeds for the 1971/1972 marketing year) C 91, 14.9.1971

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- Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) C 87, 2.9.1971
- Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Gabon, Niger) [Approval of projects financed by the EDF (Gabon, Niger)] C 87, 2.9.1971
- Résultats d'appels d'offres 838, 855, 898, 900, 910, 915, 932 et 934 (Results of calls for tender 838, 855, 898, 900, 910, 915, 932 and 934) C 92, 16.9.1971
- Avis important pour les fournisseurs de produits chimiques et pulvérisateurs (Important notice for suppliers of chemical products and pulverizers) C 92, 16.9.1971
- Information 2 sur un appel d'offres des Antilles néerlandaises concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information (2) on a call for tender from the Netherlands Antilles on work of minor importance financed by the EDF) C 92, 16.9.1971
- Avis d'appel d'offres 976 lancé par la République du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Notice of call for tender 976 made by the Republic of Burundi for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 95, 28.9.1971

### Memoranda

71/333/CEE :

- Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1<sup>er</sup> octobre au 31 décembre 1971 (Balance-sheet for beef and veal for processing for the period 1 October to 31 December 1971) L 219, 29.9.1971

- Aides des États (art. 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication faite, conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité CEE, aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative aux aides dont l'octroi est prévu en Allemagne dans le cadre de la loi tendant à l'assainissement de l'industrie meunière (State aids (Art. 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty) — Memorandum pursuant to Article 93(2) first clause, of the EEC Treaty, addressed to those concerned other than the Member States and regarding aids to be granted in Germany under the law against pollution in the milling industry) C 87, 2.9.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1312/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Memorandum of the Commission in accordance with Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1312/71 of 21 June 1971) C 87, 2.9.1971
- Aides des États membres (art. 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication faite conformément à l'article 93, paragraphe 2, première phrase du traité CEE, aux intéressés autres que les États membres, relative aux aides octroyées aux Pays-Bas sous forme de subvention en matière d'assurance contre les dégâts occasionnés par la grêle dans le secteur de la production des pommes et des poires (State aids (Art. 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty) Memorandum pursuant to Article 93(2) first clause, of the EEC Treaty, addressed to those concerned other than the Member States and regarding aids granted to the Netherlands in the form of a subsidy as insurance against damage caused by hail in the apples and pears sector) C 95, 28.9.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Memorandum of the Commission in accordance with Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971) C 95, 28.9.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1310/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Memorandum of the Commission in accordance with Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1310/71 of 21 June 1971) C 95, 28.9.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1312/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Memorandum of the Commission in accordance with Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1312/71 of 21 June 1971) C 95, 28.9.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Memorandum of the Commission in accordance with Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971) C 95, 28.9.1971
- Mémorandum sur les objectifs généraux de la sidérurgie de la Communauté pour les années 1975-1980 (Memorandum on the general objectives of the iron and steel industry in the Community for the period 1975-1980) C 96, 29.9.1971

### Information

- Adjudication du 2 septembre 1971 de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette », en vue de la vente d'environ 795,6 tonnes de graines de colza et de navette provenant des interventions de la campagne 1970/1971 (Call for tender of 2 September 1971 by "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette" for the sales of about 795.6 tons of colza seed and rape seed from the interventions of the 1970/1971 crop year) C 87, 2.9.1971

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente (7/1971) du FIRS pour la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks et destiné à l'exportation vers les pays tiers (Amendment of the call for permanent tender 7/1971 of the FIRS for the sale of white sugar from its stocks and intended for export to non-member countries)

C 88, 6.9.1971

Avis d'adjudication de l'EVSt-F pour la fourniture de 211,5 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au PAM (Call for tender of the EVSt-F for the supply of 211.5 tons of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 89, 10.9.1971

Modification des dispositions générales des organismes d'intervention belge, français, néerlandais et allemand pour des adjudications concernant la fabrication et la livraison fob de butteroil destiné au programme alimentaire mondial (JO C 63 du 29.5.1970) [Amendment of the general provisions of the Belgian, French, Dutch, and German intervention agencies concerning calls for tender for the manufacture and delivery fob of butteroil for World Food Programme (JO C 63 of 29.5.1970)]

C 91, 14.9.1971

Liste des produits du secteur de la viande de porc pour lesquels un montant supplémentaire n'est pas appliqué, et spécifications techniques à respecter par les autorités compétentes des pays tiers bénéficiaires (List of products of the pigmeats sector for which an additional amount is not applied, and technical specifications to be respected by the competent authorities of the non-member countries concerned)

C 92, 16.9.1971

Modification de la liste des experts vétérinaires qui peuvent être chargés de l'élaboration des avis en matière d'échanges intracommunautères d'animaux des espèces bovine et porcine et de viandes fraîches (Amendment of the list of veterinary experts who may be entrusted with the preparation of Opinions concerning intra-Community trade in live cattle and pigs and in fresh meats)

C 94, 24.9.1971

## COURT OF JUSTICE

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Affaire 55-71 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1971 par Mme Marie-José Besnard contre la CEE (Case 55-71: Suit filed on 3 August 1971 by Mrs Marie-José Besnard against the EEC)

C 94, 24.9.1971

Affaire 56-71 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1971 par M. Marcello Burattini contre la CEE (Case 56-71: Suit filed on 3 August 1971 by Mr Marcello Burattini against the EEC)

C 94, 24.9.1971

Affaire 57-71 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1971 par M. Annunziato Coco contre la CEE (Case 57-71: Suit filed on 3 August 1971 by Mr Annunziato Coco against the EEC)

C 94, 24.9.1971

Affaire 58-71 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1971 par M. Jean-Louis Deniel contre la CEE (Case 58-71: Suit filed on 3 August 1971 by Mr Jean-Louis Deniel against the EEC)

C 94, 24.9.1971

- Affaire 59-71 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1971 par Mme Pierrette Dethine contre la CEE (Case 59-71: Suit filed on 3 August 1971 by Mrs Pierrette Dethine against the EEC) C 94, 24.9.1971
- Affaire 60-71 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1971 par M. G. Battista Dona contre la CEE (Case 60-71: Suit filed on 3 August 1971 by Mr G. Battista Dona against the EEC) C 94, 24.9.1971
- Affaire 61-71 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1971 par M. Jacques Dorp contre la CEE (Case 61-71: Suit filed on 3 August 1971 by Mr Jacques Dorp against the EEC) C 94, 24.9.1971
- Affaire 62-71 : Recours introduit le 3 août 1971 par M. Fernand Ernest contre la CEE (Case 62-71: Suit filed on 3 August 1971 by Mr Fernand Ernest against the EEC) C 94, 24.9.1971
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### Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) dans l'affaire 18-70 (Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in case 18-70) C 94, 24.9.1971

Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) dans l'affaire 19-70 (Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) in case 19-70) C 94, 24.9.1971

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## Orders

Ordonnance du président de la Cour dans l'affaire 45-71 R (Order  
of the President of the Court in case 45-71 R)

C 95, 28.9.1971

## Cases Struck Off

Radiation de l'affaire 19-71 (Case 19-71)

C 94, 24.9.1971

### III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

#### COMMISSION

8365

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Franco Maria Malfatti, Presidente della Commissione delle  
Comunità europee

Discorso pronunciato dinanzi al Parlamento europeo l'8 giugno 1971  
(The function of an enlarged Community with a European context)

Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission of the  
European Communities — Address to the European Parliament

on 8 June 1971)

1971. 10 pp. (i)

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General statistics

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(5468) 1971. Nr. 7/8

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(Foreign trade: monthly statistic)

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Bfrs 500

Bloc oriental

(Commerce extérieur des pays européens du bloc oriental 1956-  
1969)

[The East bloc

(Foreign trade of the East bloc's European countries 1956-69)]

Irregular (d/f)

(5218) 1970. Nr. 3

Very limited  
distribution

Statistiques des transports — 1969

(Transport statistics — 1969)

(5307) 1971. 339 pp. + cards (d/f/i/n)

Bfrs 50

Sidérurgie

(Iron and Steel)

Bi-monthly (d/f/i/n)

(5433) 1971. Nr. 3

Price per issue

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Annual subscription

Bfrs 375

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Energy statistics Quarterly (d/f/i/n/e) (5463) 1971. Nr. 3 Price per issue Annual subscription	Bfrs 100 Bfrs 500
Energy statistics Yearbook 1960-1969 (5202) 1970. 370 pp. + cards (d/f/i/n/e)	Bfrs 175
Prix agricoles (Agricultural prices) Monthly (d/f) (17331) 1971. Nr. 7	Very limited distribution
Production végétale (Crop production) Irregular (d/f) 1971. (5427) Nr. 4 (5428) Nr. 5 (5429) Nr. 6 (5502) Nr. 7	Very limited distribution
Statistique mensuelle de la viande (Monthly meat statistics) Monthly. (d/f) (5483) 1971. Nr. 6/7	Very limited distribution
Statistiques mensuelles du sucre (Monthly sugar statistics) Monthly (d/f) 1971. (17317) Nr. 6 (17351) Nr. 7 and Nr. 8	Very limited distribution
Notes rapides — Statistiques du charbon (Brief notes — Coal statistics) 1971. July. (d/f/i/n)	Very limited distribution
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[No. 1 — The methodology of the French balance of payments (pp. 5 to 51) (f) — The methodology of the Italian balance of payments (pp. 53 to 205) (f/i)]	

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(d,f)
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Development aid

VIII/847/71

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8228

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Amending the Customs tariff up to 1 July 1971)

(d,f,i,n)

Bfrs. 30

8271

Notes explicatives du tarif douanier des Communautés européennes

4<sup>e</sup> publication partielle: 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1971

Cette publication partielle comprend les « Notes explicatives » relatives aux chapitres du « Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes » : chapitres 4, 8, 14, 16, 18, 40, 60, 61, 62, 93.

(Explanatory notes to the Customs tariff of the European Communities

4th set of amendments: 1 May 1971

This set of amendments comprises the "Explanatory notes" relative to the chapters of the "Customs tariff of the European Communities": chapters 4, 8, 14, 16, 18, 40, 60, 61, 62, 93)

(d,f,i,n)

Competition — Approximation of legislation  
— Fiscal matters

*Business law*

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Protocole concernant l'interprétation par la Cour de Justice de la Convention du 27 septembre 1968 concernant la compétence judiciaire et l'exécution des décisions en matière civile et commerciale (signés le 3 juin 1971 à Luxembourg)

[Protocol relating to the Court of Justice's interpretation of the Convention of 29 February 1968 on the mutual recognition of companies and legal persons

Protocol relating to the Court of Justice's interpretation of the Convention of 27 September 1968 on the legal authority and the execution of civil and commercial decisions (both signed on 3 June 1971 at Luxembourg]

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4002

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Free

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### *Iron markets*

5505

Fontes et acier

Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques

(Pig-irons and steels

Basic prices and directory of Community producers)

14th year. Nr. 6/71 — Add. Nr. 5

(d/f/i/n)

## Periodicals

Euro-spectra

(— Hartwig Benzler: Uranium enrichment

— Pierre Lemoine and Gerhard Will: The "Brown Fumes"

— Christian Garric: The remote sensing

— Gaston Grison: The creation of a community system of  
radio-active waste dumps

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(F. Drawert, R. Emberger, N. Westphal, K. Rolle und R. Tressl)  
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isotope content in a fuel assembly irradiated in the Carigliano  
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Financial report Nr 16 for the year 1970

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XIX/119/71

Comptes de gestion et bilans financiers afférents aux opérations du budget de l'exercice 1970 (Article 206 du traité CEE. Article 180 du traité CEEA)

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Droit d'établissement et libre prestation des services

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1971. 52 pp. (d,f)

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Bibliography Nr. 9

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(Situation: 1 August 1971)

Brussels: EC. Commission. Central documentation Office

1971. 19 pp. (d, f)

Free

Bibliography Nr. 11

La coordination du droit des sociétés et la société européenne

(Situation: 15 June 1971)

Brussels: EC. Commission. Central documentation Office

1971. 9 pp. (d,f)

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Bi-monthly (Multilingual)

1971. Year VIII. Nrs. 12, 13 and 14

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## IV. JUST PUBLISHED

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### 5399 — The Independent Resources of the European Communities and Budgetary Powers of the European Parliament — Debates on Ratification

192 pages (d, f, i, n)  
FB 130,—; DM 9,50; FF 14,50; Lit 1 625; Fl 9,50

Preface by Walter Behrendt, President of the European Parliament.

Introduction by Georges Spénale, Chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets.

A first volume of selected documents, published by the Secretariat of the European Parliament (Directorate-General for Parliamentary Documentation and Information) in June 1970, outlined the progress towards financial independence of the Communities and wider budgetary powers for the European Parliament, culminating in the Treaty of 22 April 1970 and the decision on independent resources for the Communities.

The debates in Member States' Parliaments on ratification of the relevant texts have now been summarized in a second volume. The opinions expressed by legislative bodies in the Member States on the Treaty of 22 April 1970 and the decision on independent resources are key factors shaping the development of financial independence and democracy in the Communities.

This publication is a comprehensive summary of the documents issued in each Member State and the debates held in their legislatures; it includes many important quotations. Together the two volumes provide a complete and up-to-date survey of the problem of financing the Communities and ensuring democratic control of their activities.

### COMMISSION

#### 6742-71 — Occupational health and medicine series No. 11 — Manual for the practical examination of the ventilatory function by means of spirometry — 2nd revised and enlarged edition

1971 - 127 pages (d, f; i, n *not yet published*)  
FB 150,—; DM 11,—; FF 16,50; Lit 1 870; Fl 11,—; £sd 1.05.0; £p 1,25; \$ 3,00

The first edition, published in 1961, of the Manual for the practical examination of the ventilatory function by means of spirometry is now out of print and the Commission of the European Communities considered it necessary to bring out an entirely new edition, since despite its apparent simplicity, spirometry will always be a delicate matter to perform with accuracy.

In most tests, valid and comparable results depend on the subject's good cooperation, reliable equipment and a perfect technique.

The Standardization Committee has therefore revised the text of the Manual and having regard to the interest shown in the separate brochure "Reference tables for spirometric examination" it asked for these to be included in the present edition.

These "Reference tables" stopped short at 65 years, but the Committee considered it necessary to extend them to the age of 80, using the same statistical model as that on which the previous tables were based.

Lastly, since enough documentary material had been collected on the normal spiropgraphic values of female workers, it was also possible to work out reference tables relating to women.

Hence this is a new, completely reset and enlarged manual, representing the fruits of close collaboration between the leading European laboratories on functional research, first under the auspices of the High Authority and subsequently of the Commission of the European Communities.

## 8292-71 — Social Security Indicators

1971 - 172 pages (d, f, i, n)  
FB 70,—; DM 5,—; FF 8,—; Lit 900; Fl 5,—; £0.57<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; \$ 1.40

This compilation consists of a series of Tables whose significance enables the reader to place the social security concept and its evolution in its proper social and economic context and to assess its effects.

It represents a first attempt at supplementing the conventional economic indicators with others of a social nature, thus providing better bases for the definition of political choices. In this way the Commission proposes to satisfy the recent demands of governments and official organizations who require information on neighbouring countries for solving the problems with which they are confronted. But the Commission's aim in this work is that the collective facilities provided by economic development should be made to serve social ends, the targets being more clearly defined and more effectively pursued.

The field selected is that of social security to which the contributions alone in the Community represent over one-third of these "collective facilities", as is shown, in fact, by one of the indicators in the present compilation and is therefore obviously an overriding factor in political decisions.

## 8298 — Studies — "Competition - Approximation of Legislations" Series No. 12 — Legal appeal against administrative acts concerning economic matters in the law of the Member States of the European Communities

1971 - 63 pages (d, f, i, n)  
FB 150,—; DM 11,—; FF 16,50; Lit 1 870; Fl 11,—; £sd 1.05.0; £p 1,25; \$ 3.00

The institutions, whose task it is to supervise the legality of administrative acts, differ from one Member State to another. The competent body is sometimes an ordinary court, but more commonly an administrative one, exclusively concerned with administrative litigations. Substantial differences exist in the legislative, regulatory and administrative arrangements of the Member States of the Communities regarding both the distribution of supervisory competence between ordinary and administrative instances and the extent of the supervisory powers exercised (concerning the nature of the acts and the material aspect).

Similarly the procedure itself, which may exert a considerable influence on the effectiveness of the protection given, differs on a number of points. The existence and the consequences of a preliminary administrative phase, whether appeals have a suspensive or non-suspensive effect, the conditions of admissibility of an appeal (infringement of a right or damage to an interest), time limits, rules of procedure concerning the submission of the appeal and, finally, costs and expenses are examples of such points of difference.

Professor Auby, with the assistance of Professor Fromont, has undertaken the first study of its kind which sets out to compare the essential differences between the legislations of Member States with regard to appeals against administrative acts on economic matters. They show that, according to the provisions of all Member States, administrative acts may be subject to control by administrative tribunals or by ordinary tribunals.

As the supervision systems applied, though they may differ in several ways, seem, however, to lead to the same essential results, an approximation of the legislative regulatory and administrative provisions of the various States in this area is not considered essential.

Nevertheless, the experts do propose that certain approximations should be undertaken on the procedural side. This should, for example, prevent the situation where a claimant from one Member State of the Community, owing to his ignorance of appeal procedures or time limits, is unable to take advantage of legal appeal possibilities available to him in a neighbouring country.

Professors Auby and Fromont's study provides a great deal of information on a field of law which up to now has hardly been investigated. It provides food for thought on many questions raised by the differences which exist between the legal appeal systems of Member States, having regard to the requirements of the Common Market, which must function without the distortions caused by competition.

## **Coal Research Album No. 40 — Progress report on Community-sponsored coal research in 1970**

1971 - 28 pages (d, f)

FB 75,— (only obtainable from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, P.O. Box 1003, Luxembourg 1).

Coal research is promoted by the Commission of the European Communities under section 55 of the ECSC Treaty.

The results of this work are communicated to all interested parties by means of articles in technical reviews or the "Coal Research Albums", as well as by talks given at congresses, symposia or technical information meetings. The comprehensive regulations which are a feature of the research contracts concluded with those receiving aid also guarantee that organizations or persons "interested in the Community" obtain access to the results of Community research.

The present "1970 Progress report" which will henceforward be published annually, surveys work done during the past year in the field of coal research and the most important results.



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## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

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(Current Community problems) prepared under the direction of Jacques Jean Ribas

Introduction: Jacques Jean Ribas, "Maître des Requêtes au Conseil d'État" (France), Director for Social Security and Welfare at the Commission of the European Communities, Professor at the Catholic University of Louvain.

1. "Social progress as an aim for the Economic and Monetary Union"—Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities.
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5. "European Employment Conference and the creation of a standing Employment Committee"—Mr Roger Louet, Joint Secretary of the "Confédération générale du Travail, Force Ouvrière".
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7. "Community activities in the field of social security and the European social budget"—Mr Jacques Jean Ribas, Director for Social Security and Welfare, Commission of the European Communities, and Mr Jean Hasse, Head of the Division for General problems of social security, Commission of the European Communities.
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