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Notice to readers

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

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Contents

	Page
<i>Strengthening of Community Institutions</i> , by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission	5
PART ONE: FEATURES AND DOCUMENTS	
Chapter I: <i>International monetary and commercial events (III)</i>	11
Chapter II: <i>Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six and the Ten on political cooperation</i>	23
Chapter III: <i>First meeting of the Ministers of Education</i>	28
Chapter IV: <i>Regional development in the Community</i>	31
PART TWO: COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN OCTOBER 1971	
Chapter I: <i>Establishment and functioning of the Common Market</i>	43
— free movement of goods	43
— competition policy	44
— fiscal policy	47
— freedom of establishment, freedom to supply services and company law	48
Chapter II: <i>Towards economic and monetary union</i>	50
— economic, monetary and financial policy	50
— regional policy	52
— social policy	53
— agricultural policy	61
— industrial development, technical and scientific policy	68
— energy policy	73
— transport policy	75
Chapter III: <i>Enlargement and external relations of the Community</i>	79
— enlargement of the Community	79
— relations with Mediterranean countries	83
12 - 1971	3

— relations with the Associated African States and Madagascar	84
— relations with non-member countries	89
— commercial policy	93
— commodities and world agreements	96
— the Community and the developing countries	96
— The Community and international organizations	97
— the Communities' diplomatic relations	98
Chapter IV: <i>Activities of the Institutions</i>	99
— European Parliament	99
— Council	114
— Commission	117
— Court of Justice	120
— Economic and Social Committee	123
— ECSC Consultative Committee	126
— European Investment Bank	127
— Financing Community Activities	129

PART THREE: INFORMATION AND SOURCES

Chapter I: <i>From day to day</i>	135
Chapter II: <i>Published in the Official Gazette</i>	144
Chapter III: <i>Publications of the Communities</i>	188
Annexe: Index of the main chapters and supplements of the Bulletin in 1971	201
Supplement 7/71 — Proposal for a fourth directive on the annual accounts of joint stock companies	
Supplement 8/71 — Development of the common transport policy	

STRENGTHENING OF COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

by *Mr Franco Maria MALFATTI*,
President of the Commission

“It is quite obvious therefore, that in view of the external problems facing us, we must adopt definite courses of conduct towards the East and the West. It is unthinkable that the Community countries, instead of appearing as a strong, single-purposed entity, should take part piecemeal in the negotiations with the United States and the other great powers to improve the international monetary system and the world trading system, or in a conference on European security. This latter necessitates, among other prerequisites for a policy of detente, an intensification of scientific, technical, commercial and economic relations between East and West (all of which fields lie directly within the competence and the very nature of the Community). Just as it is clear from the internal problems of the Community which justify the calling of a summit conference, that we must not confine ourselves to normalizing the monetary situation but also give urgently-needed impetus to economic and monetary unification, it is equally clear that we must take steps now to ensure the effective working of the enlarged Community; to this end we must tackle the question of strengthening our institutions and endeavour, without further delay, to undo the bonds which prevent the European Parliament from being entirely democratic in its constitution and its powers.

It goes without saying that, in order to deal with these questions, the member countries, Community institutions, and candidate countries must acquire an ever higher degree of political conscience.

I said just now that we were witnessing the end of the rigid bipolar system. Through the force of circumstances, however, whether inside or outside the Community, we are also witnessing the last days of the functional or sectoral concept of the construction of Europe—a concept once justified by objective reasons, but which the complexity of today’s problems has finally changed into the lethal shirt of Nessus, a concept which, incapable of providing

a genuine strategy for the Community, will ultimately destroy it and, at best, prevent its further growth.

It is vital, therefore, to recognize that the sacrosanct frontiers—the pillars of Hercules, so to speak—which separate economy from policy will grow fainter and fainter and finally disappear, that sectors and problems are so closely interdependent that a real political management of our Community is becoming increasingly imperative, and that we absolutely must work out a Community policy capable of attaining, in the fullest sense, the political ends that the legislators certainly did not write into the treaties of Rome for the sake of rhetoric. We have to deal with a process of development, suitable for the construction of Europe, and able to prevent the formation of watertight compartments. Although a functional view was justified in the past, it is increasingly less so in view of the serious issues facing Europe; unless Europe can show that it exists politically, its fate will be decided by other powers. ... Let me simply quote the very clear and timely statement made by the Community in its negotiations on enlargement, “The Community considers that it is impossible, at the present time, to predict the institutional framework in which political cooperation will be developed. The Community has always emphasized, however, that there is a correlation between membership of the European Community and participation in those activities which permit progress to be made in the field of political unification. Community action, therefore, constitutes an indivisible whole, and it is essential to the successful building of Europe, to which the Community is firmly committed, that all the Member States and all candidate countries are prepared to accept the continuing development of common policies and the advance of political cooperation in whatever form may be finally adopted”.

I have stressed this important passage on the philosophical and political position, adopted by the Community towards the candidate countries during the process of enlargement simply because it seems to me to confirm on the institutional level the same principles as those I have just outlined on the political level.

The problems we are facing must not be considered solely in the light of the powers accorded by the wording of the Treaty of Rome. We have already advanced beyond that. So it would plainly be a mistake to tackle these issues within the limits of the

legal powers provided by the Treaty of Rome, just as it would be a grave error to prejudge the institutional framework of the European Economic Community on the basis of the political framework which has not yet been defined.

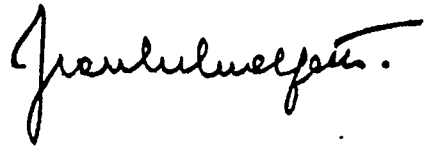
By lapsing again into the most vigorous formality, we may well undermine what is already in existence, without having the necessary imagination or political capacity to prepare the way for what ought to exist.

The final remark I would make before closing is that, in this evolving, shifting reality, in this situation of crisis in international relations, which for the first time faces the Community with external issues, little thought has been given to solving the internal problems of the Community. I do not simply mean the question of normalizing the situation or the more urgent question of giving new impetus to the economic and monetary union. I am thinking of the imperative need to interlink our problems, to adopt an internal course of conduct capable of curing the damage done by sectoralism and the functional concept.

In view of the urgent necessity for Europe to assert its full identity in the world, I cannot prevent myself from wondering what will remain, in a few years or even earlier, of all the rather unedifying discussions in which the Community institutions continue to indulge, in efforts, for example, to define the legal basis on which the Community could undertake a project in the scientific field other than the nuclear sector; what will remain of the deplorable delays in the implementation of regional policy, or of our inability so far to find a genuine common industrial policy, or to find a remedy for the undeniable fact that the increased profits generated by the Common Market are more to the advantage of the multinational companies of non-member countries than to European undertakings; what will remain of these delays, of this legal formalism, of this sectoral view of problems, foreign to any idea of unity?

Nothing whatsoever, provided that future developments spur us to take on a genuine identity. On the other hand, these problems will persist if we are unable to attain this identity. In that case,

however, we must realize that though the problems remain, we shall no longer be here, as a power or an organization to solve them were it only step by step.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Franklin D. Roosevelt".

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL EVENTS

(III)

Bilateral talks and international conferences have been going on in an attempt to remedy the situation created by the American measures of 15 August 1971. Below in the form of a "file" are extracts from the principal positions adopted between 19 October and 26 November 1971.

Extracts from a resolution of the European Parliament

(19 October 1971)

In this resolution, relating to the Commission's proposal to the Council of the "annual report on the economic situation of the Community"¹, the European Parliament

"Observes that the annual report was completed soon after the events which seriously disturbed the international monetary situation and world trade, and which provoked moves which may harm world economics and might further enhance the difficulties in the economic and social sector of the Community;

"Anticipates that this new situation will be considered as an opportunity of strengthening Community integration through a firm desire for action, and therefore invites the Commission and the Council to prepare appropriate new measures of economic policy other than those unfortunately incomplete measures already planned, with the principal aim of avoiding any independent action not supported by all the Member States;

"Considers it vital that these short-term measures should be in line with the objectives decided in the third programme, some of the provisions of which have yet to be elaborated;

¹ See sec. 124.

“Recalls in this respect the repeatedly expressed desire for the setting-up in the Commission of a European Office responsible for programmes;

“Expects the Commission eventually to submit to the Council a proposal enabling the Community to introduce a regulation to promote stability and expansion of the economy and ensure balance of trade with the outside, so as to guarantee a high degree of employment, stability of price levels, and equilibrium of the balance of payments;

“Considers it essential to pursue Community action, in constant contact with the United Kingdom and the other candidate countries, in order to overcome the international monetary crisis, to arrive at a common definition of suitable measures to guarantee the transparency and control of the market in European currencies, stocks and shares, and inflationary speculation, which stem from the existence of the market, to re-establish fixed rates of exchange within the Community, and eliminate the new tariff obstacles;

“Considers that the short-term economic policy measures must first of all allow stabilization of prices, the control and, if necessary, the stimulation of economic activity which, for the first time, shows the same characteristics at once almost everywhere in the Community;

(...)

“Takes the opportunity offered by the negotiations with the United States authorities to bring the attention of the Council and the Commission to the presence in the EEC and the candidate countries of a considerable number of multinational companies, the majority of whose capital is American and which are controlled from the United States; in this respect, it is advisable to take care that the special concessions adopted in the United States and the decisions of the parent companies do not involve conjunctural reconstruction of production programmes in Europe, which could have serious repercussions on the employment situation (...).”

Council Meeting

(26 October 1971)

During this meeting, the Council—following proposals from the Commission and after consultation with the European Parliament—adopted the final text of the annual report on the economic situation of the Community, of which the part dealing with international monetary events and their repercussions is given below.

"The international monetary crisis"

The crisis in international monetary relations is having a serious effect on the economic life of the Member States, even more so because the disturbances which it has caused in trade relations between the Member States weigh heavily on the process of economic and monetary integration.

The basic cause of this crisis is the accelerated growth of the deficit in the overall balance of payments of the United States. This increase was due in part to a rapid deterioration of the balance of goods and services in the country, but mainly to movements in speculation reflected in massive exports of American capital and movements of international funds to European markets.

In order to prevent the inflow of additional funds into economies wrestling with considerable inflationary pressures, Germany and the Netherlands on 5 May suspended intervention buying at the limited rate set by international ruling and thus allowed the exchange rate of their currencies to begin a process of "fluctuation", which led in the first half of August to appreciation of their currencies at the respective levels of approximately 8% and 5%. Other Community countries (France, Belgium and Luxembourg) amended exchange regulations to adapt to the situation. Other European countries (Austria and Switzerland) revalued their currencies.

The sum of the measures taken or announced by the United States on 15 August plunged all the countries which participate in the international monetary system into an even more acute crisis situation. Trade relations between industrialized countries were greatly disturbed. The Community countries were therefore induced to apply widely diverging exchange conditions. Whilst Germany maintained the system put into practice on 9 May 1971, the Benelux countries decided to allow their currencies to float in common, while keeping different regulations for capital movements. Italy allowed its currency to fluctuate within quite narrow limits; France, like the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, created a double exchange market in which commercial and allied operations are adjusted to parity. The countries of the Western world are faced with the prospect of considerable upsets in their international economic relations, principally because of the protectionist measures taken in the United States. In view of the importance of the foreign trade of these countries, the employment level and the growth rate of the economy are likely to be affected.

These monetary disturbances and the impediments to world trade have arisen at a time when the current balance of payments of the entire Community shows a slight deficit, whereas over the past four years it balanced out to substantial surpluses (4.5 thousand million dollars in 1968, 2.2 in 1969, and 1 in 1970).

Current balance of trade and balance of payments

(in millions of u.c.'s, based on official parities)

	1968 ¹	1969	1970	1971 January-June
<i>1. Balance of trade</i>				
BLEU	— 26	+ 192	+ 780 ²	+ 366 ²
France	+ 68	— 859	+ 320 ¹	+ 500 ¹
Germany	+ 5 680	+ 5 158	+ 4 281 ¹	+ 1 881 ¹
Italy	+ 1 047	+ 584	— 2 180 ²	— 1 000 ²
Netherlands	— 323	— 407	— 644 ²	— 231 ²
Community	+ 6 446	+ 4 668	+ 2 557	+ 1 516
<i>2. Current balance</i>				
BLEU	+ 36	+ 84	+ 744 ²	+ 398 ²
France	— 1 059	— 1 798	— 155 ¹	— 155 ¹
Germany	+ 2 838	+ 1 604	+ 681 ¹	— 22 ¹
Italy	+ 2 627	+ 2 368	— 96 ²	— 178 ²
Netherlands	+ 73	— 18	— 131 ²	— 88 ²
Community	+ 4 515	+ 2 240	+ 1 043	— 45

¹ On the basis of transactions.

² On the basis of financial regulations.

Source : National statistics and Statistical Office of the European Communities.

In the first half of 1971, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands all showed deficits in their current balance of payments.”

**The position of the economic
and social Committee of the European Communities**

(28 October 1971)

The Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee, Mr J.D. Kuipers sent the following telex message to the acting president of the Council at the conclusion of the plenary session of the Committee held in Brussels on 27-28 October:

"I consider it my duty to inform you that the representatives of economic and social life meeting under the auspices of the Economic and Social Committee at the October plenary session expressed a desire to register their great anxiety in view of recent developments in the international monetary situation and their concern about the consequences of these developments on the future of the Community, its economic and social situation, agricultural policy, international trade, and relations with non-member countries.

It is their belief that the continuation of the monetary crisis is contributing to a dangerous deterioration of international economic relations, which could have a detrimental effect on the cohesion of the Community.

They particularly regret that the Member States have so far been unable to adopt a common attitude to this crisis and hope that the Community institutions and the countries of the Community will reach agreement in the shortest possible time on the solutions applicable in the framework of the Community, and will adopt a common position towards the non-member countries in order to restore international monetary equilibrium in the interests of European integration and the pursuit of economic, social and political progress."

Extract from a speech given at Rome by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti,
President of the Commission,
to the Federation of Young Managers of Industry

(31 October 1971)

"Criticism must first of all be levelled at the timing of the measures taken by the United States. I will confine myself to saying that, for the Community, the proposals for the correction of the balance of payments cannot be accepted in the form proposed by the United States. First, the size of the current surplus desired by the United States is such that the economies of its partners could not stand the consequences. Secondly, contrary to what the United States seems to expect, this recovery will have to be planned in terms of years and not months. Thirdly, the recovery can not be applied exclusively to the current balance.

In addition, the long-term implications of these measures must be special subjects for criticism. It is a fact that they tend to reopen the whole question of the present economic and monetary system, which could lead to extreme consequences and a return to protectionist policies, and thus to general stagnation and recession.

The Community has so far shown its determination to avoid these consequences, and to ignore the temptation to retaliate. We must not,

however, allow ourselves to be driven into a position of passive resistance, all the more so since such a position cannot be kept up in the long run. Only one constructive course of action is possible in response to the crisis of the economic and monetary system. This is, by means of strengthening and accelerating the construction of Europe, to reach a new equilibrium in relationships between the Western countries.

The Community, as a group of partners of the United States, is potentially able to control and counterbalance forces emanating from that country, and thus to introduce a new equilibrium in the western system. Thus it is an indispensable pillar of a new structure of relations with the United States.

With this in mind, it is clear that we must approach the conference table without being influenced by any complexes whatsoever. There is no need in this case to play the part of accuser and accused respectively; it is, on the other hand, vital that all partners make their contribution in a spirit of good will, initiative, and sacrifice. Thus we cannot accept that the vital recovery of the American balance of payments should be carried out on condition that the European countries accept the burden: we certainly do not dispute the fact that we must assume a certain part of it, but it is clear that the medium and long-term stakes of the present crisis demand maximum cohesion from the European countries. This is the essential basis for demonstrating the required initiative. I wish to make myself extremely clear on this point: faced with the danger of a deterioration of relations with the United States, with its implications in the field of economics, any cohesion coloured by immobility or inactivity is not sufficient. This initiative is all the more necessary since the American position has not yet been completely decided. The appearance of an active and "credible" partner will encourage them both to define their negotiating platform and to demonstrate the necessary adaptability and open-mindedness.

I would now like to give those guidelines that, in our opinion, ought to be adopted for this initiative. It is clear that we must first of all establish an order of priorities for urgent matters, and on this basis, strive for a solution to the most serious and immediate problems. There is no possible doubt about that—the first priority is to reach agreement on a method for obtaining, on the one hand, abolition of the American surcharge, and, on the other, a realignment of all the currencies concerned. We would not and cannot ignore the other problems, whether improvement of exchange organization or of sharing the burdens and responsibilities of defence or of reform of the international monetary system. We are convinced, however, that their solution will take time. It also depends, from the political and technical point of view, on a readjustment of all currencies and the elimination of all protectionist measures."

Conference of the Finance Ministers of the Six

(4 November 1971)

The finance ministers of the Six held their "informal" meeting, which in future will be general practice, at Versailles on 4 November 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, French Minister of Finance.

No communiqué was issued following these talks, which take place outside the usual activities of the Council. During a press conference given at the end of the talks, however, Mr Giscard d'Estaing said that "the Six maintain and confirm that a solution to the crisis involves a realignment of parities, including the dollar".

This, said Mr Giscard d'Estaing, was "the most important point" of the agreement reached by the countries of the EEC in Brussels, on 13 September. "Once could have thought", continued the Minister of Finance, "that since then such and such a country in the Common Market had changed its policy. This is not so. Our agreement remains complete, and this is the position we will defend in Rome on 22 and 23 November, at the Ministerial conference of the Group of Ten."

It appears from the remarks made to the press by Mr Giscard d'Estaing that to hope for an early solution to all the present difficulties is to risk disappointment—"It is very clear to everyone that the technical problems involved in the recovery of the international monetary system are many and complicated, and that it would be naive and fanciful to think that they can be resolved in a matter of hours or by simplistic decisions."

"Our aim is still to find a worldwide solution", said Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, adding, however, that *if such a solution were not found "it would be advisable for the Six to make a joint effort to find a regional, i.e., European solution."*

Communication of the United States Government on the EFTA/Community relations and declaration of the Commission to the Council

(4-8 November 1971)

"I would like to inform the Council of the communication made to the Commission last Friday by the American Ambassador in the name of his government. The text of the communication is as follows:

"We are fully aware of the reluctance in Europe to set up new barriers to trade in cases where they have already been eliminated. We consider, however, that a solution to the problem of non-candidate

EFTA countries is possible without recourse to discriminatory measures towards the United States and other non-member countries.

The European Communities must understand that the initiation of new discriminatory measures regarding American exports will pose problems of a political and economic nature for the United States. It is our opinion that it is the duty of the Communities and the non-candidate EFTA countries to consider the implications of negotiated agreements whose application would involve such measures. We believe that the Communities must consider it their responsibility to study measures which could be taken to avoid further damage to trade with non-member countries. It seems expedient that the Communities and the non-candidate EFTA countries should know that the United States intends to reserve all its rights based on existing treaties and agreements, including the GATT, and that it is further resolved to safeguard its commercial interests.”

“I would like to add that the agreements with the non-candidate EFTA countries do not, from the Commission’s viewpoint, constitute any discrimination against non-member countries, since they are within the rules of GATT. The Commission considers, on the contrary, that these arguments, besides fulfilling the political and economic aim of not setting up new barriers to trade in Europe, are such as to boost the development of world trade, as shown by the whole Community structure.”

Position of the Commission regarding Community-USA relations

(13 and 24 November 1971)

Replying¹ to written questions from two members of the European Parliament—Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), and Mr Fellermaier (Socialist, Germany)—the Commission again made its position clear regarding certain criticisms from the United States on Community agricultural policy, and also in the matter of certain American taxation measures, confirming the positions it had already adopted.

27th session of contracting parties to the GATT

(16-26 November 1971)

The annual meeting of contracting parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade took place in Geneva from 16 to 26 November 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr Carlos Besa (Chile). On this occasion it dealt with

¹ See *Journal officiel* C 115 of 13 November 1971.

two essential points: the American commercial and monetary measures of 15 August, and the consequences of enlargement of the European Common Market.

The position of the Community was explained on 25 November 1971 by its representative, Mr Theodorus Hijzen, Director-General of Foreign Trade of the Commission, who formulated the following concrete proposals on the American measures:

“The Community proposes that:

1. In addition to the complementary essential documentation and solutions to problems concerning the non-tariff measures announced last week, the Committee of Agriculture could explore the advantages and disadvantages of the various means already suggested; namely:

- specific measures, such as customs duties, other import measures, export aids, and certain concrete measures based on national policies regarding prices and production,
- measures such as rates of self-supply, support margins, or international stabilization arrangements,
- the possibility of “rules of good conduct” governing the application of non-tariff measures or production policies,
- a combination of these three techniques according to the sectors or products in question,
- etc.

2. In the field of non-tariff obstacles, the Committee for trade in industrial products should explore the possibility of implementing agreements on types of non-tariff obstacles by one or more balanced courses of action.

3. In the field of tariffs, the preliminary report of the study group on tariffs gives an excellent description of the situation which should be updated to include other countries. From this description and the analyses of different categories of products now being prepared, this group should make use of the lessons to be drawn from its work to orientate the action of contracting parties in this field in the future.”

The principal points which emerged from the discussion at this session were outlined by the Chairman, Mr Carlos Besa (Chile), and distributed by the GATT secretariat as follows:

~ (...)

“2. The Swedish proposal for the setting up of a trade policy group comprising high-ranking officials, and the Australian proposal to set up a small panel of independent experts in the agricultural products trade have attracted a large amount of support among the delegations.

This support has not, however, been sufficient to allow the contracting parties to adopt the two proposals, since certain delegations considered them to be premature. It will be the responsibility of the Council to return to this question later, if the contracting parties so wish.

(...)

4. General agreement was reached on the following points:

(...)

b) i). The contracting parties wait with interest for the conclusion of the negotiations relating to the accession to the Treaty of Rome of a certain number of European countries.

ii) They ask the Director-General to undertake discussions at the appropriate time with the contracting parties concerned, with a view to drawing up and submitting a working party's brief to the Council. A large number of delegations have expressed the wish that the Director-General begin these talks immediately after each agreement has been signed.

c) *Reports on regional agreements*

The contracting parties entrust the Council with the task of establishing an agenda deciding the dates of examination of reports on preferential agreements, which will take place every two years.

d) The contracting parties have decided to establish, as far as possible, the statistical facts relating to their trade under the most-favoured-nation system and under other tax systems. The Director-General is therefore asked to determine for each contracting party taking part in the general agreement on the date of the twenty-seventh session, and for all the contracting parties the total figure for imports under the most-favoured-nation system and the total figure for imports under the preferential system, from all countries of origin and set out by countries, including imports from outside into the customs unions, free-trade areas, and in special commercial agreements. Calculations should be made for the years 1955 to 1970 inclusive.

The secretariat will be guided in its task by the working party which will provide it with the appropriate directives. The factual conclusions of the Director-General should be made known to the Council within six months. The Council will then examine any additional measures to be taken.

(...)

6. *Declaration on commercial policy*

The contracting parties are aware of the risks of instability and disorder in commercial relations.

They acknowledge that it would be both economically and politically dangerous to prolong discussions and a confrontation on problems whose solution is in the interests of all.

The contracting parties are, however, convinced that the present situation, despite the grave risks it involves, also offers possibilities for constructive action. They recognise the importance of avoiding these risks and of making use of these possibilities by concrete action in the field of trade relations.

The contracting parties reaffirm their intention of pursuing their collaboration in the framework of GATT, in order to overcome the trade problems and disputes. They reaffirm their determination to continue to give special attention to the commercial problems of developing countries and to their solution.

The contracting parties are agreed not to neglect any opportunity, within the framework of the GATT agreement on expansion of trade, of making further progress in the liberalisation of trade, whether by specific measures or groups of measures both in the industrial and in the agricultural sector.

They are equally agreed to take every possible opportunity to settle specific trade problems, particularly those which are considered the most dangerous and the most irritating, and whose elimination would lessen present frictions.

The contracting parties are further agreed that it is their intention in the longer term to adopt as a principle aim, a major new initiative within GATT to deal with long-term commercial problems, as soon as it becomes possible to do so.

A large majority were in favour of the addition to the declaration of the phrases whose terms follow:

In accordance with their intention of working jointly for a solution of commercial problems and differences, the contracting parties entrust the Council with the task of, in the short term, taking appropriate measures in the coming months to pinpoint those commercial problems which can be rapidly solved, and to draw up procedures for a settlement of these problems in 1972. In the long term, the contracting parties entrust to the Council the responsibility of taking measures for analysing and calculating various possible techniques and methods, for dealing, within the framework of GATT, with long-term problems affecting world trade in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

Certain other delegations, on the other hand, were not in a position to accept these phrases and proposed the following addition:

In accordance with their intention of working jointly to achieve the above mentioned objectives, the contracting parties confirm the mandate given to the Council in 1970 and request the relevant committees to examine the various techniques and methods at the appropriate time so as to provide the necessary boost for new multilateral and general action within the framework of GATT, towards an increased liberalisation of world trade.

II. CONFERENCE OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE SIX AND THE TEN ON POLITICAL COOPERATION

A new conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the Community on political cooperation took place in Rome on 5 November 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr Aldo Moro, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ministers were assisted by the Directors of Political Affairs at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs who constitute the "Policy Committee" created in 1970 by the Six¹. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, was invited to take part in a working party of Ministers, as on previous occasions.

This consultation conference on a certain number of problems of common interest, is the third to be organised since the official adoption by the Six Governments of the "Report of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States on the problems of political unification",¹ in application of the final communiqué from The Hague (para 15). This "Six" meeting was followed (from 6 November 1971), by consultations with the countries applying for membership, as were the preceding ones held on 19 November 1970 in Munich² and on 13-14 May 1971 in Paris³.

The Conference of the Six

The discussions of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the six Member States dealt with following items, according to the declaration read by Mr Moro at the end of the meeting, which took the form of an official communiqué:

"The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Six countries of the EEC met in Rome on 5 November 1971, under the chairmanship of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, for one of their periodic consultations concerning international policy, in accordance with the Luxembourg report.

The President of the Commission of the EEC, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, contributed to a part of the meeting concerning certain problems which are within the field of the Community.

The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the result of the vote of the British Parliament on the entry, in principle, of Great Britain into the EEC.

¹ See Bulletin 11-1970, Part One, Ch. I.

² See Bulletin 1-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

³ See Bulletin 6-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

They expressed the wish that the negotiations with the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Norway be completed as soon as possible, and the Accession Treaty signed before the end of this year.

The Ministers had an exchange of views on a future conference of Heads of State and Government. They were in favour of a meeting as soon as possible, in the course of 1972, after due preparation has been made, and based on the development aims of the Community, among which economic and monetary union ranks highly. They would also be based on the perspectives open to an enlarged Community with regard to both its internal organisation and its external relations and responsibilities.

The Ministers continued with a broad exchange of views on East-West relations and on the preparations of a conference on security and cooperation in Europe. They entrusted the Policy Committee with the responsibility of continuing its work on this point.

The Ministers approved a report from the Policy Committee on cooperation in the field of foreign policy developments over the past six months, and they expressed appreciation of the results achieved. They entrusted the Policy Committee with the responsibility of carrying out further studies of the most appropriate measures to improve this cooperation. The Ministers also gave it the task of continuing the studies already under way of the possibilities of a peace guarantee in the Middle East, and on the aid necessary to ensure the economic and social future of this area. They gave the Committee the task of studying Mediterranean problems.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands submitted a memorandum of certain political cooperation problems the examination of which was entrusted to the Policy Committee.”

On the basis of declarations to the press made by the various participants of the Conference, it seems that the following information may be given.

The discussion dealt with several essential items which can be classed under three headings:

- improvement of the political cooperation mechanism already in existence;
- strengthening of the Community, economic and monetary union, preparation of a new “summit” of Heads of State or Government;
- the Community’s place in the world, and the political problems associated with it: conference on security and cooperation in Europe, East-West relations, the entry of the People’s Republic of China into the United Nations, the Middle-East, the situation in the Mediterranean, Pakistan etc... All these problems have been examined in the context of enlargement.

The functioning of *political cooperation* between the Six, in the light of one year's experience, was the subject of several observations. The acting President of the Policy Committee, Mr Ducu, submitted the usual report on its activities, and presented several personal suggestions for the improvement of its working. The Netherlands delegation presented a memorandum on this subject which the Committee was requested to examine, proposing in particular the creation of "policy representatives" whose function would be to create a better coordination on Community activities in Brussels. Mr Walter Scheel, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Ducie asked that the Policy Committee have a permanent secretariat, like any multilateral organisation. Mr Scheel spoke in favour, both to the press and during the conference, of an intensification of political cooperation, which should be made more efficient, mainly by means of the infrastructure provided by the creation of a permanent secretariat. Also, he considered that ministerial meetings should be more frequent, and the procedures more rapid.

There was much discussion on the preparation of a new *Summit Conference of the Six Heads of State or Government*. The Conference was presented with a note on this subject from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the basic aims of this "summit". Mr Harmel stressed the necessity for such a meeting at a time when the Community, in the process of enlargement, must define its actions with regard to the outside world and face up to monetary difficulties. The Belgian Minister considered that the agenda of a conference of this kind—with the task of confirming Community cohesion—should include: the promotion of economic and monetary union, the defining of a Community programme for developing countries, the laying down of constructive bases for Community-United States relations, the adoption of a common policy towards the European Security Conference (ESC), the future of the different European Institutions not set up under the Treaty of Rome or Paris (Council of Europe, Western European Union etc.), institutional problems of the enlarged Community. Regarding the date of the "summit", Mr Harmel suggested March 1972, in Luxembourg, as that country would then have the "rotating" Presidency of the Council of the European Communities.

In a declaration to Mr Moro by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, the Commission also stresses the necessity for this "summit" at a time when the Community is threatened by problems of a political nature, and suggests "as soon as possible in 1972", once decisions have been reached enabling an orderly monetary situation in the Community to be re-established. The President of the Commission remarked that the lines of discussion desired by the Commission (economic and monetary union, the position of the Community in the world, strengthening of institutions) seemed very close to those of the six Member States. This was made clear in the final declaration read by Mr Aldo Moro. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs gave their assent for the Commission to take

part in the work at the "summit", in those matters which came within its field, and to be associated with the preparation work on these points.

The other subjects discussed in Rome by the Ministers are concerned basically with the *position of the Community in the World*. An in-depth discussion took place, in the presence of Mr Malfatti, on a report of the Policy Committee relating to the objectives and procedures of a European Security Conference (ESC). The President of the Commission noted with satisfaction, on the latter's behalf, that the report acknowledged that the purpose of the Conference is to lead East European countries to recognise the presence of the Community and for them to negotiate with it on matters within its competence. The Conference would obviously be unable to discuss the development of the Community and its enlargement, strengthening and political union. Mr Malfatti remarked particularly that, "It is impossible for us to be a Community in the West and a non-Community in the East". This point of view was approved by several participants. Mr Scheel in particular, emphasised that integration must not be held up by a pretext of economic cooperation.

Another item discussed was the *situation in the Mediterranean*; the Policy Committee is to examine the priorities to be established. Regarding the Middle East, the Ministers remarked that it was difficult at the moment to make any further proposals, but they considered it necessary to continue activities designed to produce guarantees of peace. A working party was moreover, entrusted with the making of a report on the calamities in *Pakistan*.

The meeting of "The Ten"

The information meeting of 6 November 1971 took place at Brussels, in the Orsini Odescalchi château, under the chairmanship of Mr Aldo Moro, between the Six and the representatives of the four candidate countries—Sir Alec Douglas Home (United Kingdom), Mr Andersen (Denmark), Mr Hillery (Ireland), Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Stoltenberg (Norway), Secretary of State. Mr Emilio Colombo, President of the Italian Council, joined his hosts.

The results of the exchanges of views were summarised by Mr Aldo Moro. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed the satisfaction of the Six at the favourable vote in the House of Commons. The candidate countries had been kept in touch with the previous day's debates on political cooperation and on their own participation in this cooperation. Having also received information on the debates of the Six on the "summit" conference, they had been invited to take part in the present conference. The candidate countries registered their agreement on the content and objectives of the "summit" conference. This conference noted "the desire expressed by some countries to take part in the conference after completion of accession, and to be associated in any case with its preparation in the appropriate forms."

Finally, an exchange of information and opinions took place on the various problems concerning international policies which had already been discussed by the Six: East-West relations, European Security Conference, the entry of China into the United Nations, Pakistan, the Middle East, Malta.

III. FIRST MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF EDUCATION

In acceptance of an invitation from the Belgian Government in 1969, the Ministers of Education of the six Member States met for the first time in the framework of the Council of the Communities on 16 November 1971. Mr Misusi, the Italian Minister of Public Education, chaired the meeting, at which the Commission was represented by Mr Spinelli.

The Ministers discussed in particular the European University project to be established in Florence, cooperation in the field of education, and the problems posed by the mutual recognition of qualifications and by the freedom of establishment.

The European University

The idea of creating a European University goes back to 1957, to the Euratom Treaty. Article 9 stipulates the setting up of an "institution at university level; the particulars of its operation shall be settled by the Council acting by means of a qualified majority on a proposal of the Commission". The European University has since been the subject of many studies and efforts made by the Commission, Members of the European Parliament and the Member States' governments. It was on the agenda of the summit conferences of 1961 and 1967. Following the summit conference at The Hague in December 1969, during which the Heads of State or Governments of the Six reaffirmed "their interest in the setting up of the European University", the Italian Government took steps enabling definite progress to be made towards the setting up of the European University Institution.

In the context of their conference of 16 November 1971, the Ministers of Education examined the results of these steps in the light of the agreements reached at the intergovernmental conferences held under the auspices of the Italian Government in Florence in October 1970 and in Rome in February 1971.

This preparatory work allowed agreements to be reached particularly in respect of the structures of the new university institution. The "European University Institute" will be based in Florence. It will comprise four departments from the beginning: history and civilization, political and social sciences, legal sciences and economic sciences. The Institute will be open to students and research students who have national university qualifications giving proof of their aptitude to undertake or pursue research work. In view of the level of studies and the requirements of work organisation, the optimum number of students and research students, at least during the first phase, will

be of the order of 250 to 600. The education afforded by the Institute will be based primarily on participation in research work conducted in seminars or research teams. A "Doctorate of the European University Institute" will be awarded to those research students having successfully completed at least two years of study and having produced an original piece of research.

The use of languages has been controlled so that the following five languages are admitted: Dutch, English, French, German, Italian. It is evident, however, that a limit of two working languages must be imposed to ensure the smooth running of the Institute. These two languages will be divided at the beginning of each seminar or of other scientific activities, taking account of the wishes and linguistic knowledge of the teachers and students.

Regarding the financing of the European University Institute, the Italian Government will guarantee all installation costs. The running costs will be met until 1977 by contributions from the Member States, on a system of allocation to be decided. After 1978, the method of financing the Institute will come under review, in consideration of the developments in the Community which will have taken place by then and of the alternative offered by Community financing. The bodies of the Institute will be the Higher Council, the President of the Institute, the Academic Council, and the Office of the Academic Council. The Higher Council will comprise representatives of the Member States' Governments. The President of the Institute will participate without voting rights at meetings of the Higher Council.

Finally, the conference of the Ministers of Education decided to appoint a panel of experts dependent on the Committee of Permanent Representatives to prepare without delay the draft agreement based on the conclusions of the meeting of 16 November and on the work of the Florence and Rome conferences, for signature by the six Governments.

Cooperation in the field of education

With regard to cooperation in the field of education, the talks concentrated on the plan put forward by the French Minister, Mr Guichard, to set up a European Education Development Centre, which would be the instrument of this cooperation.

The Ministers recognized the necessity of instigating European cooperation in the field of education to supplement the steps taken in the fields of right of establishment and vocational training, taking into account the ultimate objective of the definition of a European model of culture corresponding with European integration. The Ministers agreed to carry out further studies before establishing the Centre as proposed by Mr Guichard. A group of experts associated with the Commission will be set up with this end in view. It will be the responsibility of this group to examine the tasks which could be allocated

to this Centre, in view of the collaboration and the measures carried out in other organizations, as well as the problems of its organization, operating, and financing. The group will also study the reactions of the Centre with the European Communities, and the legal bases of the cooperation envisaged in the field of education.

The examination of the Belgian proposal for the creation of transnational institutes of higher education was deferred to the next meeting.

Mutual recognition of formal qualifications

No particular decision was expected regarding the equivalency of formal qualifications. There was more concern with the question of completing the work in progress on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications provided for under Article 57 of the Treaty in respect of the elimination of restriction on freedom of establishment. This question was the subject of a detailed exchange of views. At the conclusion of the debate, the Council asked the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue and promote, on the basis of the proposals submitted some time ago by the Commission, the work in progress on the directives aiming for mutual recognition of formal qualifications for the purpose of achieving the right of establishment. The Council asked the Commission to examine forthwith, by means of a specific working-party, working with the experts of higher education designated by the Member States' Governments, whether and if so, to what extent it is possible to promote general mutual recognition of formal qualifications, in view of the necessity of accelerating the achieving of freedom of establishment.

IV. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMUNITY

The concept and application of a regional policy on a Community scale require a knowledge of the situation of the regions and their development. For this reason the Commission presented in 1969, in an appendix to the note on regional policy in the Community, the "Analytical statement of regional development in the Community", which gave an overall picture of regional structures and changes of the 40 regions and the 19 large geographical areas of the Community.

The "Analytical Statement 1971", which the Commission has just published, is not only an updating of the first report but also improves the coverage on the 100 basic regions of the Community. In a three-chapter examination of population development, employment and the regional product, this document gives a detailed view of situations and regional tendencies in the Europe of the Six. It enables those responsible for regional policy to follow the great structural changes which the Community has undergone, at the administrative level with which they are particularly concerned, and to better understand the scale of the problems raised by these changes. The document is also intended for regional media to enable them to see the position of their areas in the Community as a whole, and to understand the efforts which the Community will have to make to carry out the necessary changes. This work will therefore directly support the action which the Commission proposed to take in its initiatives of 17 October 1969 and 26 May 1971.

Generally speaking, the "Analytical Statement 1971", in spite of the deficiencies and weaknesses of the statistical process, makes it possible to conclude that, despite the many efforts made, the fundamental differences between regional structures at Community level have hardly developed towards a harmonious geographical equilibrium of the Community.

The principal results are given below under three headings: demography, active population and employment, products and revenue.

A. *Demography*

1. Increases

Judging from the changes in population during the period 1950-69, the greatest population increases took place in southern Germany, the Paris area, and north-western Italy.

Southern Germany went from 15.4 million inhabitants in 1950 to 19.4 million in 1960, the Paris area from 7.0 million to 9.5 million, north-

western Italy from 11.3 million to 14.6 million. In relation to the total Community population, the figures for these increases are respectively 0.5%, 0.6%, 0.6%.

On the other hand, in northern Germany, western France and north-east Italy, the population increased more slowly than in the rest of the Community, producing a percentage decline between 1950 and 1969. The figures are: North Germany 7.2%-6.5%, West of France 10.5%-9.7%, north-east Italy 5.7%-5.3%. West Berlin showed not only a percentage decrease (1.4%-1.1%), but also a slight population decrease (2.15 million-2.13 million).

It is noteworthy that, for regions classed according to their socio-economic categories, the demographic load of the agricultural regions is decreasing by comparison with the Community as a whole (1955: 45 million inhabitants—27.1%; 1969: 47.8 million—25.3%), whilst the opposite trend appears in the semi-industrialized areas (1955: 51.1 million inhabitants—30.8%; 1969: 59.0 million—31.3%) and in the industrialized areas (1955: 69.9 million inhabitants—42.1%; 1969: 81.9 million—43.4%).

2. Movement of population

Among the large geographical areas, it seems that, for the period 1960-68, the South of Italy is the area of most marked emigration, with 183,000 people leaving the area for other parts of Italy or other countries. It is also important to notice that the majority of the Italian emigrants (60.8% between 1960 and 1968) left for countries outside the Community, and that the majority of immigrants into other Member countries came from countries outside the Community. For this reason, the integration of the population and labour forces of the Community remains quite limited.

3. Regional population distribution

The population concentration is particularly high in the north-western area of the Community. With a density of 492 inhabitants per sq. km. in 1960-62, it comprised 33 million inhabitants on 6.5% of the area of the Community, i.e., 20% of the Community total. There is also a high population density in the Paris area, with 705 inhabitants per sq. km., and a population of 8.5 million. There is, however, a large number of sparsely populated areas in France. Areas with less than 50 and less than 100 inhabitants per sq. km. comprise respectively 34% and 10% of the area of the country. In other countries, there are only the Valley of the Aosta in Italy and the province of Luxembourg in Belgium with less than 50 inhabitants per sq. km.

B. *Active population and employment*

What was the development of the three sectors of agriculture, industry, and services in the Community, and in particular in the regions ?

1. Agriculture

Employment in agriculture in the Community fell from 30 million people towards 1950 to less than 15 million 1960. In 1968, it was no more than 11.5 million.

In 1950, *the percentage of agricultural employment in total employment* varied considerably between the countries of the future Community, the distance between opposite extremes being 33.3 points, with a percentage of 43.9 in Italy and 12.6 in Belgium. About 1968, the difference was only half as great, with respective percentages of 21.9 and 6.1 for Italy and Belgium. Together with Italy, France is still the country where the size of the agricultural sector (27.6% in 1950, 15.7% in 1968) remains considerably larger than in the other Member States (Germany: 22.1% in 1950, 9.8% in 1969; Netherlands: 12.6% in 1950, 6.1% in 1968; Luxemburg: 25.9% in 1950, 11.2% in 1968).

The complete predominance of agricultural employment has disappeared in the *basic regions*. The 50% limit for agricultural employment in the total employment figure, overstepped in 13 regions in 1950, has not been reached by any region up until 1968. The number of regions with a fairly low figure of employment in agriculture correspondingly underwent a notable increase. Those regions with an agricultural employment of less than 10% increased in twenty years from 12 to 32.

Regions where employment in agriculture remains relatively important have been and still are closely grouped in certain border areas of the Community (11 regions in western France, 13 in south-east Italy, 4 in the north of the Netherlands and Germany).

2. Industry

In the Community as a whole, the number of people employed in industry increased, between 1950 and 1960, from 26 million to about 31 million (38.2% of total employment in 1950, 42.7% in 1960) and stayed at this level during the period 1960-68.

In each country, the proportion of secondary employment increased during these two periods in all the Member States, except in Belgium from the beginning of the first period (1947: 49.0%, 1961: 47.7%, 1969: 43.4%) and in Germany from the beginning of the second (1961: 49.0%, 1968: 47.9%).

The greatest increase was in Italy where the proportion of secondary employment at the beginning was distinctly lower than in the other countries (1951: 29.5%, 1961: 37.4%, 1969: 42.0%). Also the difference between the extremes of national percentages went down from 19.5 point to 7.4 points between 1950 and 1968.

Among basic regions the trends were very different. The increase in secondary employment was a general one and continues in all the regions of the Netherlands and in Luxembourg. In France, with the exception of the North since 1954 and Lorraine since 1962, there was a general increase in employment in all regions during both periods. In Germany and Italy, the first decade was characterized by a general increase in secondary employment, which has only tailed off in 2 of their 58 regions (Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Bavaria). On the other hand, from 1960 to 1968, there were negative levels of variation in 22 of the 38 regions of Germany, and 5 of the 20 Italian regions. In Belgium, during the first period, secondary employment went down in 5 of the 9 provincial regions, and during the second in 8 regions.

As a whole, the proportion of secondary employment in the total employment figure increased in the majority of the 100 regions, i.e., in 86 for the first period and 56 for the second.

Among large geographical areas: towards 1950, most of the regions with a high proportion of secondary employment were grouped into 3 geographical zones. The first extended from the North of France to Brunswick across Benelux and the Ruhr, the second linked Lorraine to Lower Franconia, and Lombardy formed the third. Following changes in the proportion of secondary employment between 1950 and 1968, these three units became part of a large number of territories connecting the north of France to Lombardy via the Rhine.

3. Tertiary employment

Tertiary employment increased in all the Community countries for each of the two periods. It can be estimated that, in 1950, some 23 million people were employed in this sector. In 1960, the number increased to nearly 28 million, and passed the 30 million mark in about 1968. The proportion of tertiary employment in the Community, as a percentage of the whole, was 32.8% in 1950, 37.7% in 1960, and 42.1% in 1968.

There were large differences *between countries* in 1950. The proportion of tertiary employment in the Netherlands, with 45.0%, was almost twice as high as in Italy, with only 26.6%. Towards 1968, the proportion of tertiary employment was over 40% of the total employment in most of the countries (Netherlands: 52%; Belgium: 50.5%; Luxembourg: 43.9%; France 43.8%; Germany: 41.5%). Only Italy was below the 40% threshold, with 37.3%.

At the regional level, tertiary employment increased everywhere, except in some regions of Germany and in Liguria (Italy). In each of the Member States, a small number of regions have a distinctly higher percentage of tertiary employment than others. These regions, in order of countries, are Belgium: Brabant, Antwerp and Namur; France: the Paris region and Provence, Côte d'Azur; Germany: Hamburg, Bremen and Berlin; Italy: Liguria and Lazio; Netherlands: Utrecht, Noord- and Zuid Holland.

4. Total employment

If the two periods are taken as a whole, it is clear that the number of jobs has decreased in 45 of the 100 Community regions. This includes 14 of the 38 German regions, 16 of the 20 Italian regions, 9 of the 21 French regions, 5 of the 9 Belgian regions, and Luxembourg.

These 45 regions include:

- 31 regions where the increase in the number of non-agricultural jobs was insufficient to compensate for the reduction in agricultural jobs. They form 3 zones on the edge of the Community: in western France (8 regions); in the south and west of Italy: 14 regions; in the north and east of Germany: 5 regions.
- another group comprising the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Belgian province of Luxembourg, Trier and Koblenz is situated in the geographical centre of the Community, but outside the large industrial and commercial centres.
- 14 regions where a reduction in secondary and/or tertiary employment accompanied recession in the primary sector. Most of them fall into two geographic areas: the first in the North-East of Germany, the second around the coalfield of the North of France and the South of Belgium.

If, moreover, one examines, for the given reference dates of 1950, 1960 and 1968, *the total distribution of jobs in the Community among the 20 large geographical areas*, it becomes apparent that *some* large areas have *considerably increased* their proportion of Community employment: the Paris region (from 5.16 to 5.34 to 5.83%); eastern Netherlands (from 0.98 to 0.99 to 10.8%); western Netherlands (from 2.5 to 2.63 to 2.88%); western Germany (from 8.29 to 9.72 to 9.33%).

Other large areas have experienced decreases: West Berlin (from 1.45 to 1.44 to 1.32%); western France (from 10.62 to 9.48 to 9.78%); central Italy (from 5.50 to 5.41 to 4.98%); southern Italy (from 9.36 to 8.64 to 8.22%); the Walloon region (from 1.71 to 1.44 to 1.5%).

C. *Product and income*

When beginning this section, it is advisable to bear in mind the limits and heterogeneous character of the data available in each of the States. In order to remedy this, the Statistical Office of the European Communities has begun work to obtain regional aggregates, i.e., accounts and data for the regions.

This general reservation given, it has been possible to obtain a certain amount of information on the economic growth of the Member countries and their constituents parts.

1. *In Germany*, although the annual national growth rate was about 5.2% at constant prices between 1957 and 1966, the rates for the basic regions varied between 4% for the Saar and 7.1% for Hessen.

From the structural point of view, the basic regions of the Land Nordrhein-Westfalen, and more particularly those of the Ruhr, which have always been characterized by an important heavy industry, had a rate of economic growth considerably lower than the national average for the period under consideration.

However, higher growth rates were recorded in certain regions (Hessen, Upper Bavaria, Lüneburg), also noted for more developed activities in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Among the large geographical zones, the south and centre of Germany increased their proportion of the gross domestic product, whilst that of the North and West decreased.

In France, the only regional data that can be compared with the other countries are direct incomings for the years 1962 and 1966. In 1962, the difference between the region with the lowest index (Midi and the Pyrenees: 3,804 FF) and that with the highest index (Paris area: 7,233 FF) was 73.4 points. If, however, one ignores the Paris area, whose level of income is far above that of the other regions, the difference between the maximum revenue (4,468 FF in the Rhone-Alps region) and the minimum (Midi and the Pyrenees) falls to 14.2 points.

In the large geographical zones, although the difference between the Paris area and the other two is quite large, there was little difference in 1962 between the East (90.4 points) and the West (86.8 points).

Between 1962 and 1966, the growth in direct revenue in the 21 regions varied, at constant prices, between a minimum of 3.5% in the Auvergen and a maximum of 5.2% in Upper Normandy, the growth rate of the Paris region, at 8.5%, being greater than the national average. Owing to these different

growth rates, the gap between the maximum and minimum regional indices rose from 14.2 points in 1962 (73.4 with the Paris region) to 16.6 in 1967 (75.8 with the Paris region).

In Italy, where the period of analysis is from 1957 to 1966, the difference in 1957 between the minimum regional gross internal product (Calabria: 170,000 lire) and the maximum (Aosta Valley: 611,000 lire) was greater than that of the other Community countries. The range of indices for all the regions, above and below the national average, was also greater than in the other countries.

From 1957 to 1966, the differences in the 19 regions decreased, the highest and lowest index going from 124.7 points to 98.5. Although in 1966, the region with the minimum level was still Calabria, the region with the maximum level was no longer Aosta Valley, but Lombardy. It is important, however, to stress that the alignment is more the result of *a slowing down of growth in the regions with a high level* (Liguria, Piedmont, Aosta Valley) than of an increased growth in the regions with a low level.

In Belgium, as in Italy, the observation period was from 1957 to 1966. At the beginning of this period, at the level of the provincial regions, the difference between Brabant, in first position, and Limburg, in last, was 49.1 points. At the same time, a comparison between the large geographical zones showed a difference of 54 points between the northern region (87.0 points) and the Brussels region (141.0 points), the index for the South being 100.8.

From 1957 to 1966, the levels of regional growth varied from 2.6% at constant prices in Hainault to 4.4% at constant prices in the province of Antwerp. From the regrouping into very large geographical zones, it can be seen that the southern area had an annual growth rate for the internal product (3.8%) which was lower than the national average and the other two large geographical areas (northern region: 5.5%; Brussels region: 5.6%). The gross internal product per head of population also developed differently among the regions. From 1957 to 1966, the Brussels region moved from an index of 141.0 to 145.5; the North from 87.0 to 92.1; the South from 100.8 to 91.5, and even, in 1968 to 87.4.

In the Netherlands, regional data are available only for the relatively short period of 1960-65. The gross internal product per head in the basic regions varies from an index of 82.2 in the Drenthe to 112.8 in Noord-Holland, i.e., a difference of 30.6 points. In the four large geographical zones, the difference at that time was only 21.6 points.

From 1960 to 1965, the regional growth rates varied little from the national rate (5.1%), the smallest growth (4.4%) being that of the province of Zeeland, the largest growth (5.4%) that of Noord-Brabant. Among the large geographical zones, the growth rates were fairly similar in the East, West and South,

and lower in the North. There was also an increase in 1965 in the difference between the region with the minimum index, Drenthe, and the one with the maximum index, Zuid-Holland. The difference between the extremes increased from 30.6 points in 1960 to 36.2 points in 1965.

In Luxembourg, which is considered as a region, the average domestic product growth rate was 3.4% in 1960-69, at constant prices. The corresponding rate of the gross internal product per head of population was 2.5%, also at constant prices.

2. During the period under review, the differences in the *basic regions* developed as follows:

Product per head of population

(National average = 100)

Germany (1957/66)	from 113.0 to 108.2 (75.7 to 54.3) ¹
France ² (1962/67)	from 73.4 to 75.8
Italy (1957/66)	from 124.7 to 98.5
Belgium (1957/66)	from 49.1 to 53.3
Netherlands (1960/65)	from 30.6 to 36.2

Among *the large geographical areas*, where more recent figures are available, the development of the maximum difference was as follows:

Germany	from 25.5 (in 1957) to 10.2 (in 1966) to 6.9 (in 1970)
France	from 68.0 (in 1962) to 70.6 (in 1967)
Italy	from 91.8 (in 1957) to 79.0 (in 1966) to 75.7 (in 1969)
Belgium	from 54.0 (in 1957) to 55.0 (in 1966) to 56.4 (in 1968)
Netherlands	from 21.6 (in 1960) to 24.4 (in 1965)

These figures can obviously only give a basic idea of regional development. In order better to appreciate the factors which have contributed to these developments, it is appropriate to examine to what extent changes in the differences are due either to a reduction of the indices of the strongest regions, or to an increase in the indices of the weakest regions, especially in view of the terms of reference contained in the preamble to the Treaty establishing the EEC, which asks not only for the reduction of "differences existing between the different regions", but also for the reduction of the "backwardness of the less favoured".

¹ Without the city-states of Bremen, Hamburg, and West Berlin.

² Revenue.

In this respect, it is interesting to note that, in the two countries where the maximum difference has decreased, the reasons are not the same:

- in *Italy*, this decrease is due mainly to a fall in the GIP/head of population in the high-level regions whereas in the low-level regions the index has hardly increased. The changes are partly the result of migratory movements.
- in *Germany* (FR), although the index for high-level regions has also decreased, the regions with a low level have been able to improve their position considerably.

A more complete picture, covering all the regions, can be obtained by examining the growth of the GIP in regions grouped according to the level of the GIP/head of population. This grouping reveals the following trends:

- in Germany, the growth rate of the group of regions with the lowest level in 1957 was greater than that of the group of high-level regions, which meant a decrease in the difference;
- in France, for the 7 regions with the lowest revenue per inhabitant, the growth rate was lower than that of the other regions, which meant a slight increase in the maximum difference;
- in Italy, the growth rate of the low-level regions was lower than that of the two other groups of regions. Because of the slower increase in population in the regions of the first group, however, the GIP per inhabitant showed a higher growth rate than that of the regions where the GIP/inhabitant was highest. The decrease in the difference between the extreme indices is therefore chiefly due to the migratory movements, which involved a decrease in the indices of high-level regions, and a slight increase in the indices of low-level regions.
- in Belgium and the Netherlands, the group of regions with the lowest level showed a slightly higher rate of growth than that of the regions with a high level. But within the two groups, the growth rates of the regions were very different, so that between the two regions with an extreme figure, the difference increased slightly.

PART TWO

Community activities in October 197:

I. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Rules of origin

1. In a regulation of 11 October¹ the Commission increased from 3 to 6 months the period of application of the transitional measures laid down in the regulation of 30 June 1971². It also defined the concept of "originating products" for the application of *generalized tariff preferences* granted by the EEC for products from developing countries. This step takes into account the fact that certain countries benefitting from the preferences have not yet made the provisions necessary for the certification and the control of the origin of goods to be exported to the Community. Up until 31 December 1971, therefore, the originating products of these countries can benefit from this system of preferences, provided that they later on furnish the customs authorities in the EEC with a certificate of origin drawn up retrospectively.

Technical obstacles to trade

2. During October (at the meetings of 12 and 18 October) the Council formally adopted 4 directives which come within the framework of the "general programme for eliminating technical obstacles to trade" in industrial products. Three of these directives had already been the subject of a Council agreement on 26 July 1971;³ these had dealt with the measuring of bulk by hectolitres of cereals,⁴ the gauging of ships' tanks,⁴ and units of measure.⁵ A fourth directive, on supplementary provisions for measurers of liquids other than water⁵ was also adopted by the Council; this set out the technical specifications and the construction and functioning of supplementary apparatus for these measurers. This new adoption brought the number of directives adopted by the Council to 20 out of the 34 which had been the subject of Council proposals.

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 229, 12 October 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 146, 1 July 1971.

³ See Bulletin 9-10-1971, Part Two, sec. 9.

⁴ See *Journal Officiel* L 239, 25 October 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 243, 29 October 1971.

COMPETITION POLICY

Concentrations, restrictive agreements, dominant positions : specific cases

Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty

Termination of two restrictive trade agreements in the field of construction materials

3. Ten manufacturers of construction materials in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany, and 2 trade associations representing merchants and fitters in Belgium, had notified the Commission of an agreement which they had concluded in order to regulate the distribution of ceramic wall tiles. This agreement, known as the "ceramics agreement", established an exclusive group for mutual and collective buying and selling on the Belgian market; it consisted of buyers, whose technical and commercial qualifications laid down by the agreement had been recognized by a professional body, and manufacturers, the same body having confirmed that their materials complied with certain technical norms laid down by the profession.

The manufacturers and sellers thus formed a closed circle which greatly limited the possible activities of other companies on the market in question and which violated the regulations of the EEC Treaty on competition.

The Commission recommended those participating in the agreement to terminate these mutual obligations which were resulting in the erection of barriers around national markets. Following this recommendation the parties had cancelled the clause on the buyers' exclusive right to purchase from the manufacturers and permitted other kinds of buyers to take part in the agreement. They had also increased the number of manufacturers participating in this agreement by relaxing the conditions on admission. The agreement, thus amended, was submitted to the Commission for confirmation that it no longer restricted competition.

However, following the adoption in Belgium of a national regulation governing the professional activities of the purchasers in question and because of the continual obstacles to free access to the market of those manufacturers not taking part in the agreement, the latter still constituted a barrier to free trade between Member States. It also restricted competition significantly without there being any valid reason for its exemption from the prohibition laid down in Article 85 (1) of the Rome Treaty. Whilst the Commission's departments were investigating the matter, the parties concerned cancelled the agreement in question.

On the same occasion a similar agreement, the "stoneware agreement", which had also been criticised by the Commission, was also cancelled.

Favourable decisions envisaged on cooperation agreements

4. The Commission intended taking favourable decisions on a certain number of cooperation agreements of which it had been informed. The institutional procedures provide that agreements which—although they are likely to restrict competition—could help to improve the production or distribution of products or promote technical or economic progress, should be exempt from the prohibition laid down in the EEC Treaty (Article 85).

The following are the cases in question:

- agreement on mutual supply and specialisation in the field of servo-controls concluded between the “Société d’optique, précision, électronique et mécanique” (SOPELEM) in Paris, and the “Société Langen & Co.”, in Düsseldorf;¹
- agreement on export sales of tinned vegetables produced by 5 companies in Northern France regrouped for this purpose under the name of “SAFCO”, Société anonyme de fabricants de conserves alimentaires, in the Gorgue (France);¹
- cooperation and rationalisation agreement, in the marketing of optical microscopes and their accessories manufactured by the parent company, between “Wild Paris” in Reuil-Malmaison, and “E. Leitz-France” in Kremlin-Bicêtre (France);¹
- joint research agreement between Henkel of Düsseldorf and Colgate-Palmolive of New York.

By means of notices in the *Journal Officiel* of the European Communities the Commission, before making its final decision, invited all third parties to let it have any comments they may have to make on these four cases.

State Aids

5. At the meeting held in Luxembourg on 20 October 1971 the Council noted a statement from the Commission and a resolution from government representatives of the Member States which ruled that certain principals of coordination in *regional aid* would be applied to the central regions of the Community² as from 1 January 1972.

6. In accordance with Article 93/3 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission was presented by the Italian Government with two bills from the autonomous region of *Trentino* providing for aid criteria in favour of local artisans. One

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 99, 9 October 1971.

² See Bulletin 11-1971, Part One, Ch. III and *Journal Officiel* C 111, 4 November 1971.

of the bills provided for new budgetary allocations for the implementation of a previous provincial law aimed at structuring and modernising small companies in Trentino; the other bill was to make it easier for these same companies to obtain credit. The Commission decided not to oppose the application of these measures because of the relative importance of the envisaged aid clauses and the smallness of the companies.

7. On 14 October 1971 the Commission issued its Opinion on Italian law No. 471 of 14 July 1969 which had been put into force without the Commission having been informed beforehand. This law established aid (low interest credit) for imports into *Italy* (from all sources)—by public bodies and private companies—of scientific instruments and advanced technological goods which are not manufactured in Italy. In as much that these were instruments and goods which were of use in the productive activities of a company, the characteristics and methods of granting this aid lead the Commission to the conclusion that they affected competition and trade, and are of a general nature which excludes them from any of the exemptions of incompatibility laid down by the regulations of the EEC Treaty on the subject of aid. And so the Commission decided, with regard to this general arrangement for aid, to instigate the procedure laid down in Article 93/2 of the EEC Treaty, and to invite the Italian Government to stop granting the aids. It also communicated the above facts to the governments of the other Member States and called upon those concerned, besides the Member States, to pass on their comments.¹

8. Lastly, the Commission decided to raise no objection, until 1 January 1973, to the extension of the decree by the *French* Government of 27 October 1960 concerning the conversion of shipbuilding companies. It felt that this aid could be considered as neutral with regard to the activities of shipbuilding proper. By making it possible for labour which had been laid off to be reemployed, and thus improving this sector, it was in the common interest and could therefore be derogated in accordance with Article 92/3 c) of the EEC Treaty.

State monopolies and public companies

Commercial monopolies of manufactured tobaccos

9. Replying² to a written question from a member of the European Parliament, Mr Artzinger (Germany, Christian Democrat), on measures which must be taken in France and Italy in order to organise national commercial monopolies of manufactured tobaccos (on the basis of a Council resolution

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 110, 30 October 1971.

² *Ibid.* C 108, 26 October 1971.

of 21 April 1970); the Commission stated: In *France* these measures deal specially with limiting the number of brands of manufactured tobacco allowed on the French market, regulations on minimum quantities to be sold, and the obligation of informing the monopolies administration in advance of the kinds of publicity planned. In *Italy* it is mainly a question of restrictions in the free fixing of selling prices by foreign suppliers, the fixing of minimum prices for cigarillos, limits on the admission and introduction of new brands of manufactured tobaccos on the Italian market, and limits in marketing especially in the retail trade.

Since 1 January 1971 France has allowed the marketing of all manufactured tobaccos requested by foreign suppliers. There is no longer any set minimum annual sales volume. A previous communication on publicity measures is no longer required. In Italy a new version of the general sales conditions for manufactured tobaccos is being drawn up. The Italian monopolies administration (AAMS) has informed the Commission that their future measures will be included in the regulation.

The Commission also stated that it had no reason to believe that France and Italy would not fulfil the obligations contracted vis-à-vis the Council in order to eliminate exclusive rights in accordance with the resolution of 21 April 1970.

FISCAL POLICY

Tax exemption at intra-Community borders

10. In reply to a written question from Mr Alfred Califice, Belgian member of the European Parliament, the Commission dealt in detail with the application by Member States of the Council directive of 28 May 1969, concerning the harmonisation of national regulations on exemption from turnover tax and excise duties on imports in international passenger traffic.

The Commission pointed out in this reply¹ that on 1 July 1970 it had addressed a written invitation to three Member States who were putting a restrictive interpretation on this directive (Belgium, France, Luxembourg) to present their comments on the matter thus taking the first step in the procedure laid down in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty.

The Belgian Government replied on 5 August 1970, and the French Government on 15 September 1970. It should be noted that the reply from the Belgian Government had been worked out in collaboration with the Luxembourg Government. In their replies France and Belgium maintained that since there was no precise definition of the term "traveller" in the directive

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 101, 13 October 1971.

it was up to them to select the most suitable definition so as to avoid abuse. The definition chosen by them is the one to be found in Article 1, letter *b*) of the New York Convention of 4 June 1954 concerning customs facilities for tourists.

On 17 May the Commission, not being in agreement with these Member States, sent them a considered opinion and gave them one month to conform with it. This opinion was based on the reasoning that the 24 hours clause applied by these Member States was contrary to the Council directive of 28 May 1969 inasmuch that this directive does not give the Member States a basis for determining the concept of "traveller" in such a way as to give a definition that is likely to restrict the extent of tax exemption provided for by the directive.

On 29 July 1971 France announced that she was ready to cancel the condition of a minimum stay abroad of 24 hours. This decision was put into application by the customs authorities from 1 August 1971. In a letter of 29 October 1971 Belgium also announced that she, too, was cancelling the 24 hours clause arising from the definition of a "traveller" and that the necessary action would be taken immediately to change the present situation. Only Luxembourg had still not replied but there is every reason to believe that her position would be the same as that of Belgium. The Commission would then consider the closing of the case.

The Commission also pointed out that on 30 July 1971 it had transmitted a proposal for a second directive to the Council concerning the harmonisation of legislative and administrative provisions on turnover tax and excise duties from international passenger traffic. The proposal contained amongst other things a definition of "border traffic" as used in the 1969 directive.¹

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES, COMPANY LAW

Guarantees required of companies

11. On 19 October 1971² the European Parliament issued its opinion on the Commission proposal concerning a second directive "to coordinate, with a view to making them equal, the guarantees required in the Member States of companies within the meaning of Article 58, paragraph 2 of the Treaty, to protect the interests of associated companies and third parties, as regards the

¹ See Bulletin 9-10/1971, Part Two, Section 22.

² See Section 133.

constitution of the limited company and maintenance of and changes in its capital.”¹ Whilst giving general approval to the Commission’s proposal, the Parliament asked for a certain number of alterations to be made to the text.

It therefore considered it necessary to give a precise definition in the directive of the investment companies that it does not apply to, and to coordinate at a later date, at Community level, the right of these investment companies to have a variable capital. It also felt that “the directives should apply to those limited companies which are in existence when it comes into force since one could not envisage two different sets of rules being applied to limited companies.” Thus, provisional measures would have to be worked out in order that existing companies could change their statutes.

In its Opinion the Parliament also expressed the particular wish that provision be made for “a period for the integral liberalisation of issued shares to offset the contributions.” In order to avoid any misunderstanding it called for emphasis to be placed on the fact that “the subscribed capital can not be made up of non-reliable assets, such as labour and the supply of services”. Lastly it felt that “the rules set up by the directive were of such a kind as to ensure equivalent guarantees in all Member States with regard to the protection of creditors, but that one must take into account the fact that in some countries there is insufficient legislation governing the reduction of capital to compensate for losses.” The Economic and Social Committee had already expressed its Opinion on this text during the session of 26/27 May 1971.²

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 48, 24 April 1970.

² *Ibid.* C 88, 6 September 1971, and Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, Section 145.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Exchange rates

12. The new exchange regulations applied by the main industrialised countries since the beginning of May or the middle of August have given rise to an increase in exchange rates for most currencies. In relation to parities expressed in United States dollars, at the end of October there had been an increase of 9.7% for the Mark, 9.3% for the Yen, 8.1% for the Guilder, 7.3% for the Belgian Franc (both for trade operations and financial transactions), 4% for the Pound Sterling, 2.4% for the French Franc with regard to the free part of the two-tier market, 2.1% for the Lira, and 0.4% for the French Franc on the regulated market. Amongst Community currencies the French Franc, which is handled on the regulated market, was the only one to be held within the margins of fluctuation set down by international agreements.

Since the currencies of almost every industrialised country had increased in value, this increase had less effect on the rest of the world than it did on the dollar. And since, in addition, the size of increase varied from one currency to another, those currencies whose exchange rate in relation to the dollar had risen only slightly were even effectively devalued in relation to the rest of the world. In international trade, and taking into account the size of relative shares in world trade, the Mark by the end of October, had been effectively revalued by 6% in relation to all other currencies, the guilder by 2.8%, and the Belgian Franc by 2.4%. On the same basis the French Franc had been effectively devalued by 4.2% and the Lira by 1.9%.¹

Economic situation in the Community for 1972

13. Within the framework of efforts to gradually achieve economic and monetary union, and especially in applying Article 4 of its decision of 22 March 1971 concerning an increase in coordination of short-term economic policies of the Member States, the Council, on the proposal of the Commission and following consultations with the European Parliament, drew up² at its meeting of 26 October 1971 an "annual report on the economic situation in the Community which made it possible to set out guidelines for each Member State to follow in its economic policy for the following year. The report,

¹ See "Diagrams and brief notes on the short-term economy of the Community".

² See *Journal Officiel* L 253, 16 November 1971.

the proposal on which had been submitted by the Commission on 7 October 1971, will be presented by the Governments of the Member States to the national parliaments so that it may be taken into account during budgetary discussions.¹

Monetary Committee

14. The Monetary Committee held its 155th meeting on 13 October 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. International monetary problems were discussed. The Committee, on the basis of a draft Opinion by its temporary members, also examined certain problems arising from the Commission's proposal for a directive to the Council aimed at restricting the freedom of establishment and the free supply of services in unpaid activities by banks and other financial establishments.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

15. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 46th meeting in Brussels on 12 October 1971. It examined the draft annual report on the economic situation in the Community and then analysed the effects of the economic and monetary situation on medium-term economic policies, in particular the quantitative guidelines. After hearing statements from the Belgian and Luxembourg delegations on their national programmes, the Committee studied Community regional policy activities in the Community's priority agricultural areas.

Budget Policy Committee

16. The 40th session of the Budget Policy Committee was held in Brussels on 11 October 1971 with Mr Stamatii in the chair. As part of the preparations for Council discussions on the annual report on the economic situation in the Community, the Committee studied the draft budgets of the Member States for 1972.

Study Group on Medium-term Economic Prospects

17. The Study Group on Medium-term Economic Prospects met on 20 and 21 October 1971 under the chairmanship of Professor de Wolff. It studied the repercussions of the international economic situation on medium-term

¹ See also the statements made by Mr Barre on this subject (Bulletin 11-1971, Part One, Chap. I).

plans, especially the revision of medium-term guidelines. It also dealt with the harmonisation of plans and national study programmes. Lastly the Group discussed the interdependency model being developed under Professor Barten.

*Panel of experts enquiring into consumers' attitudes
on short-term economic situations*

18. The panel of experts met in Brussels on 15 October 1971 to draw up the final experimental plans for harmonized enquiries as from 1972 into consumers' attitudes in the Member States on short-term economic situations. It drew up the draft questionnaire, the size and methods of sampling and the time-table for the inquiry.

Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets

19. The Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets met in Brussels on 19 October 1971. The experts tackled the problems posed by the application of the European system of integrated economic accounts (SEC) at "local government" level.

* *

20. At its meeting of 18 to 22 October 1971 the *European Parliament* adopted 2 resolutions on the "annual report on the economic situation in the Community". One dealt with the report as a whole and the other with aspects of it concerning the budgetary policies of the Member States.¹ The Parliament particularly felt "that conjunctural policy measures must primarily make it possible to stabilize prices and to supervise and, if necessary, stimulate economic activity which, for the first time, displays similar characteristics throughout almost all of the Community". It also approved "the criteria adopted for improved coordination of budgetary policies of the Member States and emphasized that, for the first time, a concrete procedure of preliminary consultation had been applied".

REGIONAL POLICY

Creation of a common regional policy

21. On the basis of a report from the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Council held a detailed discussion on 20 October 1971 on all of the

¹ See sec. 124.

problems presented by a Community regional policy. At the end of the debates it was decided to continue work on this subject at a date in the near future.

Financing of new activities

22. The Commission adopted two decisions in principle under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty on the granting of aid for financing two industrial projects in *Germany*.

Studies

23. The Commission's departments examined a draft report on the *classification of regions* within the framework of the study "structural and socio-economic situation and development of agriculture in Community regions".

The Institute commissioned by the Belgian Government and the Commission to carry out a study of the economic development of the *northern part of Belgium* has submitted the second part of its study dealing with the development of the labour situation and the economic sectors.

The expert entrusted by the Commission with a study of the "*recreational requirements and health protection as a factor in regional development and the possibility of employing agricultural land and labour*" has presented the first part of his study.

Lastly, the Commission decided, on the request of the French Government, to participate in two regional studies:

- an outline of the economic employment of *Brittany* in order to achieve a balanced development of the whole of this area.
- an inquiry into the possibility of setting up maintenance and service industries in the *département of Ouest Atlantique*.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

Permanent Committee on Employment

24. The Permanent Committee on Employment met for the third time on 5 October¹. Three topics appeared on the agenda: examination of the texts

¹ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part One, Chap. II.

implementing the reformed Social Fund; the memorandum from the Italian Government on employment policy; consequences of the American measures on the employment situation in the Community.

Population and employment in the Community

25. According to the inquiry carried out in 1970 into the "work forces" in the Community, the results of which are published by the Statistical Office¹, almost half of all employed persons are aged between 25 and 44; about 17% are under 25, and 3% of them still work after the age of 65. The inquiry found that the proportion of young people in the total number of employed was particularly high in France and Belgium (about 20%). In Italy about 37% of the young people aged between 14 and 19 were working, compared with 35% in Luxembourg, 32% in France and 21% in Germany and Belgium. The percentage of employed girls in this age group was, on the whole, lower than that of young men (except in Germany, where it is 27%); 19% in Belgium, 25% in France and 28% in Italy. In Luxembourg the percentages were about equal. Between the ages of 60 and 64, 65% of the men and 33% of the women were still working in France, 72 and 18% respectively in Germany, 67 and 9% in Belgium and only 47 and 9% in Italy.

The majority of those working are clearly not self-employed; 78% throughout the whole of the Community. This percentage even increases to 82 in Germany, whilst in Italy it is only 69. Almost one out of every three wage-earners in the Community is a woman, and of these one out of every two is married. France has the highest proportion of female wage-earners (37%), followed by Germany (32%) and Belgium (28%). In Luxembourg, on the other hand, the percentage of women amongst wage-earners is only 22. It is here, too, that one finds the lowest number of married women in employment, whilst in the neighbouring country of Belgium one finds the Community's highest proportion—60%.

Out of one hundred people employed, throughout the whole of the Community, 12 work in agriculture, 45 in industry and 43 in the tertiary sector. Here, too, the figures for the individual countries differ a great deal; agriculture employs 20% of all workers in Italy, 12% in France and Luxembourg, 8% in Germany and only 6% in Belgium. As for the service industries, these employ some 48% of the workers in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, 41% in Germany, and only 37% in Italy. The number of paid female agricultural workers is particularly high in Italy (29%) and Germany (25%); in Italy more than two-thirds of these women are married. The proportion of female wage-earners in the service industries is highest in France—more than 50%; more than half of them are married. Lastly, of those people in employment

¹ "Statistiques sociales", No. 2-1971.

in France, 3% look for another job as against 1.5% in Germany and Italy, and only 0.7% in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Development of the employment market in 1971-72

26. A draft report on the situation on the employment market in 1971-72 was studied on 12 October by government experts (economic experts—experts from the ministries of labour of the Member States), and on 15 October by representatives of workers' and employers' professional organisations. The report is to serve as the basis for a Council discussion on the development of employment.

Vocational guidance and training

27. A *collective course on vocational guidance* was organised in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 October for officials from the relevant authorities of the six Member States (ministries of education and ministries of labour or social affairs). This course, which was to provide advanced information and supplement similar ones held in the other five Member States, was one of the primary projects to be approved in this field by the Council on 5 June 1967. It also fulfilled the Commission recommendation of 18 July 1966 for increasing vocational guidance. Those taking part in the course were able to both acquire first-hand theoretical and practical information on the present development of academic and vocational guidance in Luxembourg, and also discuss lessons arising from this development, at the same time bearing in mind similar changes already observed in the other Member States.

28. A group of experts set up to carry out *research into the development of professions* and vocational training held its first meeting on 5 October. After exchanging facts on the situation in question in the Member States, it was agreed to draw up a list of priority problems involving training methods which should be examined in the perspective of a common policy on vocational training. This list would be accompanied by details of work already done in these fields. As regards working methods, the members of the group would present the Commission with proposals on the collection and distribution of facts on the research work and on cooperation in this work.

Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers

29. At its 121st meeting held on 5 and 6 October 1971 the *Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers* continued a discussion, begun at the 120th meeting on 16 September 1971, on the problems of coordinating Regulation No. 1408/71 and legislation of the United Kingdom, Ireland,

Denmark and Norway. It also examined the arrangements considered by these countries as coming under the heading of social security, with a view to deciding which benefits should be excluded from the field of application of this regulation on the grounds that they would be a part of the social security arrangements. The discussion of these problems by the Administrative Committee formed part of the process of gathering information for the report which the Commission is to present to the Council; the task in this particular case was to decide what technical amendments were to be made to the above mentioned Regulation so as to make it equally applicable to the new Member States. Points for negotiation also had to be singled out.

30. Preparation of the forms necessary for the application of the revised draft regulation no. 4 presented by the Commission to the Council on 20 July 1971, was the subject of discussion at the 49th meeting of the *Audit Committee* held on 22 October 1971. The rapporteurs appointed to work out these new forms in collaboration with experts from different Member States had to have finished their work in time for the forms to be printed and distributed before the revised regulations came into force.

Re-employment and readaptation

Inquiry into the retraining of workers leaving agriculture

31. Conscious of the fact that the retraining of workers leaving agriculture figures very largely in Community proposals and decisions on the reform of the agricultural structure, regional policy activities in the priority agricultural areas and the interventions of the new European Social Fund, the Commission felt it necessary to start an inquiry into this matter in the six countries of the Community.

The object of the inquiry was threefold: an analysis of the retraining process of workers leaving agriculture and in particular a description of how this is carried out; a list of the methods used to ensure this and especially the obstacles which could confront a coherent policy on this subject; research into the policies which are likely to meet the needs both in matters of quantity and quality, and in particular suggestions on how to eliminate the obstacles mentioned.

The work arising from this inquiry led to the drawing up of four reports—Germany, Benelux Countries, France, Italy—and a synopsis which were published as working documents. The synthesis consisted of: a synoptic table showing the basic elements of the reports, a chapter on the general conclusions drawn by the experts from the inquiry, and another on concrete

proposals for intervention based on those projects aimed at undertaking the complete retraining of workers leaving agriculture. This action could be undertaken at the level of a zone, a large company etc. These conclusions will be discussed by representatives of governments, employers and workers.

European Social Fund

32. At its meeting of 19 October 1971 the Council adopted a number of regulations and decisions implementing its decision of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the European Social Fund¹, subject to definitive texts being ready: the organic regulation², the regulation on aid³ which might possibly be eligible for the Fund's assistance, the decision implementing Articles 123 to 127 of the Treaty in French départements overseas, and the specific decision on the Fund's assistance (under Article 5 of the decision of 1 February 1971) to those people who are self-employed. These acts were to come into force on 1 January 1972 provided, however, that a basically financial regulation had been drawn up by the Council beforehand on certain of the terms under which the Fund operated. These were being worked out at that time by the Commission.

Aid for workers discharged from sulphur mines in Sicily

33. On 18 October 1971 the Council sent to the Commission a communication and its first report on the granting of Community aid to Italy to enable her to give certain kinds of aid to workers discharged from sulphur mines and to make a certain number of grants to facilitate the vocational training of their children. On 22 December 1966 the Council had decided to grant Italy a total of 4,200,000 u.a. in Community aid. In its report the Council proposed that the Commission set a final date on this aid programme after 31 December 1970, a date which was also adopted by the Italian Government. In fact, the majority of this credit has already been used; on the other hand, the Council decision of 1966 only affects those workers whose redundancy was connected with the reorganisation of the sulphur mines. The 31 December was adopted in the restructuring plan approved in 1968 by the region of Sicily as completion date for the restructuring operations.

Social security and social action

34. On 22 October 1971 the Commission gave its approval to the financing, with the aid of ECSC funds, of construction projects originating from the

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 28, 4 February 1971 and Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part One, Chap. III.

² See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, sec. 31.

³ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part Two, sec. 28.

6th programme and concerning fifty units of accommodation for workers in mines and the steel industry in Belgium (13,576,500 Belgian francs).

Living and working conditions : Industrial relations

Inquiries into wages

35. On 19 December 1971 the Council decided to organise for 1972 a new inquiry into *wages in industry* (level, composition and development of the wage bill of companies).¹ In 1972 this inquiry will deal with those companies with between 10 and 49 employees, which is an increase on the previous inquiry. The Council also decided to organise an inquiry in 1972 into the *structure and distribution of salaries* in industry.² Carried out every six years (the first was in 1966), these inquiries should make it possible to analyse to what extent the different levels noted between industries and countries are due to differences in the structure of work forces, and also to supply information on the distribution of individual salaries. The inquiry will deal not only with the structure and distribution of workers' incomes in industry—as in 1966—but also with the incomes of white-collar workers in this field. The Council also agreed to organise a similar inquiry for 1974 into the *services sector*. An inquiry into the *cost of salaries in the service industries* had already been planned for this time.

Employment of handicapped workers

36. On 15 October a working party from the Joint Committee for the Harmonisation of Working Conditions in the Steel Industry drew up a draft questionnaire for examining the problems in the employment of partially handicapped workers. This document will be distributed within the organisations concerned.

Social problems in sea fisheries

37. The Joint Advisory Committee on the Social Problems in Sea Fisheries held its third plenary session from 20 to 22 October at the Hague. Mr R. De Keyzer was in the chair. It commissioned its "vocational training" working group to work out concrete proposals on the subject of vocational training, permanent training and readaptation in fishing. It also approved an Opinion on assistance, medical care and safety at sea. This Opinion laid

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 238, 23 October 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 249, 10 November 1971.

special emphasis on the need for medical and technical aid at the fishing grounds, as well as coordination of such activities on the one hand, and an improvement in medical care and safety on board, on the other. The Committee members were able, on board the "De Hoop", to examine the possibilities of this kind of activity. Lastly, the Committee studied comparative tables on the conditions of work, incomes and social costs in the fishing industry. The group on the "harmonisation of working conditions" had already held a preliminary discussion on the basis of these tables.

Social problems of mergers and international concentrations

38. Following the Commission decision of last June to commission a group of governmental experts to study the social consequences of mergers and concentrations, a first meeting was held on 1 October. The experts welcomed the Commission's initiative and felt that it was necessary to tackle not only the social problems arising from international mergers, but also those of international concentrations. They would collect together all national provisions in this field and draw up a list of problems worth tackling at Community level.

Health protection

Industrial safety

39. On 20 October a meeting was held in Essen-Kray of the committee of experts responsible for coordinating research carried out in France and Germany into the problems of mine rescue. The latest developments in this research have dealt, in Germany, with the technique of the accurate sinking of wide shafts; in France they have dealt with the locating of workers some distance away. The next efforts will be centred on reducing rescue time, improving the technique of boring and exploring underground passages.

Mines Safety and Health Commission

40. On 1 October the ventilation experts from the working party on "*rescue, fires and underground combustion*" met the ventilation committee from the Steinkohlenbergbauverein at the University of Louvain to discuss the use of computers in the application of preventive measures for stabilizing ventilation. On 5 October the experts on *fire-resistant fluids* discussed the results of an inquiry carried out in the coal industry into possible physiological problems caused by the use of fire-resistant fluids of Group D (containing no water). The working party on "*flammable dusts*", meeting on 6 October, used the results from tests carried out in the experimental mine in Tremonia

and in the laboratories of CHERCHAR with financial aid from the Commission.

Under the terms of the mandate extended by the Permanent Body to examine the possibilities of completely eliminating sparks in electric traction motors, the "*Electricity*" working party will visit the mines of Provence in a few months' time to study the functioning of the linear motor. It has completed a report on the possible dangers arising from flashes of lightning hitting mine workings and has drawn up work schedules for preventive measures in the field of live electrical installations. The report also studied the constitution of high-tension cables and their protective apparatus.

Health protection

41. A meeting was held in Luxembourg on 5 and 6 October of contracting experts on physical, chemical and biological changes likely to be found in the *foodstuffs which have been "irradiated"* for canning. Since 1967 five laboratories (2 in Germany, 2 in Belgium and 1 in the Netherlands) have been carrying out a research programme in this field under contracts with the Commission. This research is also to study the possibilities of identifying, by means of relatively simple control techniques, irradiated foodstuffs. In view of the development of the practical application of this new canning method, the establishment of methods of identification is of great importance.

It is evident that certain changes can be noted and that the application of control methods is possible for foodstuffs such as potatoes, wheat, meat, mushrooms and powdered eggs. Other changes, difficult to detect, still require very advanced methods of analysis; however, simpler methods are at present being sought. The Commission intends continuing this research for a further 2 years. By this time work will be sufficiently advanced to make the checking of several irradiated foodstuffs a practical possibility.

Radiation Protection

42. The documents from the *seminar on information on, and training in, radiation protection* for nuclear plant workers, which the Commission organised at the end of 1969, were distributed to the relevant sectors. They contained all the reports presented during the seminar, as well as the speeches made during discussions, and constitute an important piece of documentation on the present problems and difficulties in this field.

The Commission entrusted the Department of Hygiene and Health of the University Institute of Technology of Bordeaux with a study in concepts and methods, in order that the workers are trained in, and given information

on, protection against radiation when beginning their work. The conclusions of this report will serve as a basis for a *practical guide for those workers who are exposed* to radiation in the course of their work and help them to organise and improve their personal system of protection.

* * *

43. At its meeting from 18 to 22 October 1971, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution in which, confirming its previous position on the implementing regulation of the reformed Social Fund, it insisted that "aid answers the double purpose of protecting the employment and income of paid or independent workers should certain difficulties arise in their professional life, and of helping both the paid and self-employed workers to integrate effectively into the machinery of production." The Parliament reiterated the requests which it had set out in its Opinion of 9 June 1971,¹ "confirmed especially its support for the extension of the powers of the Committee of the Social Fund" and expected that a definite decision would be taken in good time by the Council "in order that the reformed Social Fund may be operational on 1 January 1972".²

44. At its meeting of 27 and 28 October 1971 the *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion in which it gave its unanimous approval, subject to a certain number of amendments, to two proposals for directives from the Council drawn up by the Commission and dealing with: —one on the methods of implementing the regulation of the 14 June 1971 on arrangements for social security for paid workers and their families moving about within the Community; the second on the coordination of special measures for foreigners and workers remaining within the territory of a Member State after having been in employment there.³

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Compensatory payments

45. After noting that the exchange rates against the Deutsche Mark and the average rates against the guilder and the Belgian Franc had increased considerably, (the "floating" rates used to determine compensatory payments applicable from 27 September 1971 having risen from 8.2 to 9.4% for Germany and from 5.1 to 6.5% for the Benelux countries), the Commission decided on 1 October

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 66, 1 July 1971.

² See sec. 131.

³ See sec. 166 and 167.

1971¹ to make a corresponding increase in compensatory payments as from 4 October 1971.

Common organisation of markets

Seeds

46. On 25 October 1971² the Council, on the proposal of the Commission and in accordance with Opinions from the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, drew up the basic regulations for the common organisation of markets in the field of seeds. The new regulation would come into force on May 1, 1972 and be applicable from 1 July 1972.

In addition to leguminous vegetables for sowing (peas, beans, lentils etc.) and grains, spores and fruits for sowing, listed under heading 12.03 of the common customs tariff, the following were also included in this market organisation; hybrid maize for sowing, already covered by the common organisation regulation of cereals markets, plus oil seeds and oleaginous fruits for sowing (for which the situation is an analogous one). With regard to the two latter products, it became apparent that these would have to be included in the specific regulation on seeds. Indeed, experience has shown that the provisions of the "cereals" regulation do not always make it possible effectively to protect hybrid maize which is to be used for sowing; as for the oil seeds and the oleaginous fruits, the development of the production of hybrid seeds for certain varieties could, in the future, necessitate a certain amount of protection on the Community market.

The Community seeds market is characterised by the fact that for a small number of varieties, especially certain grasses and fodder crops, production can only be continued in the Community if it is given a certain amount of protection which guarantees the producer a reasonable income. In order to ensure this, the regulation provides for the possible granting of production aid to these "sensitive" varieties—basic seeds or certified seeds. This aid—a uniform amount for each variety or group of varieties in the whole of the Community—is granted for every quintal of seeds produced and is fixed by the Council every year before 1 August for the marketing year beginning the following year. The list of varieties concerned may be changed by the Council.

It may prove to be necessary continually to follow the development in the imports of certain seeds if there is any risk of the flow of trade upsetting the Community market. For this reason the regulation states that the imports may have to be accompanied by an import certificate together with a deposit. However, imports carried out under multiplication certificates in non-member countries, and duly registered, are exempt from the payment of deposits.

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 223, 4 October 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 246, 5 November 1971.

Due to the special situation of hybrid maize for sowing, the import price of which varies mainly according to where it has come from, special provisions have been laid down: each year, before 1 July, a reference price is set for each kind of hybrid, and this on the basis of the import prices of the previous three years with the exception of those which were usually low. If the price at the border plus the customs duty, is lower than the reference price, a compensatory tax is levied which is equal to the difference between the two prices, when applying this provision obligations concerning international trade are to be observed.

As regards trade with non-member countries—bearing in mind the special measures envisaged for hybrid maize—imports of seeds covered by the common organisation of markets are subject only to the taxes of the Common Customs Tariff. Nevertheless, in order to avoid possible danger to the Community market from disturbances resulting from abnormal imports or exports, provision has been made for safeguard measures.

Competition rules in the Treaty concerning State Aid, or aid granted by means of State resources, have been made applicable in order to avoid the introduction or maintenance of national aid which may disturb competition or change the conditions of intra-Community trade.

The EAGGF will take over the financing of the aid planned for production.

A Management Committee will ensure close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission in order to facilitate the application of proposed provisions.

Should there be any difficulties in the transition from the present arrangement in the Member States to the one proposed by the regulation, provisional measures applicable until 30 June 1973, may be drawn up.

Cereals

47. Amongst the conditions laid down for intervention agencies buying up durum wheat, the Commission fixed the maximum percentage of “grains mitadinés” (grains which are especially less transparent) which may be contained in the amounts bought by these agencies. In order to take into consideration the unfavourable climatic conditions of 1971, the Commission decided¹ that, for durum wheat from certain areas of Italy and France, this percentage could reach a maximum of 60 during the 1971/72 marketing year.

Cereals and rice

48. Since the present period of validity of import certificates for cereals (non-processed grains, certain kinds of wheat flour, groats and meal) and rice (non-

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 232, 15 October 1971.

processed grains and broken rice) tends to over-prolong the effects of the abnormal situation on the world market—due especially to the monetary situation and the fluctuation in prices—on the Community market, the Commission decided on 13 October 1971¹ to restrict the validity of new certificates to 30 days. It was thus able to annul the suspension of the advanced fixing of levies which was introduced on 18 August 1971 for non-processed cereal and rice grains; these new provisions came into force on 14 October 1971.

Milk and milk products

49. On 12 October 1971 the Council set out¹ the general rules to be applied in the milk sector in the case of supply difficulties. Definitions were thus given for the concept of “significant surpassing” (by at least 3%) of the threshold price of pilot products by the price at the border, the persistence in this and the disturbance or threatened disturbance of the Community market. In accordance with these criteria and in order to ensure a sufficient supply of milk products, the total or partial suspension of levies and/or the levying of export taxes can also be decided.

In applying these provisions, the Commission decided on 18 October 1971² to introduce an export tax on skim milk powder not marketed in small packages, and on compound foodstuffs containing a high percentage of skim milk powder. Indeed, the imbalance between the supply and demand of skim milk powder was causing such large quantities of the product to leave the Community that, taking into account the deliveries still to be made by the Community under the Food Aid Programme, there was the risk that the safety of the supplies could no longer be ensured.

For the same reason the Commission decided by means of the regulations of 4 October³ and 13 October 1971¹, to reduce the period of validity of export certificates for powder milk and butter, taking into consideration certain conditions of sale by tender.

The Commission also decided by a regulation of 13 October 1971,¹ to extend to powder milk the daily communications from the Member States to the Commission, at present intended only for the quantities of skim milk powder for which an export certificate was requested.

Pigmeat

50. On the proposal of the Commission⁴ and after receiving an Opinion from the European Parliament, on 29 October 1971⁵ the Council adopted the basic

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 231, 14 October 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 234, 19 October 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 224, 5 October 1971.

⁴ See Bulletin 7-1971, Part One, Ch. IV.

⁵ See *Journal Officiel* L 244, 30 October 1971.

price for the "standard quality" of pork slaughtered between 1 November 1971 and 31 October 1972. The price was increased from 77.25 to 80 u.a. per 100 kg. The "standard quality" in question was also defined.

The establishment of price quotations for slaughtered pigs according to the Community grid planned for 1 November 1971, is still raising practical problems, especially in Italy. In a regulation of 29 October 1971 the Council extended¹ the relevant time-limit to 1 November 1973 for Italy and to 1 February 1972 for Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

Oils and fats

51. On 29 October 1971¹ the Council, on a proposal of the Commission² and following an Opinion of the European Parliament, fixed the prices for the 1971/72 marketing year for olive oil. These were as follows: the target price at production level (118.75 u.a. per 100 kg) the market target price (15.60 u.a. per 100 kg), and the intervention price (68.35 u.a. per 100 kg). It also fixed² the threshold price (74.20 u.a. per 100 kg) and the sum on monthly increases (0.67 u.a. per 100 kg) in the market target price, the intervention price and the threshold price; these increases applying to the different prices each month from 1 January to 31 October 1971, depend especially on the average storage costs.

Following the creation of a common organisation of markets for oils and fats, the Council, in applying the association agreement between the EEC and Greece, planned a reduction of a fixed amount in the levy on unrefined olive oil coming from Greece and being transported direct to the Community. This reduction, until the last marketing year equal to 0.5 u.a. per 100 kg, will remain³ at the same level for the 1971/72 marketing year.

It has also proved to be necessary to give more details of the conditions of aid granted to producers of olive oil produced in the Community from olives harvested in the Community; this aid is granted when the production target price is higher than the market target price at the beginning of the marketing year. On 29 October 1971,¹ therefore, the Council adopted the necessary provisions; these came into force on 1 November 1971.

As regards the importing of unrefined olive oil from Spain, Tunisia, Morocco, and Turkey (olive oil which has been obtained solely from these countries and transported direct to the Community), the Council decided³ to amend the provisions on the special arrangements for these imports by cancelling the time limit on the validity of these provisions at the same time taking into account the fact that as, from 1 November 1971 the importer must

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 244, 30 October 1971.

² See Bulletin 7-1971, Part one, Chap. IV.

³ See *Journal officiel* L 241, 27 October 1971.

furnish proof at the time of importing that the export tax—to be deducted from the levy—has been paid by the exporter up to a fixed limit.

The Commission also drew up two provisions concerning oil seeds. On 21 October 1971¹ it decided to extend from two to six months the period for the advance fixing of refunds on exports of colza and rape seeds, in order that special purchasing conditions in certain non-member countries may be taken into account. On 13 October 1971 the Commission also changed the method used for calculating the weight of colza and rape seeds which was used for fixing the amount of Community aid which is granted when the market target price is higher than the world market price. The change was made so that this method could be used for determining a minimum limit for the moisture content of the grains.

Fruit and vegetables

52. In order to meet the needs of the consumer, additional quality categories for certain citrous fruits of the 1971/72 marketing year must be established. On 22 October 1971 the Commission planned such an arrangement for oranges and mandarines,² to run until 31 December 1971.

Wine

53. Experience gained during the first year of application of the supplementary provisions in the common organisation of the wine-products market has shown the usefulness of adapting some of these provisions. On 29 October 1971³ the Council drew up for this purpose, two amendments, one concerning the accompanying documents for wine produce being traded within the Community, and the other concerning the rules for the designation and presentation of the same products, except those for which such a provision has already been drawn up (wines made from fresh grapes and grape musts with fermentation arrested by alcohol). This second amendment, however, only concerns the most important products from an economic point of view.

On the same date³ the Council also felt it necessary to allow imports of Algerian wine to the Community to benefit from a transitional arrangement lasting from 1 November 1971 until 31 August 1972. This arrangement includes a 40% reduction in the common external customs tariff, with no quantitative restriction, on the condition that Algeria respects the reference

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 237, 22 October 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 238, 23 October 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 244, 30 October 1971.

price. With regard to imports of wine from Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey, the Council extended¹ the present transitional arrangement² until 31 December 1971.

On the same date the Council fixed¹ for the 1971/72 wine year the amount (0.6625 u.a. per hectolitre and per degree of alcohol of which 0.0775 u.a. is paid by the EAGGF) of the price to be paid by intervention agencies for alcohol delivered to them as part of the obligatory distillation of the by-products of vinification. With regard to this obligation, the Council, on 26 October 1971³ also arranged for certain producers to be totally or partially exempted from it, either because their wine production is very low (less than 50 hectolitres in one marketing year), or because they deliver their rapes of grapes to oenological merchants, or because they make quality wines produced in definite regions.

After verifying that the average prices paid in marketing centres for A 11 table wines (Sylvaner and Müller-Thurgau white wines) had for two consecutive weeks remained above the release prices, the Council decided on 26 October 1971⁴ that no private storage contract would be concluded after 27 October 1971.

Fisheries products

54. On 6 October 1971⁵ the Commission decided to extend from 30 September to 30 November 1971 the application of provisional measures to the Netherlands⁶ laid down in the basic regulation on the common organisation of markets.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

“Guarantee” section

55. On 12 October 1971⁷ the Council adopted a regulation on the financing of intervention expenditure in the wine products sector. On 26 October 1971⁸ a regulation was adopted amending the present provisions on the financing of intervention expenditure and refunds in the fruit and vegetable sector. The first regulation will apply from 1 June 1970 and the second from 1 January 1970.

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 244, 30 October 1971.

² See Bulletin 9/10-1970, Part Two, sec. 29.

³ See *Journal Officiel* L 243, 29 October 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 241, 27 October 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 226, 7 October 1971.

⁶ See Bulletins 5-1971 and 7-1971, Part Two, Ch. II.

⁷ See *Journal Officiel* L 231, 14 October 1971.

⁸ *Ibid.* L 242, 28 October 1971.

Conditions of competition in agriculture

State Aid

56. Under the provisions of Article 93, paragraph 3 of the Treaty, the Commission explained its position with regard to two plans for aid in *the Netherlands* and the autonomous region of the *Val d'Aosta*. It felt these plans were incompatible with the Common Market. The first was in the form of subsidies for encouraging the rationalisation of crop growing, the processing of fodder plants and cooperation between farmers; the second was in the form of subsidies for the planting and replacement of apricot orchards. The Commission instituted against these plans proceedings laid down in Article 93 paragraph 2 of the Treaty and called on the Member States—and the other states concerned¹—to present their comments on the plans.

* * *

57. At the session from 18 to 22 October 1971 the *European Parliament*² voted on a number of resolutions on the following agricultural problems: fixing the prices (slaughtered pork, olive oil), amendments to the arrangement for imports (olive oil from Spain, Tunisia, Morocco and Turkey), changes in certain supplementary provisions on the organisation of the vine-products market, intra-Community trade in meat-based products, approximation of legislation on beer, and regulations on AEGGF aid. During the meeting of 27/28 October the *Economic and Social Committee*³ issued an Opinion on various provisions drawn up by the Commission, the main ones being the fixing of agricultural products for the 1972/73 marketing year and the granting of income aid to certain kinds of farmers, Community regional policy activity in the Community's priority agricultural areas and health problems arising in trade in meat-based products.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Joint Research Centre

Multiannual programme of the JRC

58. The JRC multiannual programme was examined on 14 October by the EAEC Scientific and Technical Committee (Article 7 of the Euratom Treaty).

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 97, 2 October 1971.

² See sec. 134 to 138.

³ See sec. 163 to 165.

During this meeting, the Committee endeavoured to indicate possible guidelines for the Commission's programme:

- public-service action to ensure the safe utilization of nuclear energy and future energy supplies (water and fuel-cycle reactors, fast breeder reactors);
- action to harmonize the criteria for power plant construction and operation;
- action to permit the application of new technologies to the nuclear industry (application of the concept of high-temperature reactors, as a heat source, to chemical and metallurgical processes; marine propulsion);
- development of knowledge of the behaviour of materials;
- public service action not included under the headings above: dissemination of information; CBNM, etc.

The Committee's formal opinion is required to be communicated to the Council to support the multiannual programme proposal being discussed with the Council authorities.

Advisory Committees on the Programme Management

59. Several meetings of Advisory Committees were held during October. The sixth meeting of the Advisory Committee on the management of *high-temperature gas reactor (HTGR)* programmes took place at Petten on 7 October, under the chairmanship of Dr Krämer (HFA-Jülich). The Committee listened to a number of reports on recent developments of HTGR programmes in the Community, and in the United States and in Britain, on the multiannual programmes submitted to the Council, and on the status of work at Petten in various fields (graphites, evaluation of coated particles and helium compatibility). After a detailed discussion, the representatives expressed their satisfaction with the work being carried out at the Petten JRC. At the end of the meeting, the Committee asked its Chairman to approach the Commission in order to clarify its terms of reference in view of the new situation that has resulted from the setting-up of the General Advisory Committee. Following the opinions rendered by national experts concerning the modification of ECO for HTR physical experiments, it was decided that the Ispra JRC should, within three months, conduct a more detailed survey among the Member States regarding this modification.

60. The second meeting of the Coordinating Committee on *Fast Reactors* was held in Brussels on 13 October. The Committee heard reports from the Commission on the latest developments in the field of fast reactors, particularly in the United States and Britain, and took note of the Commission's proposals

for a multiannual programme. Cooperation in the physics and safety sectors was discussed. In view of the number of specialized working parties already briefed to ensure exchanges of information in the physics sector, the Committee did not consider it necessary to set up a single Committee to cover the whole of this field. The Commission will reexamine this question with particular regard to basic nuclear data and shielding problems. The Committee unanimously deemed it important to improve coordination in the safety sector, and for this purpose decided to set up a working party briefed primarily to define the fields of joint interest and to submit a proposal to the Committee on the best means of ensuring the necessary coordination. Finally, the problems of financing the first fast reactor power plant in the 1000 MWe range were considered.

61. At the fifth meeting of the Advisory Committee on Programme Management for *High Flux Reactors* (held at Mol on 19 October), its members examined and approved the operating results of the BR-2 and HFR reactors. As decisions on the triennial programme are awaited, the Committee did not think it necessary to repeat its already-known recommendations concerning (a) payment for and coordination of irradiations and (b) the increase in personnel assigned to these two reactors. The Committee suggested that these items be reexamined when the Council had passed judgement on the Commission's programmes. It was also informed of the opinion passed by the General Advisory Committee on the HFR and expressed a wish to know this Committee's intentions concerning future cooperation with the various advisory committees for programme management.

62. The sixth meeting of the Committee on *Heavy Water Reactors* was held at Ispra on 28 October. The Committee was informed of an opinion expressed by the General Advisory Committee on the water reactor programme, requesting that this Committee be replaced by a Special Committee composed of representatives from government authorities, research centres and the Community industrial companies concerned. In view of this proposal, the Committee drew up a special recommendation during the meeting, requesting the Council to confirm or to amend its brief at the earliest possible date. In view of the uncertainties affecting the future programme, the Committee confined itself to examining the implementation of the programme in hand, on the basis of a report on activities in the period January-August. In an opinion given during the meeting, the Committee noted that in general the use made of money and manpower agreed with the estimates; delays or slight overdrawings, for justifiable material reasons, were noted for only a few projects. The Committee referred to the opinion on the 1971 programme expressed during its fifth meeting, and stressed the importance of pursuing the recommended projects to their conclusion.

63. The Advisory Committee for Management of the Programme on *Condensed State Physics* held a meeting at Ispra on 5-7 October, preceded by

an information meeting during which Ispra scientists reported on their recent activities in this field. In the presence of a number of national experts, the Committee, with Mr Amelinckx in the Chair, issued the following statement at the end of the meeting: "The Committee members, having noted the opinion of the experts present at the information meeting (during which the Ispra scientists reported on the latest developments in their work on condensed state physics), expressed their approval of the work done. In particular, they note the studies on the SORA project, and the major effort made to develop new types of instrumentation for experiments to be carried out with SORA. The Committee hopes that the Council will take a positive decision as soon as possible on the construction of the SORA reactor. Further delay would be very regrettable.

The Committee has also been informed of the suggestion that a pulsed reactor be constructed for technological tests. While not overlooking the value of this proposal, especially in view of its possible interest for other countries, the Committee considers that the technical data at present available do not permit an opinion to be expressed. It therefore recommends that a working party of engineers and physicists from the countries concerned be set up to study this proposal. It emphasizes that the work should have priority and should not cause further delays in the implementation of the SORA project.

As regards the research activities in the field of condensed state physics carried on at Ispra, on the basis of their visit to the laboratories, the Committee members consider that they are in general justified, particularly in view of the limited resources available to the research teams. Moreover the experts have suggested, with Committee approval, that an additional effort be made to obtain greater coordination between the various techniques and the fields of research. The effort should be pursued and developed as far as possible with the available resources.

It should be stressed that the success of this effort depends on the approval of a multiannual JRC research programme in the field of condensed state physics. Furthermore, the real scope and means of cooperation in this field with the universities and the other institutions should be found by the Community".

SORA pulsed reactor project

64. A meeting was held at Ispra on 17 October 1971 on *pulsed neutron sources* and their applications. The physicists and technicians of the SORA team and experts from the Atomic Energy Society of Japan who are working on a similar project participated. The meeting analysed similarities and differences between the two projects: SORA ("Pulsed Reactor", to be changed to "Accelerated Pulsed Reactor") and LSB ("Accelerated Pulsed Reactor").

Cooperation in the form of exchanges of information and possibly of personnel was proposed.

In addition, following a request made by the Council on 16 December 1970, the Commission invited a group of experts from the Member States to attend a two-day meeting to examine the advantages of the SORA project from the standpoints of basic research and technological research on materials. This meeting was held at Ispra on 25-26 October. The reports and discussions dealt with the following matters:

1. The history of the SORA project and a comparison with similar projects and plants elsewhere in the world.
2. The present state of the technical file.
3. The utilization of SORA for basic research.
4. Its utilization for applied research and its value to industry.

The experts concluded by giving a very favourable opinion of SORA's usefulness.

Dissemination of information

65. The *semi-automatic nuclear documentation system* managed by the Commission (ENDS—European Nuclear Documentation System) has recently undergone improvements. It is now possible to speak directly to the computer, the questions and answers being printed out on a cathode screen. By means of the special program which has been written, the machine is able by a question-and-answer technique to help the documentalist progressively to discover the optimum formulation of a given request for information.

Thus, during the search operation proper, in which the machine scans the data stored by the system, the documentalist will have every opportunity to obtain the maximum amount of documents relating to the request. He will also be able to ask the machine to provide the list of these documents in reverse order of importance. These improvements will not only have a favourable effect on the quality of the service rendered by the ENDS system, but in view of their more advanced automation will also enable the present team to satisfy a greater number of clients.

The Commission was represented at the intergovernmental conference on "*Unisist*": *the worldwide scientific information system*", organized by Unesco on 4-9 October 1971; the principles of the "Unisist" project were approved. The Member States of the Community jointly drew up a resolution highlighting the part to be played by industry and the professional organizations in setting up a worldwide system.

The regulations on *knowhow and patents* governing financial aid to research under the EEC Treaty are being brought up to date; the Commission's departments have begun to make the necessary contacts with the parties concerned. In this connection a meeting was held on 29 October 1971 with the representatives of the European Association for Technical Research in the Steel Industry.

ENERGY POLICY

Annual meeting of the Commission and Trade Union Organisations

66. The Commission arranged for a meeting on energy problems to be held from 1 to 14 October 1971 at the Ispra establishment of the JRC with trade union representatives from the coal, oil and gas, electrical and nuclear industries belonging to the CESL (European Confederation of Free Trade Unions) or the OE-CMT (European Organisation of the World Confederation of Workers). The seminar dealt with the Commission's energy policy, the economic situation on the energy market and an assessment of the future situation. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, gave a speech on the situation in the Community.

The Trade Union representatives approved a statement which confirmed and expanded upon the one made by them at the previous meeting, at Chinon in 1970. "They remain convinced that the liberal character of the policy drawn up and followed in the energy sector does not fulfil the pressing need for coordination and programming"... They demanded "a greater integration of national efforts in order to preserve and develop Europe's own source of energy and a policy of collaboration with countries producing petroleum and gas" in order to contribute to the safety of the Community's energy supply and the economic and social development of the producer countries.

Coal

Financial intervention for the coal industry

67. On 13 October 1971 the Commission approved, and forwarded to the Council for consultation (which was subsequently held on 25 October¹) a memorandum on financial intervention by the Member States for the coal industry in 1971. An examination of the support action planned for 1971 showed that these would not hinder the smooth functioning of the common

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 112, 5 November 1971.

market for coal and that they would help to fulfil the Community's energy requirements during the period when a number of uncertainties threaten this supply because of important changes in the conditions of the world coal and petroleum market.

The memorandum proved that the direct or indirect aid planned for 1971 showed a decrease of about 8% compared with 1970. For the whole of the Community this aid for coal from 1968 to 1971 came to the following amounts (in millions of u.a.):

This aid does not include the financial intervention to cover the deficits of social security bodies (under Article 4 of the decision 3/71/ECSC). In 1971 these rose to almost 1.4 thousand million u.a. (an increase of 6.2% compared with 1970).

	1968	1969	1970	1971
1. Direct aid under decisions 3/65 or 3/71	424.7	424.7	369.2	380.1
2. Aid for coking coal	84.7	79.4	87.4	24.0
3. Indirect interventions	97.4	98.4	84.3	91.9
Total	606.8	605.5	540.9	496.0
Comparison with previous year	—	— 0.2%	— 10.7%	— 8.3%
Aid per ton produced (u.a.)	3.36	3.43	3.18	2.96

Meeting with the Western European Coal Producers' Association (CEPCEO)

68. On 1 October 1971 President Malfatti and Mr Haferkamp received a delegation from the CEPCEO. Mr Malfatti explained the present situation in the Community—a situation which warrants a reappraisal of the programme and time-table for the achievement of economic and monetary union. Mr Gardent, President of the CEPCEO stressed the contribution made by coal to the security of the Community's supply of energy. Looking forward to future needs of carbonisation on the one hand, and thermal power stations on the other, he advocated certain measures which would help the sale of coal in these two sectors, without new aid. Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp reiterated the usefulness of long-term agreements in establishing relations between producers and consumers of coal. Lastly, it was agreed that the necessary detailed studies should be carried out by the Commission's departments in collaboration with the CEPCEO.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Results of the Council meeting of 12 October 1971

69. At its meeting of 12 October 1971 the Council took up again, in more detail, the study of various problems posed by the common transport policy, delays in which had been continually emphasised especially in the European Parliament.

The most important item, therefore, on the agenda was not so much an examination of several more or less technical points, but a fresh debate on the main basic problems. This was why the Commission, wanting to initiate, to elicit such a debate, had, on 16 September, forwarded two communications to the Council, one of which dealt with the "common organisation of the transport market",¹ a fundamental sector in the general transport policy. The Commission stated on several occasions that this common organisation must ensure a functioning and structure of the transport network to meet the demands imposed on it by the creation of a Common Market. That was why, in its communication of September, it did not conceal the fact that the Council must, in its opinion, take up a position on several of the main topics:—access to the transporter industry,—control of transport capacity (national and international road transport, transport by inland waterway) transport rates and conditions and price systems. The second communication which was forwarded to the Council at the same time dealt with rates for the use of infrastructures¹ and proposed that a 15 year time-table be drawn up for the general application of this system.

In line with observers' expectations the discussions held by the ministers did not achieve any spectacular results immediately, but the atmosphere of cooperation during the meeting seemed to signal the beginning of a "thaw".

The following problems were also dealt with by the Council:

Regular and shuttle services by coaches and buses

70. The Council expressed its approval of the contents of two regulations, one of them dealing with regular services and specialised regular services for certain categories of people (workers and schoolchildren, for example), and the other with the "shuttle" services operated by buses and coaches between the Member States. These two regulations implement the Council's regulation on the introduction of common rules for international passenger road transport. They introduce a uniform system of authorisation for the whole of the journey

¹ See Bulletin 11-9171, Part Two, sec. 43 and 47.

covered by regular and shuttle services in order that an efficient check may be kept on whether the transport companies are fulfilling the duties incumbent on them by virtue of these two texts.

Social harmonisation

71. The Council approved the contents of a regulation which amended certain provisions of the regulation of 25 March 1969 concerning the harmonisation of certain social provisions in the field of road transport. By means of amendments to a certain number of previous provisions and the opening up, in certain cases, of possible waivers for Member States, the new regulation solves technical difficulties which appeared when the present provisions were applied with regard to short distance transport (radius of 50 km from base).

The Council, waiting for the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee to issue their Opinion, also held a brief preliminary discussion on the adaptation of the regulation of 25 March 1969 to the AETR (European Agreement on crews engaged in international road haulage).

Weight and size of commercial vehicles

72. The Council held a preliminary discussion on the problems of the weight and size of commercial road vehicles. At the end of this debate, which had helped to reconcile the points of view, especially those on maximum axle weights, it emphasised that the search for a general solution to all of the problems in this field (maximum axle weight, limit on the total weight of the load, specific power and size of the vehicles, time limits in which the different values relative to the weight and size must be applied) must take all of the factors into account, such as concern voiced about the effect on the environment, the costs and wear of the infrastructure, the smooth flow and safety of traffic. The Council said that it intended to carry out its work in such a way that it would be able to formulate an opinion if possible before the end of 1971, taking into consideration the Opinions which had to be given by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Seminar with the Community Transport Trade Union Committee (ITF)

73. A seminar attended by the Commission and the ITF was held on 28 and 29 October 1971 in Brussels. The discussions dealt mainly with:

- the state and future prospects of the common transport policy;
- social regulations in the fields of transport by rail, road and inland waterway;

- financial relations between railway companies and States;
- transport problems within the framework of the enlargement of the European Communities.

The representatives of the ITF announced the forthcoming publication of a document listing the problems considered by their trade unions as being of primary importance within the realisation of the common transport policy.

Conditions of competition

74. The consultative committee on "aid to transport" held its first meeting on 25 October 1971 in Brussels. Created by virtue of the Council regulation of 4 June 1970 concerning the granting of aid to transport by rail, road and inland waterway, this committee has to help the Commission examine the aid granted in the field of transport. At its inaugural meeting it discussed its functioning and examined the French plan on the economic and social adaptation of the inland waterway industry.

Transport rates and conditions

75. Upon the request of the competent bodies of the Council, the Commission was given the task of consulting with professional circles and experts of the Member States concerned with the problem of the publication of rates and conditions of the *transport of ECSC products by sea between ports of the Community*. At a meeting with delegations from the Member States held on 14 October 1971 in Brussels, the Commission consulted shipping and port authorities. It will have discussions later on with members of the coal and iron industries.

On 28 October 1971 a meeting was held in Brussels between Commission representatives, on the one hand, and delegates from Germany, Belgium, France and Luxembourg on the other. The subject under discussion was the *international tariffs 3101, 3232 and 3530 applicable to the transport of iron ore, coming from Lorraine and Western France and going to the Saarland, Belgium and Luxembourg*. The aim of the meeting was to inform the Commission's departments about the development of these tariff measures which could necessitate decisions under Article 70 paragraphe 4 of the ECSC Treaty.

At an extraordinary meeting held in Brussels on 27 October 1971, the *ECSC/Austria Transport Commission* examined the problems posed by the amendments, planned by the Austrian railways, to reductions in transport prices provided for in Annex 1 of the ECSC/Austria agreement of 26 July 1957

concerning the establishment of direct international tariffs for coal and steel being transported across Austrian territory.¹ A new Annex 1, which is to come into force on 1 December 1971, was published in the *Journal Officiel* of the Communities.²

Consultative Committee on Transport

76. On 8 October the Consultative Committee on Transport examined and approved a report from its working party studying the implications of the largest distortions of competition ever experienced in international transport. Having thus answered the last question raised by the Commission in its request for consultation on 26 February 1970,³ it drew up its final Opinion on distortions of competition conditions in international transport by rail, road and inland waterway within the Community.

¹ See *Journal Officiel* of the ECSC No. 6, 20 February 1958.

² *Ibid.* C 118, 24 November 1971.

³ See Bulletin 4-1970, Part Two, sec. 50.

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Negotiations with countries applying for accession

77. Following the vote taken on 28 October 1971 in the House of Commons, the Commission published the following communiqué:

“The Commission of the European Communities views with satisfaction the vote which has just been taken in the House of Commons in favour of accession to the European Communities. It would like to emphasize the historic significance of this decision which marks a definite step forward in the construction of European unity since it coincides both with the interests of all the Member States of the enlarged Community and with that of Europe as a whole which will now be in a better position to play its rightful role in the world.”

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78. In addition to interim reports on technical adaptations to be made to secondary legislation, the Commission sent two interim reports to the Council in October concerning the production of definitive texts of the Treaties in English and Danish. It also submitted to the Council a draft Protocol concerning the economic and industrial development of Ireland, as well as a document dealing with agricultural problems in Norway.

79. Following the discussions which took place in May and June 1971 with certain Mediterranean countries on the problems posed by the enlargement, and following the report sent to the Council on 1 September,¹ the Commission also adopted, on 27 October 1971, a draft directive for opening negotiations on the adaptation of the Association agreements with Greece and Turkey to the new conditions created by the enlargement of the Communities.

Following ministerial meetings with the United Kingdom, Ireland and Norway, the Conference arrived at the following agreements:

Institutions of the enlarged Community

80. As proposed by the Commission, the integral renewal of the latter will be carried out on the day that the Act of Accession comes into force;¹ the fourteen

¹ See sec. 149.

members of the new Commission will take up their posts for a normal term of office of four years, and the President and the Vice-Presidents for a normal term of two years.

The Court of Justice will be composed of eleven judges and will be assisted by three advocates-general.¹

The ECSC Consultative Committee will be made up of at least 60 members, and not more than 84, whilst the Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee will consist of 28 members, of whom five will come from the United Kingdom and one each from the other applicant countries.

Finally, the rota system for the presidency of the Council, as it exists at the moment, will be maintained in the enlarged Community, and will follow the alphabetical order of the Member States in their respective languages, (Belgique, Danmark, Deutschland, France, Ireland, Italia, Luxembourg, Nederland, Norge, United Kingdom).

Relations with member or associated states of EFTA not applying for accession

81. In order that the applicant countries may take part in the preparation and conclusion of agreements with non-applicant countries, the draft directives will be presented to them as soon as they are ready so that their agreement may be obtained. As soon as the Treaties of Accession have been signed, the representatives of the applicant countries will attend the negotiations as observers alongside representatives of the present Member States.

Euratom

82. The applicant countries, after their accession, will have made available to them information which will have been the subject of "communications" up until the date of accession. The restricted circulation of this information within their respective countries will be in accordance with the procedures of Article 13 of the Euratom Treaty. Similarly the applicant countries, at the time of accession, will make available to the Community restricted information in the nuclear field, provided such information does not relate to purely commercial applications. The granting of patents and licenses will be carried out on a normal commercial basis and will not be deliberately speeded up during the period prior to the accession so as to reduce the value of this agreement.

¹ See Bulletin 8-1971, secs. 118 to 122.

Development of the negotiations

United Kingdom

83. An agreement has been reached on certain supplementary measures, regarding the free movement of goods, and concerning especially:

- the carrying forward of customs duties;
- the date of reference for approximation towards the CCT and the reduction of internal Community tariffs;
- the British customs tariff during the transitional period;
- the suspension of intracommunity duties and the accelerated alignment on the CCT.

Ireland

Economic and Regional development in Ireland

84. The Irish delegation emphasized the fact that the Irish government was faced with serious economic and social imbalances of a regional and structural nature; these must be corrected if a degree of harmonisation compatible with the objectives of the Community and especially with the realisation of economic and monetary union is to be achieved. The Irish delegation asked the Community to support, by its various means, the programmes of the Irish government aimed at eliminating these imbalances, and to take full account of Ireland's special problems in this field when developing the Community's regional policy.

The Irish delegation also explained how the Irish export industries are supported by means of tax relief. Here again, these were measures aimed at elimination of the social and economic disequilibrium by the development of industry.

In view of these problems, a special protocol will be annexed to the Act of Accession, with the following generous terms:

- the basic aims of the Community include the constant improvement in the living and working conditions of the people of the Member States by reducing the gap between the different regions;
- note is taken of the action of Irish government which has undertaken a policy of industrialisation and economic development aimed at raising the standard of living in Ireland to correspond with that of the other European nations, and eliminating under-employment, while at the same time progressively absorbing the regional differences in the level of development;

- it is in the common interest that the aims of this policy be achieved;
- the Institutions of the Community will bring into force all the means and procedures envisaged by the Treaties, notably by adequately employing community resources for the realisation of the Community objectives mentioned above;
- in the case of the application of Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty, the objectives of economic growth and the raising of standard of living of the Irish people must be taken into account.

Customs legislation

85. As in the case of the United Kingdom, it has been agreed that directive 69/76 of 4 March 1969 regarding the carrying forward of the payment of customs duties shall not apply to customs duties of a fiscal nature, where customs duties that Ireland is authorized to maintain during the first three years following accession are concerned.

ECSC

86. As regards the export of scrap metals, for a period of five years after accession Ireland will retain the right to maintain the present restrictions on exports, in so far as this does not entail more restrictions than those envisaged for future exports from Ireland to countries outside the enlarged Community; the same applies to restrictions on exports to Ireland from the Six.

Norway

Trade in special pharmaceutical products

87. The regulations for trade in special pharmaceutical products in Norway will be maintained, not forgetting however the fact that the Member States have undertaken to approximate their legislation on the basis of Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, in an effort to avoid the unfavourable effects on trade which could arise from differences in legislation justified on the grounds of public health and under Article 26.

Supplementary measures for the transitional period

88. The "drawback" system in intracommunity trade will be maintained in Norway during the transitional period. The maintenance of this system must include a corrective factor which could well be based on the regulations applied by the Community of the Six during its own transitional period.

Free passage of goods transported by travellers within the enlarged Community

89. In order that passenger traffic should not be hindered by the collection of customs duties, all tariff barriers will be removed upon accession. For this purpose temporary provisions will be drawn up to extend to customs duties the provisions of directive 69/169 of 28 May 1969 regarding the exemption from taxes and excise duties of goods transported by travellers.

Visit by Mr Deniau to Norway

90. At the invitation of the Norwegian government, Mr Deniau, a member of the Commission, visited Norway from 1 to 3 October 1971. He had talks with the Prime Minister Mr Trygve Bratteli, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Andreas Cappelen, the Minister of Trade and Navigation, Mr Per Kleppe, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Thorstein Treholt. This trip enabled Mr Deniau to collect information on the situation in Norwegian agriculture, and to evaluate the problems which might face it as a result of Norway's accession to the Communities.

RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Algeria

Arrangement for wines imported into the Community

91. During its session of 29 October 1971 the Council approved¹ a provisional arrangement for wines from Algeria, until a definitive set of regulations could be adopted. This was done in order to avoid a continuation of the former system which could be prejudicial to Algerian wine exports, the latter being of paramount importance to the country. This arrangement included a 40% reduction in the CCT applicable to these products and the liberalisation of imports. It also enforces, however, the observance of reference prices and should enable the regular functioning of the Community's market for vine products. This provisional arrangement comes into force on 1 November 1971 for Algeria, and on 1 January 1972 will be extended to Turkey, Tunisia and Morocco. It will remain in force until definitive arrangements are introduced and until 31 August 1972 at the latest.

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 244, 30 October 1971 and sec. 53 of the current Bulletin.

Yugoslavia

92. Replying to a written question from Mr Cousté, a French member of the European Parliament, following the visit to Belgrade by Mr Malfatti, the Commission emphasized that "it is making every effort to ensure that the economic cooperation instituted between the Community and Yugoslavia continues and flourishes, as desired by both parties. The application to Yugoslavia of the system of generalised preferences will have a favourable effect on Yugoslavian exports to the Community, and will doubtless strengthen the cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Community."¹ The Commission went on to recall that at the end of 1970, "Yugoslavia asked to participate in the activities of the Council's 'Scientific and Technical Cooperation' group (COST), a group which brings together the Member States, states applying for accession, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. The Yugoslavian request was accepted, as were those submitted by Greece, Finland and Turkey. Since May 1971 a Yugoslavian representative has taken part in the meetings of the COST group."

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Associations

Association Committee

93. The EEC-AASM Association Committee held its 33rd meeting on 22 October 1971 in Brussels. It dealt mainly with the settling of the four points remaining open within the framework of the definition of the concept of "originating products" adopted by the Association Committee during its session of 22 April 1971². The four points were: the arrangement for certain things sent by post, for dyed fabrics called "Guinée", for "non-originating" spare parts incorporated in machines or equipment "originating in the EEC" and regarding fishing products. An overall agreement was reached on this matter within the Committee of Association which, from then on, carried out its task within the framework of the powers delegated to it by the Association Council.

The Association Committee also drew up the rules of procedure for the EEC/AASM Committee on customs cooperation. It also examined the following questions: communication of AASM customs tariffs in accordance

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 101, 13 October 1971.

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

with Article 2 of protocol No. 2, as well as quantitative restrictions on imports into the AASM in accordance with Article 2 of protocol No. 3 of the Yaoundé Convention; general draft of the specifications of public contracts financed by the EDF.

The Committee agreed to set up a joint group of experts responsible for preparing the work for the Association Council on the problems posed by the maintenance and financing of projects financed by the EDF, and the setting down of general guide lines for financial and technical cooperation.

Finally, the Committee issued a statement on the progress of negotiations with states applying for accession, and informed the Association Committee of the official request from Mauritius¹ to sign the Yaoundé Convention.

Parliamentary Conference of the Association

94. The *Joint Committee* of the parliamentary Conference of the EEC/AASM Association met at Fort Lamy from 27 to 29 October 1971. Its work centred on a draft report by Mr Armengaud on the seventh annual report on the activities of the Association Council. It dealt mainly with industrialisation and trade relations and put forward concrete suggestions concerning the organisation of markets according to products.

The enlargement of the Communities and the Association, and its consequences for the AASM, as well as the implementation of regulations on generalised preferences, were both the subject of discussions. To these questions have now been added the more recent problems arising from the international monetary crisis and the measures taken by America in August 1971.

A delegation from the European Parliament went on a fact-finding tour of the Central African Republic from 31 October to 3 November. They were received by General Jean-Bedel Bokassa, President of the Republic.

Fiscal and customs arrangements for contracts financed by the Community in the OCT

95. On 18 October 1971² the Council of the European Communities supplemented its decision of 29 September 1970 regarding the association of overseas countries and territories to the Community by adding an annex laying down the fiscal and customs arrangements for contracts financed by

¹ See Bulletin 11-1970, Part Two, sec. 62.

² See *Journal Officiel* L 243, 29 October 1971.

the Community in the OCT. These provisions—it had not been possible to include them in the decision of October 1970 since they had not been finalised at that time—apply to all contracts concluded from 1 January 1972 onwards.

The President of Upper Volta at the Commission

96. On 14 October 1971 General Sangoulé Lamizana, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, paid a visit to the Commission of the European Communities. He had talks with Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, and then presided over a working session with Mr J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission responsible for development aid. Those present at this meeting included: Mr F. Conombo, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Upper Volta, Mr M.E. Yameogo, Minister for the Plan, Industry and Mines, Mr T.M. Garango, Minister of Trade and Finance, and Mr A. Dakoure, Minister of Agriculture, Stock Rearing, Water, Forestry and Tourism. This meeting enabled them to discuss the achievements of the EDF and the plans of the third EDF concerning Upper Volta.

Mr. Deniau in Togo and Dahomey

97. Mr J.F. Deniau, member of the Commission responsible for development aid, visited Togo and Dahomey from 20 to 27 October. In Togo he was received by the Head of State, General Eyadema, and signed two finance agreements with him on a programme for village water supplies, and a programme for the development of cotton growing. He had talks with various Ministers concerned with the preparation of aid programmes within the framework of the EDF. In the presence of the Ambassadors from the Member States of the EEC, Mr Deniau also opened the Lomé-Palimé and Atakpané-Badou roads which have been financed by the Community. In Dahomey Mr Deniau was received by the Presidential Council, under the chairmanship of Mr Maga, and had talks with the Ministers concerned with the nature of the third EDF. In both countries Mr Deniau was asked to explain the position adopted by the Community within the framework of the negotiations for its enlargement in order to guarantee the future of the association policy.

European Development Fund

New Financing Decisions

98. On 1 and 7 October the Commission took ten new financing decisions on grants from the third EDF totalling 30 320 000 u.a.¹ These projects had

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 108, 26 October 1971.

been endorsed by the Committee of the European Development Fund (EDF) on 28 September 1971.

Mauritania—Aid for exceptional situation (disaster): Frs. CFA 83 250 000 or about 300 000 u.a. This emergency aid (medical supplies, means of transport and survival) are to help the Mauritanian Government in its fight against the cholera epidemic which has been ravaging the country since June.

Mali—Experimental plan for upland and aquatic rice: 1 800 000 000 Malian Frs. or about 522 000 u.a. This project is aimed at increasing the amount of rice produced in the Sikasso region and, over a period of two and a half years will cover 2 500 ha.

Senegal—Asphalting of the Zinguinchor-Kolda road: Frs. CFA 1 800 million, or about 6 482 000 u.a.; the object of this plan is to repair and asphalt the 184.5 kms of the Zinguinchor-Kolda road situated South of the River Casamance.

Somaliland—Arara-Giamana road: 5 450 000 Sh.So, or about 763 000 u.a. for the repair and asphaltting of a strip of road of about 13 kms joining the town of Giamana (on the left bank of the River Giuba) to Arara, which lies very near to the river.

Ivory-Coast—Extension of rice growing (1st stage): Sologo dam, emergency materials for the operation of selected seeds: Frs. CFA 145 million or about 522 000 u.a. to finance the first part of the 1972-1976 rice growing programme presented by the Ivory Coast.

Togo—Development programme for cotton growing in the central regions and the Plateaux: Frs. CFA 743 million or about 2 675 000 u.a. This project should prolong, for a further three years, the assistance brought by Community aid to rural development operations undertaken by the Regional Societies for organisation and development (SORAD) in these regions; an increase of about 16 000 tons in cotton production is envisaged for 1973/74.

Rwanda—Construction of a bridge over the Nyabarongo at Gatumba: 95 million Frs. RW or about 950 000 u.a. The new bridge which is to cross the River Nyabarongo on the road from Gitarama to Ruhengeri, at the same height as the Gatumba cassiterite mines, will replace the present structure which gets flooded every time the river rises.

Congo-Kinshasa—Kenge-Kikwit road. Section A - 142.9 km: 7 980 000 zaïres or about 15 960 000 u.a. Construction, in the province of Bandundu, of an asphalted road, 143 km long, joining Kenge with Masimanimba and going 30 km beyond the latter; this will be the first part of the road linking Kenge with Kikwit, 255 km long, which in itself forms an extension in the direction

of Kwilu, of the Kinshasa-Kenge main highway and will in the end link the Kiva (Bukavu) and the Katanga (Kolwezi-Lomumbashi) with the capital.

Technical assistance in the creation of the West African Economic Community: Frs. CFA 29 993 000 or about 108 000 u.a. The three experts, put at the disposal of the secretariat of the Customs Union of the West African States (CUWAS)¹ by the Community, will, for a further period of eight months, prepare in collaboration with the Secretariat, a draft Treaty for the setting up of the Economic Community of West Africa.

Niger—Completion of a programme for sanitary installations and the construction of 16 rural welfare centres from the resources of the third EDF, totalling Frs. CFA 565 799 000 or about 2 038 000 u.a., and the completion of 80 agricultural shops for the Niger Credit and Cooperation Union (NCCU) from the resources of the second EDF totalling Frs. CFA 201 034 000 or about 724 000 u.a. This supplementary financing has been made necessary by the increase in construction costs in Niger.

Following the financing decisions which just have been taken, the total commitments of the EDF have risen to about 189 431 000 u.a. for 74 decisions.

Adoption of the accountancy plan under the third EDF

99. On 1 October 1971 the Commission drew up the accountancy plan of the "third European Development Fund". The rules for the keeping of the books and the functioning of the latter are all laid down in it; in addition, in order that the projects and programmes to be financed may all be identified, a new operations code has been drawn up and included in this document.

Visits and Meetings

100. On 1 October 1971 Mr Yameogo, Minister for the Plan, Industry and Mines of *Upper Volta*, was received at the EDF to prepare for the official visit of General S. Lamizana, President of the Republic of Volta, to the Commission.² On 8 October, Mr Monfraix, prefect of *Guiana*, had talks with EDF representatives about projects in Guiana which might possibly be financed by the third Fund. On 20 October Mr Ohana Awana, Minister for the Plan and Regional Planning of the *Camaroons*, came to discuss the progress made in investigating projects of the third Fund. He was accompanied by high officials of his government. Two important meetings took place from 11 to 21 and from 18 to 26 October, the first one with a delegation from *Mali*, and the second with a delegation from the *Ivory Coast*. The meetings were to

¹ Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey, Ivory Coast.

² See sec. 96.

draw up plans for developing rice growing, a matter of great interest to these two associated countries. Similarly, on 14 October, plans on stock rearing were discussed with a delegation from *Dahomey*, and a plan on port infrastructure was discussed with representatives from *Togo*.

From 11 to 19 October 1971 the Director General for Development Aid in the Commission paid an official visit to the Democratic Republic of the *Congo (Kinshasa)* for talks with the authorities there about projects to be financed from the third Fund.

Training, Instruction, Seminars

101. Under the 1971 programme of post-graduate *periods of training* organised in the Commission's departments for AASM/OCT students, two students from Congo-Kinshasa and Rwanda are taking part in the six-month session which began on 1 October 1971.

From 18 September to 3 October 1971 a series of "*lectures*" on the problems of the EEC/AASM Association has been organized in Chad (Fort Lamy), in the People's Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire), and in the Central African Republic (Bangui). These meetings held with the help of the local high authorities, have attracted mixed audiences; members of Parliament, high officials, representatives of the industrial and commercial sectors, consular officials and students.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

United States

EEC-USA Consultations

102. Within the framework of regular informal consultations between the Commission and the American Administration, a delegation consisting of Mr S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President, Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member, and several high officials of the Commission, held talks on 21 and 22 October 1971 with an American delegation lead by Mr Samuels, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The discussion, which dealt with topical problems concerning the Community and the USA, were of general importance in the general context created by the American decisions of 15 August last, and the "new economic programme" of the United States.¹

¹ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

Japan

Visit by Japanese industrialists to the Commission

103. On 25 October a large delegation from the Keidanren (Federation of Japanese economic organisations) led by the chairman, Mr Uemura, met with members of the Commission. They discussed the industrial and commercial policies of Japan and the Community; the effect of recent economic events on the latter was also brought up. During these talks the Japanese reaffirmed their interest in the creation of more stable "marketing conditions" in the business world and, within this framework, in the establishment of commercial links with the Community.

Commission/Japan contact group

104. On 4 and 5 October 1971 the thirteenth half-yearly meeting of the ECSC/Japan contact group was held in Brussels. This group; whose aim is the maintenance and strengthening of contacts at the highest possible level between European and Japanese steel experts, had as one item on the agenda the examination of the economic situation as a whole, especially following the measures taken in August by the American government. It studied, in this context, the situation on the world steel market and on the European and Japanese markets, taking into particular account the foreseeable effects of these measures on the flow of trade between large producer and consumer countries. These effects are, of course, additional to the consequence of the economic development and produce a certain slowing down process. The problems connected with pollution and the protection of the environment, which are even more urgent in Japan than in Europe, led to a discussion on statutory measures and technical means of defence. Finally, the energy policies of the Community and Japan were compared in a speech which was followed by a debate.

Latin America

Visit by Mr. Dahrendorf to Latin America

105. From 24 September to 7 October Mr Ralf Dahrendorf, member of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations and external trade, visited Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

During his talks with three heads of state—General Emilio Garrastazu Medici (Brazil), General Lanusse (Argentina) and Mr Salvador Allende (Chile), with General Mercado Jarrin, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Peru, various

ministers and the Junta and Commission of the Andean Group in Lima, it was clear that the governments and the Andean Group intend to continue and strengthen the cooperation with the Communities which was established by the Joint Declaration of 18 June 1971. The necessity for closer cooperation to ensure the smooth functioning of world trade was emphasized by one and all, especially in view of the American measures announced on 15 August 1971 by President Nixon, measures which have especially affected infant industries in Latin America.

Mr Dahrendorf emphasized the importance of permanent consultations and warned against unilateral decisions which could lead to a growth in protectionism at a time when international trade was going through a critical phase. He also declared that it was intolerable that the monetary system of every country should depend on the economic situation of one single country, and emphasized the fact that a rapid reform of the international monetary and trade system was an essential condition for the reorganisation of economic cooperation. Mr Dahrendorf thought that developing countries should also take part in this decision making process in which monetary and commercial policy measures should be seen as one.

On the subject of the Communities' relations with the associated African states, he announced that the Communities would maintain the special responsibilities and ties which had been entered into with regard to those countries with a very low national product. He also assured everyone that economic and trade relations with other developing countries, especially Latin America, would be in no way affected, and that for these countries, which are about to enter into the category of industrialised countries, the instigation of the system of generalised preferences was of particular importance since it provided a great stimulus to their exports of industrial products.

When it established this system on 1 July 1971, the Community thought that the other industrialised countries would follow its example. However the present situation in world trade did not seem to completely justify this hope. The example set by the Community in establishing the system of generalised preferences was suitable appreciated by the Latin American partners and had, in addition, made a substantial contribution to the improvement in mutual relations, in that the establishment of the system coincided with the adoption of restrictive measures by the United States.

Similarly, the Latin Americans were unanimous in their desire for greater technical cooperation and a growth in investments by industrialised countries. In this connection Chile and Peru emphasized the spirit of understanding with which they welcomed all investors from East and West, and stressed not only the great responsibility of the Communities but also their great opportunities. Mr Dahrendorf explained that in the Member States the investment programmes came from private industry and that the guaranteed respect of certain rules was indispensable for both parties in the development of

trustworthy cooperation, especially in the field of investment policy. He emphasized the fact that here, too, the Community was fully aware of its responsibilities, and described its willingness to cooperate with all nations of the world, especially the developing countries, in ways not involving any sort of dependance.

The President of the Junta of the Andean Group, recalling the visits made by Ministers Valencia Jaramillo and Mercado Jarrin to Brussels, once again expressed the desire for a strengthening of contacts and the creation of a joint committee. He was particularly interested in technical cooperation in the following fields: promotion of exports, exploitation of all possibilities offered by the system of generalised preferences, harmonisation of industrial policies, commercial policies and foreign trade, agriculture, rules of origin, statistics, general techniques of integration. Mr Dahrendorf noted the steps taken by the Andean Group, and promised to pass on in Brussels the ideas presented to him and to act with the Commission in order to find adequate solutions.

During his trip, at the invitation of the Italian diplomatic representatives, who, under the circumstances, were exercising the duties of the chair in the Council of Ministers, since it was the turn of their government for the second half of 1971, Mr Dahrendorf used the opportunity to exchange information with the ambassadors of the Six. During these talks, which he described as a physical symbol of Community presence in the world, he told the representatives of the Six of his conversations and also learned of bilateral problems which, in the opinion of the ambassadors, could be dealt with, with more chance of success, within the framework of the Community.

Argentina

106. The trade agreement between Argentina and the European Economic Community, negotiated during the first half of 1971¹, was initialled on 5 October.²

Uruguay

107. Following exploratory talks between its departments and the Uruguay Mission at the European Communities³, the Commission recommended to the Council that negotiations should be started with a view to concluding a trade agreement with this country.

¹ See Bulletin 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 159.

² It has since been signed, on 8 November, in Brussels.

³ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 133.

Brazil

108. In May 1971 the Brazilian Mission presented a request to the Commission from its government regarding the negotiation of an agreement with the European Economic Community. The Commission entered into talks with the Brazilian Mission in order to find out the extent of this country's requests and the offers which might be made in reply to possible concessions by the EEC; it will report to the Council on this matter.

Columbia

109. On 19 October Mr A. Vasquez Carrizosa, Columbian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received by Mr Dahrendorf, member of the Commission. During their talks two topics in particular were discussed; private investment in Latin America, on the one hand, and relations between the Communities and the Andean Group on the other.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment and Implementation of the Common Commercial Policy

Common arrangements for exports

110. On 12 October 1971¹ the Council, on a Commission proposal, removed certain products from the list annexed to the ruling of 20 December 1969 which established a common arrangement for exports (third stage).

Trade agreements : tacit renewal, derogation or authorisation

111. During the session of 25/26 October, the Council authorised the *tacit renewal* of certain trade agreements made by the Member States with non-member countries.²

During the same session it also authorized *Germany* to start negotiations with *Rumania* with a view to concluding a trade protocol for 1972 and to adopting supplementary provisions for the long-term trade agreement existing

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 231, 14 October 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 248, 9 November 1971.

between the two countries. At the same time it authorised France to negotiate a trade protocol with *Czechoslovakia* for 1972.

Prohibition of dumping, bonuses or subsidies

112. On 16 October 1971¹ the Commission announced in the "Journal Officiel" of the European Communities that, pursuant to the Council ruling regarding the prohibition of dumping, bonuses or subsidies by non-member countries, the whole matter was to be examined. This announcement concerns ammoniac-nitric fertilizers, urea and compound ternary fertilizers.

Export credits

113. It is known that the duration of export credits has increased considerably since 1960. Before this date it was very seldom that credit extended beyond the five years following delivery of the purchased goods; but gradually due to pressure from the buyers, these periods have been increased to a maximum of ten years, and the volume of ten year credits has grown considerably. These facts have emerged from a survey carried out by the services of the Commission.

Contracts involving credits of over five years are reported to the Berne Union to which all credit insurance companies in the world belong. The Union passes on the information to the Export Credits Group of the OECD. It is on the basis of this data that it has been possible to make a study of 4 330 contracts, a total value of 19 188 million units of account, which represent all long-term credits granted since 1959. A certain number of significant facts emerged from the study carried out.

The value of long-term credits granted each year has continued to increase, rising from 705 367 million dollars in 1963, to 3 628 293 million dollars in 1969. A large percentage of these credits, about a quarter in fact, were granted to industrialised countries, Panama and Liberia (flags of convenience). They should really only be granted to developing countries, but this not being the case, there is the risk that competition between industrialised countries may be distorted since it may be in an importer's interest, as a result of the privileged rates at which these credits are often granted, to buy from a firm in another industrialised country rather than from one in his own.

The Community's share is very large since it has supplied more than 40% of the total. The state-trading countries benefited from 14% of the total volume of export credits, the Soviet Union being at the head of the list, followed by Liberia, South Korea, Brazil, Iran and Norway. The developing

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 103, 16 October 1971.

countries received about 58% of these credits. The AASM received only a very small share (1%), which is explained by the fact that they receive numerous public credits. These credits are used primarily to finance the sale of ships (25% of the total), chemical factories (10%), aircraft (6%), petroleum industries (5.5%), metal industries (5%), power stations (3%), telecommunications (4%).

In order to appreciate the significance of this report, one should bear in mind the following three facts:—since the Japanese authorities are late in announcing their results (the figures for 1969 and 1970 do not include Japanese contracts—usually very large), we should really add 2 thousand million dollars to the Japanese and the overall total;—the United States do not inform their partners of the long-term credits of the “Import-Export Bank”: therefore the figures for the United States represent only a very small part of their long-term contracts;—the fact that the 1970 figures represent a decrease in comparison with those for 1969 is due to the delays in reporting contracts to the relevant bodies.

Special Commercial Policy Measures

Steel

114. During the Council session of 25/26 October, government representatives of the ECSC Member States, meeting in the Council, took a formal decision regarding certain measures applicable to state-trading countries or territories in the trade of steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty, including cast iron and carburetted ferro-manganese. This decision authorises the Federal Republic of Germany to import, in 1971, a further 27 500 tons of steel from these countries or territories.

Non-ferrous metal scrap and ash

115. During its session of 25 and 26 October, the Council completed¹ the rulling setting up a common export arrangement and opening a Community quota for exports of scrap and ash of certain non-ferrous metals (copper, lead and aluminium). It envisages the use of Community transit documents so that a check can be kept on the movement of these products within the Community.

¹ See *Journal Officiel* L 241, 27.10.1971.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Sulphur

116. The Federal Government of Canada invited fifteen countries to take part in an international conference on the problems raised by developments in the world sulphur market. This meeting—the second of its kind—was held in Vancouver from 13 to 15 October 1971. It was attended by all Community countries as well as the Commission. Its main aim was to meet the wishes expressed by the delegations at the first meeting, held in Montreal from 9 to 11 June 1971, for an improvement in the statistical knowledge of this market and a more detailed study of the reasons for the difficulties at present being met by sulphur producers.

The various countries taking part—representing the main sulphur producing and consuming countries—supplied the conference secretariat with detailed information which enabled it to make a better assessment of the basis for fears held by several countries with regard to future changes in the supply and demand patterns for this product. The preparation for this conference by the Member States and the Commission gave the Community the opportunity to participate in the work in its own right with one single spokesman; this made it possible to guide the work of the Conference in a direction favourable to Community matters. As regards the conclusions arrived at, the Conference emphasized the need to perfect all knowledge of the present market and its foreseeable development, and to inaugurate reflections at an international level of the possible ways of improving the sulphur market. On this basis, a third conference could be held during the second half of 1972, its agenda being prepared by a limited working party which could meet at the beginning of 1972.

THE COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Food Aid

117. Under the 1971/1972 food aid convention and the plan of application, the Council, during its session of 12 October, adopted a decision concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Committee of the Red Cross for the supply of products equivalent to 50 000 tons of raw cereals as emergency food supplies for the *Bengali refugees in India*.

* * *

118. During its session from 18 to 22 October 1971, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution on the methods of application of the second convention on food aid, and this on the basis of the communication on this subject from

the Commission to the Council. It especially considered it "necessary to determine in advance, for the duration of the second convention, the Community's share of the total annual commitment of the Community (1 035 000 tons) on the following progressive contractual basis: 50% in 1971/72, 60% in 1972/73, 70% in 1973/74". The Parliament also considered it desirable "to have a predetermined amount—larger than any previous one—transported by international organisations such as the World Food Programme or the International Committee of the Red Cross", and also considered it necessary "to adopt a new planning method which would ensure cohesion between national and Community actions".

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Council of Europe

Session of the Consultative Assembly

119. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the second part of its 23rd ordinary session from 4 to 8 October 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr Olivier Reverdin (Switzerland). The debates and the principal reports presented during the session dealt mainly with economic and social problems, matters regarding health, culture and education, as well as certain questions of policy; emphasis was put on the future rôle of the Council of Europe and the political consequences of the enlargement of the Communities.

The session enabled Mr Geoffrey Rippon, British Minister in charge of negotiations for Britain's accession to the Common Market, to point out the tasks regarding economic integration (such as the creation of a new framework for European industry) which must be tackled immediately by the enlarged Community.

The highlight of the political debate was the speech by Mr Abba Eban, Israeli Minister for Foreign Affairs, who described his country's standpoint regarding the situation in the Middle East. In his speech he urged Europe to apply the principle of a peace balanced by the dialogue between the countries of the Middle East and not by pressure from foreign powers. This statement by the Israeli Minister was thus a counterbalance to a speech by Mr Esmat Abdel Meguid, Minister of State for the United Arab Republic, which the Consultative Assembly heard last Spring.

The Assembly adopted a certain number of resolutions dealing in particular with: European economic problems (including monetary stability),

the political consequences of the enlargement of the Communities, transport problems in Europe, problems of education and certain social and demographic matters.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

Visit by the Director General of the FAO to the Commission

120. On 5 October, Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, received Mr Addeke Boerma, Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. Mr Boerma was then received by Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission. Messrs Mansholt and Boerma discussed the activities of the Organisation and the possibility of including the EEC in the work of this body, especially in the field of aid to developing countries. Subjects discussed in particular were food aid and the contribution that the European Community could make in stimulating the agricultural production of developing countries. Mr Francesco Aquino, Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) was present at these talks.

THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

121. On 19 October 1971 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency Ambassador Arthur Michael Palliser C.M.G., who presented his credentials as Head of the Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, and Euratom).

The new ambassador for the United Kingdom succeeds Sir James A.M. Marjoribanks K.C.M.G., who had represented the British Government at the Communities since 1965 and who, having now reached the compulsory retirement age, has resigned from the post.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

October Session

122. The European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg from 18 to 22 October,¹ examined the state of political unification in Europe and the economic situation in the Community. The President-in-office of the Council presented the budget of the European Communities for 1972 which was then discussed by the Parliament, along with other budgetary and financial matters. He also expressed his views on the reform of the Social Fund, the approximation of legislation on beer, the guarantees of associated companies and third parties when a limited company is set up, several texts concerning the Common Agricultural Policy, the second convention on food aid and problems of sanitation.²

An Irish parliamentary delegation attended the session of the Parliament and had discussions with a delegation from the European Parliament on the institutional problems raised by the enlargement of the Community.

The Parliament approved the appointment by the Italian Chamber of Deputies on 7 October 1971 of Mr Boiardi (PSIUP, Italy) to succeed Mr Luzzatto (PSIUP, Italy), who has resigned, and the appointment by the Bundestag on 13 October 1971 of Mr Reischl (Socialist, Germany) to succeed Mr Dröscher (Socialist, Germany) who has also resigned.

The political unification of Europe (20 October)

123. The European Parliament discussed the report presented by Mr *Scarascia-Mugnozza* (Christian-Democrat, Italy), President of the political commission, on the results of the meetings of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs from the Member States, as transmitted to the Parliament on 10 June 1971³ by the President-in-office of the Council. Mr Scarascia-Mugnozza stressed the importance of defining the concrete role of a democratic and independent Europe and raised the questions of the Near East, and the conference on European security, emphasizing the need to move towards a unification of foreign policies.

¹ For the complete text of the resolutions voted by the European Parliament during this session, see *Journal Officiel* C 114, 11 November 1971.

² This report was produced on the basis of the French edition of "Informations" published by the Secretariate-General of the European Parliament.

³ See Bulletin 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 183.

The chairman of the Christian Democrat group, Mr *Lücker* (Germany), raised the question of the new political climate in Europe characterised by the Eastern Policy of Chancellor Brandt, and the world monetary crisis. Recognising the fact that governmental cooperation can be but one step on the way to a real political union, Mr *Lücker* said that he would welcome effective institutional structures at Community level, and the organisation of a summit conference to solve the Community's present problems. Mr *Lautenschlager*, speaking on behalf of the Socialist group, emphasized the need to take steps towards the creation of an economic and monetary union and towards the democratisation of the institutional structures. In accordance with the *raison d'être* of the Community—man—it was imperative that political union be achieved. Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied groups, considered that the time had come for the Parliament to tackle the important topical problems, especially the Confederation of European States as envisaged by President Pompidou. The Parliament should quickly start a debate on the political tasks of Europe. Mr *Habib-Deloncle* (France), speaking on behalf of the UDE Group of which he is Vice-Chairman, stressed the need to define the concrete rôle to be played by an independent Europe in the solving of world problems. Mr *Habib-Deloncle* felt that the concept of European independence was now accepted by everyone. In constructing Europe it was necessary to achieve harmony of the different parties. A desire for uniformity and a certain maximalist spirit must not prevent us from gaining as much as possible from the different formulas in the political field whilst conferring on the European Commission the rôle of coordinator.

Mr *Leonardi* (Communist, Italy) stated that the Communist members of Parliament would abstain from the vote on the resolution because they felt it was too premature to take up a position on these matters when the total concept of European construction still had to be reconsidered. Mr *Cantalupo* (Liberal, Italy) underlined the readiness of the European Parliament to take an active part in the discussion of world problems. Mr *Cifarelli* (Socialist, Italy) felt there was too much delay in realising the United States of Europe.

Mr *Malfatti*, President of the European Commission, reminded everyone that they must be quite clear about the political *raison d'être* of the Community if they were to be able to meet the challenges of the present international situation. The Community was faced with the need to give general replies in order to ensure the legitimate defense of the interests of the Member States, and its contribution to the reorganisation of international relations. The Community must adopt a common position on all the great problems of the world. That was why the European Commission had stressed the importance of calling a summit conference of the Six Member States and the four applicant countries. This could only be held after the signing of the Treaties of Accession and the normalisation of the monetary situation. The conference should take decisions on the strengthening of the Community and adopt a common position on negotiations with the United States and the European

Security Conference. Mr Malfatti emphasized that the European Commission must play an integral part in the process of political union, within the framework of its rôle as guardian of the Treaties, at the same time not forgetting its right of political initiative in the development of European construction.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution—plus an amendment put forward by Mr *Califice* (Christian Democrat, Belgium)—inviting the Foreign Ministers to include on the agenda of their next meeting the problems arising along the borders of Pakistan and India, with an aim to negotiating a solution to them. In its resolution the Parliament also invited “the governments of the Member States—in association with the countries applying for accession—to provide an early description of the concrete rôle that an independent and democratic Europe can and must play in the world, to adopt a common position regarding the problems of the Middle East, the situation in the Mediterranean, a conference on European security and cooperation, and to work out concrete proposals on the results of the cooperation with regard to external policy. The Parliament insisted that the structure of their periodic meetings take on a more and more Community-like character, thus ensuring the active participation of the European Commission”.

Economic situation in the Community (19 October)

124. In applying the provisions of the Council decision of 22 March 1971 on increased coordination between the short-term economic policies of the Member States,¹ the Council consulted the European Parliament on the Commission's proposal concerning the annual report on the economic situation in the Community.² This report, drawn up by the Council, allows the laying down of guidelines to be followed by each of the Member States in its economic policy for the following year.

In his parliamentary report, drawn up on behalf of the economic commission, Mr *Bersani* (Christian Democrat, Italy) gave an outline of the economic situation in the Community and highlighted the problems of multinational companies. He then studied the application of the Council decision of 22 March, the guidelines for the short-term economic policy, the budgetary and credit policies, and the inflationary trends. Those parts of the annual report dealing with the budgetary policies of the Member States were the subject of a report presented by Mr *Pintus* (Christian Democrat, Italy) on behalf of the Committee on Finance and Budgets. In it he examined the recommendations of the European Commission regarding the budgetary growth rate, the social aspects of the budgetary policies during the periods of reduced economic expansion, budgets as instruments of financial policies, the European Economic Action Fund. The conclusions of the two parliamentary

¹ See Bulletin 5-1971, Part Two, secs. 13 and 136.

² See *Journal Officiel* L 253, 16. November 1971

commissions were incorporated in two resolutions approved by the European Parliament, following the adoption of several amendments put forward by the UDE Group and Messrs *Spénale* (Socialist, France) and *Fellermaier* (Socialist, Germany).

The first resolution concerned the whole of the annual report on the economic situation in the Community. The Parliament asked that it should be consulted, should the Council lay down guidelines for Member States on the basis of texts taken from the report. It also anticipated that the new situation created by monetary events would make it possible to increase Community integration, that autonomous action by Member States could be avoided, and reiterated its support for the creation of a European programme office. The Parliament requested the European Commission to make a proposal enabling the Community to adopt a regulation which would further stability and expansion in the economy and ensure the balance of commercial trade with outside countries. It was, the Parliament felt, extremely important for the Member States, along with the applicant countries, to pursue Community action in order to overcome the international monetary crisis; financial measures should make it possible, primarily, to stabilise prices, and to check and stimulate economic activity. The Parliament then reiterated the need to achieve full employment by using the resources of the European Funds and the European Investment Bank, deplored the continual delay in implementing a European regional policy, and drew attention to the problems which might be posed for the employment situation by multinational companies based, for the most part, on American capital in the event of production programmes having to be modified as a result of the economic situation. The European Parliament approved the criteria adopted for achieving better coordination of the budgetary policies of Member States and considered it essential for suitable talks to be arranged between the national and Community authorities and the social partners in order to promote an attitude in keeping with the main aims resulting from the present economic situation.

In a second resolution dealing entirely with the budgetary policies of the Member States, the European Parliament expressed the desire that the national parliaments make formal provisions, in their budgetary procedure, for an examination of the courses to be taken by the Community; it emphasized that in view of the more restrictive coordinatory measures of the budgetary policies—necessary for the development of economic and monetary union—the powers of the European Parliament would have to be adapted as a result.

The Parliament then approved the proposals of the European Commission, and suggested that the Member States impose restrictions on expenditure so as to avoid excessive price increases, eliminate those elements nurturing or giving rise to economic stagnation, and maintain growth in budgetary expenditure within the limits of the increase in the gross national product. Lastly the Parliament recommended the governments of the Member States

to utilise social forces in stabilising the economic situation, invited the Commission to promote measures safeguarding the purchasing power of workers and allowing more effective use of budgets as instruments of financial policy, and requested that a study be made of the creation of a European Financial Action Fund.

These two resolutions were approved by the spokesmen for the four political groups in the European Parliament, Messrs De Winter (Belgium) and Schwörer (Germany), on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, Messrs Wolfram (Germany) and Koch (Germany) on behalf of the Socialist Group, Mr Armengaud (France) on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group, and Mr Offroy (France) on behalf of the UDE Group.

Mr *De Winter* stressed the need to achieve better coordination of the economic and budgetary policies and strengthen the powers of the European Parliament. On the matter of the budget, Mr *Schwörer* emphasized the importance of consulting the different sectors of society and the difficult position of small savers and the financially weak. Mr *Wolfram* asked that an effective financial strategy be worked out and that the European Commission, in the future, present a more precise and concrete report and that the Member States give priority to Community resolutions. For Mr *Koch* the harmonisation by Member States of their budgetary policies was an essential objective.

Mr *Armengaud* concentrated on the differences in the economic structures and the composition of socio-economic groups in the countries of the Community, this being the reason for the different reactions of the Member States when faced with monetary problems within the Community and their different approaches to international problems. This could not be achieved by permanent competition in every field. With regard to the monetary situation in the United States, Mr *Armengaud* suggested that Europeans use Eurodollars to buy a share in large American companies and so provide themselves with a certain guarantee. Mr *Offroy* asked that the Commission study the steps to be taken to finance the deficit in the American balance of payments and that the Community continue to maintain a friendly but firm attitude towards the United States. Mr *Offroy* expressed his support for keeping a check on speculative movement of capital and for arranging the tax system in favour of those people with low incomes.

Mr *Lange* (Socialist, Germany), President of the Economic Commission, stated that in the future, it would be necessary to take Community needs as a basis for the determination of national policies and emphasized the economic importance of Europe which would ensure it a strong position in future negotiations. Mr *Spénale* (Socialist, France) stressed the importance and new element of debate which were to be found in the binding force of the guidelines suggested in the annual report of the European Commission and expressed his support for an early monetary union so as to make the creation of an economic union that much easier. Analysing the reports between the national parliaments and

the European Parliament, Mr Spénale stated that the European Institutions must be made more and more democratic, if we want the national parliaments to accept the binding nature of Community decisions. Mr Löhr (Christian Democrat, Germany) fearing an economic recession, called for the rapid finalisation of a Community economic policy based on a common readiness to stabilise the economy. Mr Romeo (Liberal, Italy) gave an analysis of the special situation in Italy which has no programmed plan of action. Mr Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) stressed the importance of choice in financial measures, the development in relations between the United States and the Community, and the absence of a Community employment policy.

Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, announced that the only way to safeguard and strengthen the Community was by a joint discussion of Community problems and a closer, continual harmonisation of the economic, budgetary and monetary policies of the Member States. The Community must remain faithful to the grand design of economic and monetary union. Dealing with economic problems of the Community, Mr Barre thought that the Community would have to restrain the increase in costs and prices and that everything would have to be done to allow a regular policy of stable expansion to succeed. Mr Barre concluded by discussing the monetary problems facing the Community.¹

Budgetary and financial problems (20 and 22 October)

The Communities' general budget for 1972

125. Under the new budgetary procedure adopted in April 1970 by the Council,² Mr Moro, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, presented the European Parliament with the Communities' budget for 1972. This budget, the President of the Council declared, was of special importance, firstly because the Communities were on the threshold of important events and would have to face problems on which depended the development and strengthening of Community activities; and secondly because this was the first time that the European Parliament had had the chance to exercise fully the new budgetary powers bestowed on it by the Treaty of 22 April 1970. Collaboration between the Council and the Parliament was going well. In discussing this budget one must bear in mind the enlargement of the Communities, political cooperation and the monetary events, although it was still too soon to say just how much these would affect the 1972 budget. Mr Moro then described in detail the different credits listed in the budget which total some 4 thousand

¹ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part One, Ch. I.

² See *Journal Officiel* L 94, 28 April 1970.

million units of account, 3½ thousand million of these being for the EAGGF. Lastly the President of the Council emphasised that a balanced budget would enable the Community to face its problems, and hoped that the new budgetary procedure would strengthen democratic control.

Mr *Dulin* (Liberal, France), speaking on the draft budget for 1972 emphasised the need for correlation between the Community's political orientations and the credits listed in the budget, and highlighted the variations in credits in relation to the previous budget, and the Council's reasons for departing from the preliminary draft budget presented by the European Commission, especially with regard to credits for the European Social Fund. Mr *Dulin* stressed the fact that the Parliament could not accept any budget not containing any research or investment funds for Euratom. Mr *Coppé*, member of the European Commission, stated that the Commission was very much aware of the problems arising from the Parliament's participation in budgetary debates and asked for the latter's support in disagreements with the Council on credits for the Social Fund, studies and surveys. Mr *Coppé* concluded by drawing everyone's attention of the uncertain amount of own resources (customs tariffs and agricultural levies) which were sensitive to the economic situation and climatic conditions.

Mr *Aigner* (Germany), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, warned against the dangers of monetary disparities and asked that an effective check be made on agricultural resources so as to avoid abuse and incorrect payments. Speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group, Mr *Spénale* (France) raised the problem of the value of a unit of account which must be linked with the stable development of European currencies, and asked that the Euratom budget be included in the draft budget for 1972. He also stated his opposition to the reduction in credits for the Social Fund and studies into environmental problems and raised several questions regarding budgetary structure. Mr *Spénale* also said that it would be a good idea for the Council to reexamine the points remaining in dispute so that real negotiations may be started with the Assembly during the discussion on the budget. Speaking on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group, its chairman Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands) asked the Commission not to incur unnecessary expense in organising different conferences planned for 1972.

Mr *Triboulet* (France), chairman of the UDE Group, expressed the desire to see all documents which would enable him to appreciate the value of the documents made by the Commission and the standpoint taken by the Council, so that the Parliament may fully carry out its rôle as arbiter. The Commission seemed to be too easily satisfied with the cuts made by the Council—which seemed to be ample proof that the person responsible for the budget had not been strict enough from the start. Mr *Triboulet* also wondered if it would not be possible to introduce into the European budget the idea of contract credits. Mr *Fabbrini* (Communist, Italy) requested more power

for the Parliament in budgetary matters, emphasised the fact that the budget concerned only the agricultural sector, and voiced his support for a concrete regional policy.

Replying to the different speakers, Mr *Moro*, President-in-office of the Council, emphasised that the new budgetary procedure was a useful tool between the Parliament and the Council. As regards the unit of account, this matter was being studied. The Euratom budget would be approved later on, but the Council would make sure that the research programme would continue uninterrupted. The Council did not exclude the possibility of an increase in the credits of the Social Fund if this should prove necessary. Work was already being carried out with regard to checking the funds of the EAGGF and the statute of the Audit Committee. Mr *Coppé*, member of the European Commission, stated that cuts made by the Council were due to a different political evaluation by this body.

ECSC budget for 1972

126. Presenting the ECSC operational draft budget, Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, stated that the maintenance of steel production and a certain reduction in the production of coal on the one hand, and an increase in average values, serving as a basis for levies on the other, would on the whole, make it possible to maintain Community activity at the 1971 level, with an increase in research grants and a building up of reserves. The levy would be kept at its present level. Mr *Spénale* (Socialist, France) chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, emphasised that this presentation of the ECSC budget made it possible to regroup the budgetary debates and achieve the greatest possible parallelism in the procedures.

The Community's supplementary budgets for 1971

127. The Parliament approved the drafts of supplementary budgets 1 and 2 for 1971 on the basis of two reports presented by Mr *Gerlach* (Socialist, Germany), on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets. The First draft budget dealt with the creation of new headings for the administration of the customs union, and new market organisations, and for financial control. The second draft budget will make it possible to increase research and teaching in the fields of fusion and plasma physics. Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, took this opportunity to express his regret at the absence of a multiannual research programme. Mr *Artzinger* (Germany) gave the approval of the Christian Democrat Group to the two supplementary budgets.

Finance regulation for the Communities' budget

128. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Rossi* (Liberal, France), the Parliament approved changes in the finance regulation on the European Social

Fund, thus keeping in line with changes in Community legislation and the reform of the Social Fund. Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) announced the approval of the Committee for Social Affairs and Health Protection. Messrs *Aigner* (Socialist, Germany) and *Koch* (Socialist, Germany), speaking on behalf of their respective political groups, approved the changes.

Staff regulations of officials of the Communities

129. The Parliament announced its approval of a regulation which changed the staff regulations for Community officials, subject to certain amendments rendering this ruling more favourable for the personnel at the Euratom Joint Research Centre (report by Mr *Rossi*, Liberal, France, on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets). Mr *Rossi* emphasised that it was a question of getting a clear idea of the new concept of Community research, namely autonomy and flexible administration of the kind found in industry. The Parliament asked that this regulation come into force as soon as the multiannual programme for research and investment had been approved by the Council. Mr *Coppé*, member of the European Commission, accepted the amendments proposed by the Parliament.

Officials' detached duty allowances

130. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Rossi* (Liberal, France) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the European Parliament approved an amendment to the Statute of officials in respect of their detached duty allowance. The latter have increased in order to keep pace with the rise in the cost of living.

Reform of the European Social Fund (18 October)

131. The Parliament expressed its disappointment at the absence of any definitive decision regarding the implementing regulations of the reformed European Social Fund.¹ The Commission proposed a change in this regulation to the Council which has already been commented on by the Parliament. In a resolution adopted at the end of a discussion on the supplementary report by Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) on behalf of the Committee for Social Affairs and Health Protection, the Parliament supported the proposed change in the destination of those kinds of aid requiring the assistance of the Social Fund being able to intervene on behalf of handicapped persons, people employed in agriculture, and those people who were previously self-employed. The Parliament once more stressed the need to increase the powers of the Social

¹ See Bulletin 8-1971, Part Two, sec. 41; Bulletin 4-1971, Part Two, Ch. IV; *Journal Officiel* L 28, 4 February 1971.

Fund and highlighted the interest of the pilot operations advocated by the European Commission and now warranting the provision of special credits in the Communities' budget.

Messrs *Müller* (Germany) and *Laudrin* (France), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat and UDE Groups respectively, approved the resolution and hoped that the Council would adopt the implementing regulations of the Social Fund as soon as possible. Mr Müller called for powers for the Social Fund enabling it to fulfil its increasing tasks. Mr Laudrin was worried about the reimbursement procedures under the Fund's operations, the powers of the administrative body, and the financial provisions which must be made by the European Commission. Mr *Girardin* (Italy, Christian Democrat), asked that the Parliament be consulted on the list of aid to be granted and spoke of the problems of the under-developed areas in the Community. Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands) underlined the question of the application of the rules of the reformed Social Fund.

Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, stated that the proposals submitted by the Commission to the Council dealt with matters about which the European Parliament had been concerned and felt that the Fund could be operational at the beginning of 1972 if the Council were to quickly make the necessary decisions.

Approximation of legislation (beer) (21 October)

132. The European Parliament discussed a report presented by Mr *Dittrich* (Christian Democrat, Germany) on behalf of the Committee for Social Affairs and Health Protection, on a directive regarding the approximation of legislation by Member States on beer, and a regulation on refunds to producers for which certain products used in the brewery are eligible.¹ The Community regulation is not based on the exclusive use of malted barley for making beer. It allows the use of untreated barley under certain conditions. The directive is to ensure that Community beer is, and remains, a healthy, natural, high-quality product, that free movement of beer throughout the Community is guaranteed and that the consumers are given precise comprehensive facts.

In a resolution the European Parliament approved both the directive, subject to a few amendments, and the regulation. It also emphasised the need to protect public health, to keep the consumer well informed, to eliminate all distortion of competition (amendment from Mr *Riedel*, Christian Democrat, Germany), and to maintain strict and effective controls. The Parliament deplored the fact that the European Commission had not followed up the Parliament's request regarding the process of intervention by the standing Committee on foodstuffs.

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 105, 15 August 1970.

Messrs *Dittrich* (Christian Democrat, Germany), *Wolfram* (Socialist, Germany), *Borm* (Liberal, Germany) and *Klinker* (Christian Democrat, Germany) announced that they would vote against the proposal for a directive since it might have grave economic consequences for Germany, particularly Bavaria, which produces two-thirds of the Community's beer. Speaking on behalf of the Liberal and Allied Group, Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands) approved the texts under discussion, defended the consumer's right to the largest possible choice, at the same time recognising the need to protect public health, and asked if the regulations would also apply to beer imported into the Community. Miss *Lulling* (Luxembourg), speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group, supported the directive and emphasised the importance of not allowing beers to be brewed which could be detrimental to public health, and of eliminating all distortion of competition. Mr *Noé* (Christian Democrat, Italy) supported the provision for stating on the label the exact composition of the beer. Mr *Kriëdemann* (Socialist, Germany), looking at the matter from a political and European point of view, supported the directive which did not endanger the producer and allowed the consumer a greater choice.

Mr *Spinelli*, member of the European Commission, highlighted the Community aspects of the directive. It was normal practice in the Community to open up national markets as long as public health and rules of competition are not threatened. Mr *Spinelli* stated that the Commission accepted some of the amendments put forward by the Parliament. The text of the directive would be discussed once more with the countries applying for accession since the Council would not approve it before 31 December 1971.

Guarantees concerning the constitution of limited companies (19 October)

133. The Parliament expressed its support for a proposal for a directive¹ for coordinating, with a view to making them equal, the guarantees which are required of companies in the Member States in order to protect the interests of both owners and third parties as regards the constitution of the limited company and the maintaining of and changes in its capital. In his report, presented on behalf of the Committee on Legal Affairs, Mr *De Gryse* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) felt that by making legal situations relatively equivalent, the provisions of the directive would make the shareholders and third parties equally secure throughout the Community. In a resolution the Parliament commented on each of the articles of the directive and approved it in its entirety.

Messrs *Meister* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and *Koch* (Socialist, Germany), speaking on behalf of their political groups, approved the resolution but stressed the incomplete nature of the directive. Mr *Broeks* (Socialist,

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 48, 24 April 1970.

Netherlands) commented especially on investment companies and mortgage banks. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the European Commission, was pleased with the positive reception of the Commission's proposal and assured the Parliament that its comments would be studied carefully.

Mr *Armengaud* (Liberal, France) supported three amendments concerning the fixing of the value of deposits in kind. After being assured that this question would be examined by the Commission, he withdrew his amendments.

Common Agricultural Policy

Common organisation of the vine-products market (20 October)

134. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Vals* (Socialist, France) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament, after introducing some amendments, approved a proposal for a regulation which modified a regulation introducing supplementary provisions regarding the common organisation of the vine-products market. The Parliament asked that the arrangements for imports from Algeria, Turkey, Morocco and Tunisia be extended only until 30 November 1971. The Commission had suggested 31 March 1972. As far as interventions in the market were concerned the Parliament felt that the conditions under which storage aid was granted would have to be relaxed. The Parliament approved the provisions concerning the establishment of Community criteria for the granting of national aids for planting vines and checking certain oenological practices. It asked for a reference price to be set for white wine and red wine.

Messrs *Vetrone* (Christian Democrat, Italy), *Houdet* (Liberal, France) and *Liogier* (UDE, France) speaking on behalf of their respective political groups, approved the proposal for a regulation with the modifications put forward by the Committee on Agriculture. Mr *Cipolla* (Communist, Italy) stated that the amendments to the basic regulation did not solve the real problems of the vine-products market. Mr *Couveinhes* (UDE, France) was against provisional measures in favour of Algeria as, too, was Mr *Cifarelli* (Socialist, Italy) who together with Mr *Boano* (Christian Democrat, Italy) called for effective intervention to combat fraud in the regulations on sugaring. Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) was worried about the consequences of applying the new regulations. Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) raised the question of the misuse by certain merchants of the great names in wine. Messrs *Liogier* and *Couveinhes* (UDE, France) supported several amendments making the regulation more effective and giving more guarantees to the producers. After receiving explanations and assurances from the Commission they withdrew the amendments.

Mr *Coppé*, member of the European Commission, opposed guaranteed prices for producers if these were not laid down in the basic regulation. He

also emphasised that the problem of wine imports must be settled within the general framework of the European foreign trade policy and stated that the aim of the regulation on vine products was to ensure a fair standard of living and not a minimum price, as in other market regulations.

Aid for certain types of tobacco (18 October)

135. In a report presented by Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) the Committee on Agriculture asked the European Commission to withdraw its proposal for special aid to be granted to certain tobaccos forming the outer leaf of cigars. The allocating of a bonus to tobacco in stock before the regulation organising the unmanufactured tobacco market came into force, would be unfavourable to some producers, would upset the market as a result of stocks being put up for sale, and would constitute a bad precedent. However, the Committee on Agriculture did suggest giving aid to producers for certain reasons. The author of the report stressed that it was not fair to discriminate between producers and that one must not risk upsetting the market to the detriment of an associated African country. Anyway it appeared that the stocks in question were no longer in existence.

Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the European Commission, stated that this aid had been requested by the Italian Government. Finding the arguments put forward by the Committee on Agriculture to be of great importance, Mr *Mansholt* asked for the examination of the proposal to be adjourned. Mr *Richarts* (Germany), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, expressed the same opinion and emphasised that the interests of the producers had been given prominence in order to hide those of two large companies. Mr *Boano* (Christian Democrat, Italy) asked that a serious enquiry be made into the existence of Italian stocks. On the proposal of the rapporteur, the report was sent to the Committee on Agriculture.

EAGGF aid (18 October)

136. The Parliament, in a resolution, approved two regulations which were the subject of a report presented by Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, and which once more attempted to extend the time-limit for EAGGF aid (Guidance Section). Mr *Richarts* (Germany), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, approved the resolution. Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the European Commission, agreed that some of the difficulties arose from a shortage of staff and assured the Parliament that no reserve funds would be lost. Mr *Aigner* (Christian Democrat, Germany), author of the report from the Committee for Finance and Budgets, underlined the dangers inherent in the creation of such reserves.

The Community's food aid (18 October)

137. The Committee on External Trade Relations presented a report drawn up by Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands) on the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the methods of applying the second convention on food aid. This document made a detailed examination of the different aspects of the problems facing the Community. The report suggested various improvements and a re-organisation of aid for the period of the second convention. In a resolution the European Parliament praised the European Commission for its sound, frank communication the contents of which coincided exactly with the views held by the Parliament since 1968 on the aims and organisation of food aid. The Parliament called for the strengthening of the Community character of the food aid and considered it expedient to have a larger amount of the aid transported by international organisations and to ensure coherence between national and Community actions. In the Parliament's opinion the organisation of normal actions demanded in particular a firmer attitude by the Community in the selection and realisation of development projects put forward by the recipient countries and in the inclusion of aids to raise the nutritional level of certain under-privileged layers of society. The Parliament asked that the Commission attribute a reserve especially for emergency aid, and that special procedures should allow speedy action. It also expressed the desire that the Community adopt a less restrictive attitude in the undertaking of transport charges and that, for the mobilization of cereals, it should have the same power of decision for both Community and national actions.

Messrs *Boano* (Italy) and *Armengaud* (France), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat and Liberal Groups respectively, approved the resolution. The best way of helping the poorest countries, in Mr *Armengaud's* opinion, was to guarantee a market for their producers and satisfactory conditions of remuneration. It must also be realised, however, that there is a cause and effect relationship on the political level. Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) emphasised that food aid must be as speedy as possible and could not be a source of profit.

Mr *Coppé*, member of the European Commission, was pleased with the growth in food aid. Although the aid was to be granted when there were surpluses, it could not, however, be limited to this. The same opinion was expressed by Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the European Commission, who emphasised that in the future, the Community would no longer be able to consider aid as the handing out of surpluses. As regards the delivery of powdered milk, the Community would have to buy this product on the free market in order to fulfil its commitments.

Intra-Community trade in meat-based products (21 October)

138. On the basis of a report by Mr *Merchiers* (Liberal, Belgium), presented by Mrs *Orth* (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, the European Parliament expressed its support, subject to certain modifications, for two rulings on health problems arising from intra-Community trade in meat-based products. The Parliament asked that the text be modified so as to increase the protection of public health. The Parliament invited the Council to bring both regulations into force at the same time and declared its opposition to the working procedure set up for the Standing Veterinary Committee. Mr *Spinelli*, member of the European Commission, referred to the opinion of experts who had spoken in favour of a distinction between veterinary policies and health regulations. He opposed the immediate introduction of the compulsory examination for trichinae.

Miscellaneous

139. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament also approved a regulation fixing the basic price of slaughtered pigs of standard quality at 80 u.a. per 100 kg for the marketing year 1971/72. On the basis of a further report presented by Mr *Richarts* for the same committee, the Parliament, in a resolution, requested the Commission not to change the amount of aid which the producers benefit from at the moment, and expressed concern at the delay in the payment of this aid. Speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, Mr *Vetrone* (Italy) approved the resolution, as did Mr *Zaccari* (Christian Democrat, Italy). Mr *Vredeling* (Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the Socialist Group, highlighted the confused situation existing in Italy with regard to this aid, and, like Mr *Zaccari*, supported the suggestion in Mr *Richart's* report that a parliamentary fact-finding mission be sent to this country. Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, emphasised that the Italian Government had been recommended to speed up the payment of aid. He had reservations regarding the request from the Parliament concerning the maintenance of the present level of support. It would in fact result in an increase in farmgate prices. Finally, on the basis of a report presented by Mr *Kriedemann* (Socialist, Germany) on behalf of the Committee for External Trade Relations, the Parliament approved the extension of the preferential arrangement accorded to Spain, Tunisia, Morocco and Turkey for imports of olive oils into the Community.

Petitions (19 October)

Petition 2/70, concerning the Isle of Roses

140. The Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament declared this petition inadmissible on the grounds that the island in question was situated

outside the territory of the Italian Republic. The request did not therefore fall within the range of the Communities' activities.

Petition 2/71, concerning articles in the weekly newspaper "Die Zeit"

141. The Legal Affairs Committee did not consider that this petition was in the usual form of a request or appeal to the European Parliament. It was inadmissible for reasons of form.

COUNCIL

In October the Council held six meetings on economic and monetary questions, general matters, regional policy, farming, social matters and transport.¹

167th meeting - Transport (12 October)

142. The Council met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr Italo Viglianesi, the Italian Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation; Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, was present. Governments of the Member States were represented by their Transport Ministers.

The Council held a general discussion on two communications from the Commission on the *common organisation of the transport market and the adoption of rates charged for the use of infrastructures*. At the end of these two debates the Council agreed to reexamine these two important communications during a later meeting on transport problems.

The Council then held a preliminary discussion on the problem of the *weights and dimensions of utility vehicles*. It expressed its approval of two regulations on *regular and shuttle services carried out by buses or coaches between the Member States*, and of the change in certain provisions of the *regulation of 25 March 1969 concerning harmonisation of social aspects of the transport industry*. There followed a preliminary debate on the adaptation of this regulation to the ERTA.

On the request of the Canadian Government, the Council formally concluded an agreement with this country extending until 30 June 1972, the deadline for the start of negotiations on quality wheat, as provided for in the 1962 agreement. It also drew up certain directives on the approximation of legislation and several agricultural regulations.

¹ For the various items discussed at Council meetings, see the relevant chapters of this Bulletin.

168th meeting - General matters

(18 and 19 October)

143. The Council met in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr Aldo Moro, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, and members attended. Governments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

After hearing a statement by Mr Pedini, Italian Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on his meeting as President-in-office of the Council with the Chairman of the European Parliament, the Council discussed *collaboration between the Council and the Parliament* within the framework of the budgetary procedure and during the examination of any measures affecting finance. It was decided to examine this problem in more detail.

On the subject of the *American trade measures*, the Council heard a report from Mr Malfatti which gave a detailed evaluation of the present situation and future prospects. The Council reaffirmed the Community's desire to maintain and develop—along the lines already described in the meetings of 13 and 20 September 1971—a common position on the many economic, currency and trade problems. For this purpose it was planned to hold enlarged meetings which would bring together the Ministers responsible in the Member States for the various sectors involved.

On the subject of *enlargement*, the Council examined the problems raised by agriculture in connection with Norway's intended accession to the Community. It set out the Community's position with regard to the suspension of internal tariffs and the speedy adjustment by the new members on the common customs tariff. The Council continued its discussion of relations between the enlarged Community and non-applicant EFTA countries.

The Council also continued its work on the drawing up of a draft decision on the start of *negotiations with Algeria* and went on to examine in detail the arrangement as from 1 November 1971 for imports of wine from certain Mediterranean countries.

In conclusion, the Council adopted a decision on the tax and customs arrangements for contracts financed by the Community in the OCT. It authorised the start of negotiations between Germany and Rumania, and France and Czechoslovakia, for the conclusion of trade protocols for 1972.

169th meeting - Social Matters

(19 October 1971)

144. The Council met at Luxembourg with Mr Carlo Donat-Cattin, Italian Minister for Labour and Social Security, in the chair. Mr Albert Coppé,

member of the Commission was present, as were the Ministers for Labour and Social Affairs of the Member States.

Four texts necessary for implementing the reform of the *European Social Fund* were approved by the Council so that this could come into force on 1 January 1972.

The Council also approved two regulations on *social statistics* and came to a certain number of decisions aimed at improving statistical knowledge of the employment markets and their development within the Community.

Lastly, the Council discussed for the first time a memorandum from the Italian Government on the Community's employment policy; it also invited the Commission to present a proposal to set up a *general inquiry into the living and working conditions of migrant workers in the Community*.

170th meeting - Regional Policy

(20 October 1971)

145. Ministers from the Member States responsible for regional questions met at Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr Antonio Giolitti, the Italian Minister for Budgets and Economic Programming. Mr Albert Borschette, member of the Commission was present.

The Council held a detailed discussion on all problems raised by a *regional policy* at Community level.

During the same meeting, government representatives from the Member States on the Council adopted a resolution on *general arrangements for regional aid*.

171st meeting - Agriculture

(25 and 26 November 1971)

146. Ministers of Agriculture from the Member States met in Luxembourg, with Mr Lorenzo Natali, the Italian Minister of Agriculture, in the chair. Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, also attended.

At this meeting the Council discussed in detail the Commission's proposals on *agricultural reform*, and in particular certain basic aspects of the proposal for a directive on the modernisation of farms.

The Council gave its approval to a draft regulation carrying forward the final date for the classification of *slaughtered pigs* in certain Member States. It also approved a regulation fixing the prices of certain products (*slaughtered pigs, olive oil, alcohol produced in wine-making*) for the 1971/72

marketing year. It also agreed to establish a provisional Community arrangement for *Algerian wines* and planned a similar arrangement for imports from Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey.

In addition, the Council adopted several definitive texts on the by-products of vinification seeds, fruits and vegetables, and the importing of olive oil from Spain, Tunisia, Morocco and Turkey.

Lastly, the Council formally adopted two regulations on questions of *commercial policy* and expressed its opinion on an ECSC draft decision concerning the arrangement for interventions by Member States in support of the *coal industry*.

The Council formally adopted a decision on *trade in iron and steel with state trading countries*.

172nd meeting - Economic Problems

(26 October 1971)

147. Mr Mario Ferrari-Aggradi, the Italian Treasury Minister chaired this meeting of the Council which was held at Luxembourg. Those present included Messrs Raymond Barre and Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents, Mr Albert Borschette, member of the Commission, and the Ministers of Finance or Economic Affairs of the Member States. The Presidents of the Communities on short- and medium-term Economic Policy and Budgetary Policy were also present.

Under the programme for the step-by-step achievement of economic and monetary union, the Council, on a proposal of the Commission and after talks with the Parliament, drew up the first *annual report on the economic situation* in the Community which was to lay down the guidelines to be followed by the Member States in their economic policy for the following year.

COMMISSION

Chancellor Brandt awarded the Nobel Prize

148. On 20 October 1971 the Commission published the following statement:

“The Commission of the European Communities is delighted that the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It sees this formal reward as recognition of the consistent, unerring action of Willy Brandt for freedom and détente in Europe and throughout the world”.

Renewal of the Commission in 1973

149. In a letter dated 12 October 1971, the Commission presented the Council with a proposal regarding the institutional problems facing it as a result of the change from the present composition of the Commission to that made necessary by accession.¹ At its meeting of 18 October 1971, the Council adopted the solution advocated by the Commission; integral renewal on the day that the Treaty of accession comes into force.²

Extension of the budgetary and legislative powers of the European Parliament

150. As part of the Commission's undertaking to draw up amendments to the treaties concerning the budgetary and legislative powers of the European Parliament, the Commission decided to set up an ad hoc group of independent individuals responsible for examining all the implications of the increase in powers of the European Parliament, and in particular the following subjects:

- participation of the European Parliament in the Community legislative process in all sectors which come under, or will come under, the competency of the Community;
- definition of the European Parliament's budgetary powers;
- the European Parliament's political control over the governmental power of the Community;
- consequences of the strengthening of the Parliament's powers for relations between the different institutions of the Community;
- the relationship between this strengthening of powers and election by universal and direct suffrage.

The group of experts would have to finish their report within six months. The group was composed as follows:

Chairman: Prof. Georges Vedel (France);

¹ See Bulletin 8-1971, Part Two, secs. 118 to 122.

² See sec. 80.

Members: Prof. Jean Buchmann (Belgium),
Prof. Leopoldo Elia (Italy),
Prof. Carl August Fleischer (Norway),
Prof. Jochen Frowein (Germany),
Prof. Giuseppe Guarino (Italy),
Prof. P.J. Kapteyn (Netherlands),
Mr Maurice Lagrange Conseiller d'État (France),
Prof. John D.B. Mitchell (Great Britain),
Prof. Mary Robinson (Ireland),
Prof. Ulrich Scheuner (Germany),
Prof. Andrew Schonfield (Great Britain),
Prof. Max Sørensen (Denmark),
Dr. Félix Welter (Luxembourg).

Delegation from the Commission to the United States

151. In order to strengthen the ties between the United States and the European Communities, the Commission set up a delegation which was to be led by the former Italian Ambassador to Brussels, Mr *Aldo Maria Mazio*. The latter had left the Italian Diplomatic Service in order to take charge of this delegation. The Commission's former liaison office which had been in existence in the United States since 1960 was incorporated into this delegation, as were the Press and Information Offices in Washington and New York.

Mr Mazio studied at the Universities of Rome and Yale (1929-1930); from 1940 to 1942 he was secretary at the Italian Embassy in Washington, and from 1949 to 1951 Consul General in New York. Following this he was ambassador in Dublin (1955-58), Tunice (1958-62), The Hague (1962-65) and Brussels (1965-71).

Mr Mazio took up his position on 18 October 1971.

Organisation of the Departments

152. The Commission decided to create an administrative unit, its task and title being "harmonisation of the industrial policy of cooperation in development". This administrative unit is directly responsible to the assistant director-general for industrial, scientific and technological affairs.

Staff movements

153. Mr *Christopher Layton* has been appointed temporary principle adviser to the cabinet of Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission of the

European Communities. A British national, Mr Layton graduated in economic history at Cambridge University. Since 1968 he has been director of the Centre for European Industrial Studies at Bath University. Mr Layton has also written various studies, articles and reports on the integration of technology and European industries.

In October the Commission appointed Mr *Ernst Freisberg*, head of the Press and Information Office in Berlin. Before his appointment Mr Freisberg, an agronomist, was with the General Press and Information Department as assistant head of the agricultural division.

Honorary appointments

154. The distinction of Honorary Director General has been conferred by the Commission on the following gentlemen:

- *Giulio Guazzugli-Marini*, former Director General of the Joint Research Centre;
- *Franco Cancellario D'Alena*, former Director General of the Supply and Security Control Agency of Euratom;
- *Hans Michaelis*, former Director General of general research and technology.

* * *

155. Mr *Gerrit van Duijn*, head of the "estimates, balance sheets and energy studies" section of the Directorate General for Energy, Safeguards and Controls of Euratom, died on 22 October 1971, aged 48. Mr van Duijn started work on 1 February 1959 as head of department in the Directorate General of Economic and Financial Affairs of the Commission of the EEC. Since the merger of the institutions he had been attached to the Directorate General for Energy, Safeguards and Controls of Euratom.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Composition of the Court

156. At its meeting of 21 September 1971 the Court of Justice of the European Communities elected the presidents and members of the chambers. It also appointed one advocate general to each of the chambers¹ for one year as from 7 October 1971.

¹ See *Journal Officiel* C 103, 16 October 1971.

The following were appointed to the Court's chambers:

First Chamber: J. Mertens de Wilmars, President,
A.M. Donner, judge,
R. Monaco, judge,
Advocate general: K. Roemer;

Second Chamber: H. Kutscher, President,
A. Trabucchi, judge,
P. Pescatore, judge,
Advocate general: A. Dutheillet de Lamothe.

New cases

Case 85/71 — *Firma E. Kampffmeyer, Hamburg, v. Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel, Frankfurt/Main*

157. On 5 October 1971 the Court of Justice was requested by the Hessisches Finanzgericht to give a preliminary ruling on whether the combined provisions of Article 20 of Council Regulation No. 19 (on the gradual establishment of a common organisation of cereals markets) and Article 2 of Commission Regulation No. 90 (concerning refunds on exports of cereals) entitled the Member States to fix, within the framework of cereal exports to non-member countries, different refund rates for exports to certain of these non-member countries.

Cases 86/71 and 87/71 — *Commission officials v. Commission*

158. These appeals seek annulment of the decision made by the Commission on 10 March 1971 on the "grading criteria following a change in category".

Judgements

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

159. On 3 March 1971 the Bundesfinanzhof requested the Court of Justice to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the concept of exports to non-member countries as it appears in Article 20 of Council Regulation No. 19¹ (on the gradual establishment of a common organisation of the market in cereals) and on the validity of Commission Regulation No. 160/64 of 29 October 1964²

¹ See *Journal Officiel* 30, 20 April 1962.

² *Ibid.* 31 October 1964.

concerning the contractual limiting of refunds granted in intracommunity trade for certain products processed from cereals and rice.

In its ruling of 27 October 1971, the Court laid down that the expression “exports to non-member countries” at least assumed that the goods had been, or would be, put on the open market in a non-member country, the Member States also having the right to demand that, in this country, the goods have been, or will be, used or consumed, worked or processed. The same interpretation also applies to the expression “trade with non-member countries”. An examination of the Bundesfinanzhof’s question revealed nothing which might affect the validity of Regulation No. 162/64.

Case 15/71 — Firma C. Mackprang jr., Hamburg v. Commission

160. On 26 March 1971 an unfounded suit was submitted to the Court of Justice for confirmation of the fact that the Commission had infringed Article 155 of the EEC Treaty by not taking a decision authorising the Member States to levy the lowest intra-Community tax on imports of Algerian products during 1963—even in the absence of the DD4 movement of goods certificate—when it had been proven satisfactorily by other means that the goods were from Algeria.

In a ruling of 26 October 1971 the Court rejected the suite as inadmissible.

Case 18/71 — S.a.s. Eunomia di Porro & Co. v. the Italian State

161. On 15 April 1971 the Civil and Criminal Court of Turin submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the direct applicability of Article 16 of the EEC Treaty.

In a ruling of 26 October 1971 the Court laid down that, since the end of the first transitional stage on 31 December 1961, Article 16 of the EEC Treaty had been having immediate effect on relations between the Member States and private persons and confers rights on the latter which the domestic courts have a duty to protect.

Case 23/71 — Mr. Michael Janssen, Rekem, v. Landsbond der Christelijke Mutualiteiten, Brussels

162. On 10 May 1971 the Court was requested by the Labour Court of the arrondissement of Tongres to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the words “and similar persons” as used in Council Regulations 3 and 4 concerning the free movement of migrant workers. This request was especially to find out if the “aidants”, within the meaning of Belgian Social legislation, considered as self-employed persons, are subject to the same regulations, in

as much as they fall to be treated as workers engaged by an employer under a contract of employment.

In a ruling of 27 October 1971 the Court laid down that the "aidants", within the meaning of Belgian legislation, are subject to Regulations 3 and 4, in as much that, by virtue of the said legislation, the social security benefits arranged for paid workers in general against one or more risks is extended to them if, in the risk in question, this extension guarantees them protection comparable with that provided for by the general scheme when legislation by one Member State, on benefits to be paid to non-salaried workers, makes it possible to take into consideration for the granting of benefits the periods of insurance completed by the person concerned under the social security arrangements for salaried workers, the periods of insurance completed under the social security arrangements of another Member State, as a salaried worker, must be taken into account when applying this legislation.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee met at Brussels on 27 and 28 October 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr J.D. Kuipers. Five Opinions were adopted during the meeting.

Opinion on the communication from the Commission on "Community regional policy activities in the priority agricultural regions of the Community" and on Council proposals for regulations on EAGGF financing of projects coming under the heading of development operations in the "priority agricultural areas" and concerning the "European Fund for Interest Rebate for Regional Development" (first part).

163. In this opinion, based on a report by Mr *Ventejol* (France, Workers' Group) and adopted unanimously, less two abstentions, the Committee considering the progress made by the Council in this matter limited itself to the general lines of the proposals which it approved in principal. It will form a second Opinion on the more detailed aspects at a later date.

Whilst welcoming the said proposals as the first concrete steps in the field of regional development, the Committee pointed out that, being incomplete and limited in time, they are only of an exceptional nature. The set aims, according to the Committee, mean that, in the predominantly agricultural areas, one must both look after the farmers leaving the land and those people who are unemployed, under-employed or badly-employed. The financial

means envisaged by the proposals for carrying out such an idea are clearly inadequate. The area of application of the Fund, in the opinion of the Committee, also put a considerable limit on the kinds of people to benefit from it. These limitations make it essential for there to be the greatest possible coordination of the funds, as well as for the action to be concentrated in the chosen regions and areas.

On the basis of a general Community concept of the regional policy, then, the Committee expressed its support for solutions going beyond the practice of just returns or supplementary financing of national projects.

Opinion on the "Commission proposal to the Council regarding the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and the granting of income aid to certain kinds of farmers"

164. In this opinion based on a report by Mr Clavel (France, Miscellaneous Activities Group), and adopted by 48 votes to 13, with 13 abstentions, the Committee expressed its opinion on the prices of agricultural products for the 1972/73 marketing year. After allowing certain comments ensuring a general increase in the standard of living of the farmers, the Committee approved the new approach of the Commission on the condition that this was based on more important references, that the policy of social structure and aid to priority agricultural areas might also have concrete effects, that temporary income aid for certain kinds of farms be settled, and that the methods of allocating them be extended and diversified. As for the prices, the Committee felt that the extent of the constant increase in costs should be taken more into consideration. This increase has given rise to doubts that the prices proposed by the Commission are not sufficient to maintain a parity of income for the farms studied by the Commission.

In order to enable modern farms to preserve (in the face of a 35% increase in incomes from non-agricultural work), the parity of incomes achieved in 1968/69, agricultural prices must (in the hypothesis of the Commission's calculations) be increased generally by an average of 9.5 to 10.5%—and this in addition to the increase in incomes already granted for the 1971/72 agricultural year. This increase in incomes should be spread over two years if possible.

Lastly, the Economic and Social Committee emphasised the need for the Council to fix, without further delay, the 1972/73 agricultural prices. It put forward this firm recommendation, for the Commission and the Council, knowing that the instituting of satisfactory intra-Community currency arrangements was a factor going outside the only framework of the policy on agricultural prices.

Opinion on the "proposal for a Council regulation on health problems in intra-Community trade in meat-based products" and on the "proposal for a Council regulation on problems of health protection in intra-Community trade in meat-based products."

165. On the basis of a report by Mr Rollinger (Luxembourg, Miscellaneous Activities Group) the Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion on the two proposals. It insisted on a speeding up in the application of the Council resolution regarding measures to be taken in the veterinary and food legislation fields, and stressed the need to draw up an adapted regulation as soon as possible which can be applied to both intra-Community trade and trade within one Member State.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the new presentation chosen by the Commission, of the separate regulations for health problems, health protection and food legislation.

Opinion on the "proposal for a Council implementing regulation regarding the social security of migrant workers in the Community".

166. The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion based on a report by Mr Purpura (Italy, Miscellaneous Activities Group). It stressed the need to complete as soon as possible the revision, begun in 1964, of the regulations on Social Security.

The Committee requested the speedy establishment of the consultative body envisaged by the regulation in question and asked that the means necessary for its functioning be made available to the Commission. Bearing in mind the variety of social security systems to be found in the Member States, the Committee felt that no progress was possible in this field without a real political desire for harmonization. In order to simplify the existing administrative procedures, the Committee suggested that an "international insurance book" be introduced containing data on the worker's career.

Opinion on the "proposal for a Council directive extending the field of application of directive 64/221 to workers exercising the right to stay on the territory of a Member State after having worked there".

167. On the basis of a report by Mr Kok (Netherlands, Workers' Group), the Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion and approved the proposal for a directive. It also expressed regret at the fact that, when drawing up the implementing regulation concerning the right to stay, the Commission had not considered certain of its suggestions. The Articles in question were numbers 2 and 3 which, contrary to the Committee's Opinion, provided for a minimum period of residence for the granting of the right to stay in the case of inability to work or death of the worker.

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Ordinary Session

168. The 145th plenary session of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held in Luxembourg with Mr Picard in the chair and Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, also present. Included on the agenda was a discussion on priority action in the field of social policy, problems in rates for the use of infrastructures and maritime freight rates in the field of transport, certain aspects of the regional and industrial policies, and the medium term programme for steel research.

Social policy

169. On the subject of priority action in social policy, the Committee examined the supplementary report drawn up by Mr Boulet and following on from the interim report by Mr Bernard which had been adopted at the session of 13 July.¹ The rapporteur stated that, the Commission's social memorandum now being complete, the merit of the report lay in the fact that it described how the ECSC industries could achieve the aims set out in this memorandum. In his statement Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, gave details of the Commission's objectives. He said that development of the common employment market had been unsatisfactory for some years since the Community priority here was respected far less than it was in the common agricultural market. Mr Coppé emphasised that it was essential for this priority to become a real and integral part of the work. As for collaboration between the social partners, Mr Coppé highlighted the conclusive experience of the joint committees and tariff conventions in the Member States and wished that this could be extended to Community level. Mr Thomassen, President of the committee on "Labour Problems", recalled that it had not been possible to tackle certain problems, especially joint management by workers in firms and the results of experience in Germany. At the end of a long debate in which about ten different people spoke, the Committee adopted the report presented by Mr Boulet which, in its final edition, will take into account the remarks made during this debate.

Transport policy

170. With regard to rates for the use of infrastructures the report presented by Mr de la Vallée-Poussin suggested that some of the expenditure on infrastructures be made the responsibility of local authorities, if the construction of this infrastructure goes beyond the objective of simple profitability of

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 212.

transport. Mr Coppé explained that the main idea of the Commission's proposal was to make each mode of transport bear the total cost of the use of the infrastructures placed on the public authority. This would sometimes involve considerable increases and so a fairly long-term provisional arrangement had been worked out. The main thing, Mr Coppé emphasised, was to set down a common line from which could develop the progressive implementation of harmonisation, the cornerstone of the common transport policy. At the end of the debate the Committee adopted the report by Mr de la Vallée-Poussin, subject to certain amendments. The Committee also discussed the transparency of maritime freights.

Regional and industrial policy

171. In this field the Committee heard a report drawn up by Mr Bardon on the economic aspects of the regional policy connected with the industrial policy, and a report by Mr Dohmen on the social aspects. Mr Bardon's report highlighted the ties between economic and general industrial development and regionalisation. It also gave the list, drawn up by the Commission, of instruments at the Committee's disposal and pointed out that coordination of national aid is essential if excessive aid in certain border regions is to be avoided. Nevertheless, the report also expressed the fear that Community means are inadequate in the face of the tasks involved in the implementation of a real regional policy. Mr Dohmen's report confirmed that solutions can only be found for backward border areas by going beyond the national frontiers. He laid particular stress on the gravity and urgency of the problems arising in coal mining areas. During the debate Mr Rifflet, Director General of Social Affairs at the Commission, stated that the regional policy could no longer be the same as aid to regions in difficulty and said that the Commission, far from trying to suppress actions arising out of the ECSC Treaty, was in fact trying to extend ECSC experience to other sectors especially for professional retraining, and the structures of industry. At the end of the debate the reports were adopted, subject to certain modifications.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loans granted

Germany

172. On 7 October 1971 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Aethylen-Rohrleitungs-Gesellschaft mbH & Co. KG (ARG), Marl, a loan agreement for 18 million Deutsche Marks (4.9 million u.a.) at a rate of 8.5% per annum for ten years.

The Bank's loan will be used to *build an ethylene pipeline* which will form an interconnecting network between a certain number of petrochemical companies in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, namely: Chemische Werke Hüls AG, Marl, VEBA-Chemie AG, Gelsenkirchen-Buer, Erdölchemie GmbH, Köln-Worringen, and NV Nederlandsche Staatsmijnen, Geleen.

In Belgium the pipeline will extend via Tessenderlo (connecting point for Limburgse Vinyl Maatschappij NV), to the Antwerp area where it will join up with the existing networks. In the Federal Republic branches will serve the Rheinische Olefin-Werke GmbH and the Farbwerke Hoechst AG; there are also plans to build a link with the Oberhausen works of the Ruhrchemie AG. Other links are also planned for later stages. The network will be 440 km in length and able to carry up to 1 million tons of ethylene per year. Pumping stations and every automatic or remote-controlled installation necessary for its use, control and security will be installed on the network. The cost of fixed investments is put at about 185.5 million Deutsche Marks (43.3 million u.a.). It will most likely be possible to put the main Marl-Antwerp pipeline into complete service by the first part of 1972; the project as a whole, including the links, should be completed by 1974.

On 29 October 1971 the Bank also concluded with the Deutsche Bundesbank a loan agreement for 80 million Deutsche Marks (21.86 million u.a.) at a rate of 8.5% per annum for 20 years. The fund will be used for the *electrification of the twin track Coblenz-Völklingen railway line*, called the "Moselle line", and its branch lines Ehrang-Igel (towards Luxembourg) and Karthaus-Perl (towards France). The electrification of the 255km of track will fill a gap in the Bundesbahn's electrified network, help to improve the transport infrastructure of the Moselle area and will enable the Moselle line to handle the foreseen increase in traffic.

FINANCING COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

General Budget

Research and investment credits

173. The Commission submitted to the Council the detailed budgetary annexe on research and investment credits for 1972 and its "long-term estimates for expenditure and income from the Communities budgets".¹

For the first time, the research and investment credits for 1972 (dealt with in the "Commission" section of the Communities' general budget) were presented in the form of a functional budget. This was in accordance with the new ad hoc finance ruling drawn up by the Council on 20 September 1971. This change was part of the new measures decided on by mutual agreement between the Council and the Commission in order to reorganise the administration of the JRC and thereby adapt the administrative and budgetary procedures. As regards budgetary technique, the budget is now subdivided into two parts:

- the first, based on the *research objectives*, lists all of the credits to be opened for the relevant period, but classed according to destination, and therefore constitutes the Budget proper;
- the second, broken down *into four headings*: personnel, infrastructures, technical support and large installations, is made up of the allocated accounts which makes it possible both to find out the cost of each heading and to apportion the joint financial burdens over the various research objectives or the other headings.

The credits are presented in accordance with a particular nomenclature, characterised by a double aspect. On the one hand, the nomenclature proper is established according to the destination of expenditure and includes besides the headings grouping the various activities according to overall operational criteria, chapters and articles, each chapter corresponding to one research objective or one other determined activity. On the other hand, within each chapter and each allotted account, the expenditures are classified according to their nature, as with the nomenclature of the general Budget. This classification, however, is only used at the "categories" level.

174. The operational budget (first part) is made up of nine headings which can be analysed as follows:

- *balance of allotted accounts* (heading 1); this deals with the general infrastructure costs and the balances of certain large installations,

¹ See secs. 177 and 178.

- credits corresponding to the proposals for *long-term programmes* (headings 2, 3 and 5), includes activities already decided; Dragon, Fusion and Biology,
- payment credits to cover commitments from former programmes (heading 6),
- other activities not directly linked with the programmes but based on Article 174 of the Euratom Treaty: Eximbank operations (heading 7),
- non-nuclear activities which must be the subject of a special Council decision (heading 8),
- provisional commitment credits (heading 9) with a view to a later programme decision on SORA.

Distribution of Budgetary Funds (in millions of u.a.)

	Community Credits	Payment Credits
1. Funds for which the decisions on programmes and the opening of commitment credits have already been taken. (Only the <i>payment credits</i> are required)	—	10,891
2. Funds for which the decisions on programmes have been taken. (<i>Commitment and payment credits</i> are required)	16,186	20,000
3. Funds for which new programme and budget decisions are proposed. (<i>Commitment and payment credits</i> are required)		
a) JRC	46,658	43,583
b) Headquarters	22,763	7,260
4. Provisional credits for SORA	2,000	—
5. Eximbank Operations	4,001	5,001
	91,608	86,735
Total		

Supplementary estimates

175. On 13 October 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council the supplementary estimates for 1972, which were to increase Commission resources in *Safeguards and Controls* of Euratom. This increase was made necessary by directives given by the Council to the Commission on 20 September 1971 to negotiate the agreement on the verification of the Euratom controls system with the Vienna International Atomic Energy Agency within the framework of a Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.¹

¹ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 78.

On 15 October 1971 the Council was also presented with the Supplementary estimates for the *Court of Justice* for 1972. This dealt with the credits necessary for the translation of the Court's decisions since 1953 into English, Danish and Norwegian in order to enable the competent authorities in the acceding countries to become acquainted with the authentic interpretation of the Community texts.

* * *

176. During its session from 18 to 22 October 1971 the *European Parliament* adopted three resolutions on budgetary problems. It approved supplementary budget No. 1/1971 (granting 82 new employees to the Commission to increase staff in two sectors, the management of the Customs Union and the agricultural sector); it also approved supplementary budget No. 2/1971 ("Controlled thermo-nuclear fusion") and the Commission proposal on the financial regulations for the European Social Fund.¹

Multi-annual estimates

177. In accordance with the agreement of 21 April 1970 on the multi-annual financial estimates, the Commission, after having received the Opinion of the Committee on Budgetary Policy on 7 September 1971, drew up financial estimates for 1972/74 and submitted them to the Council and the European Parliament on 15 October 1971.

Generally, the estimates, not counting the re-entries, give a moderate total increase in expenditure (6.95% for 1972, 1973 and 6.94% for 1973, 1974), an increase which is linked with the slow increase of expenditure in the "Guarantee" section of the EAGGF. This expenditure could however, be influenced a great deal by unforeseeable factors such as the variation in world market prices or the level of production and agricultural prices within the Community.

In addition, the estimates take into consideration neither the consequences of the enlargement of the Communities, nor the possible effects on the Communities' budget, especially as regards agricultural expenditure and its own resources, of the economic and financial measures recently taken by the United States.

¹ See secs. 127 and 128.

178. The estimates for receipts and expenditure can be classified as follows:

Income for 1972-1974

(in millions of u.a.)

Nature of income	1972	1973	1974
Own resources	1 851.19 (54.27%)	2 400.50 (65.80%)	2 936.70 (75.27%)
Contributions	1 519.51 (44.55%)	1 198.27 (33.05%)	912.10 (23.60%)
Miscellaneous	40.16 (1.18%)	41.88 (1.15%)	43.80 (1.13%)
Total	3 410.87	3 640.65	3 892.60

Expenditure for 1972-1974

(in millions of u.a.)

Nature of expenditure	1972	1973	1974
Functioning (except 10%, research and investment, food aid and adaptation of income)	171.74	195.57	220.07
Research and investment	89.44	77.23	82.56
10% of Community's own resources refunded to Member States	185.12	240.05	293.67
Food Aid	36.82	30.00	30.00
European Social Fund	105.25	160.30	233.90
EAGGF "Guarantee" "Guidance"	2 537.50 285.00	2 602.50 285.00	2 697.40 285.00
Regional Fund	—	50.00	50.00
Sub-total	3 410.87	3 640.65	3 892.60
Adaptation of salaries			
— Function	10.34	9.30	10.60
— Research and investment	3.05	2.02	2.17
Total	3 424.26	3 651.97 (+ 6.65%)	3 905.37 (+ 6.95%)
Re-entries			
— miscellaneous	1.55		
— guarantee	145.00	p.m.	p.m.
— guidance	542.50		
Overall total	4 113.31		

PART THREE

Information and sources

Information

I. "FROM DAY TO DAY"

1 October 1971

- Mr *Joseph Luns*, former Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, officially took up his position as Secretary General of NATO.
- Mr *Gaston Thorn*, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, announced that a new European summit would receive the whole-hearted support of the Luxembourg government.

4 October 1971

- Mr *Rainer Barzel* was elected Chairman of the German Christian Democratic Party.
- In an interview granted to the German weekly magazine "Der Spiegel", Mr *Karl Schiller*, the German Minister for Financial Affairs, stated that the "unofficial" fluctuation of foreign currencies on the exchange market had resulted in an unduly high revaluation of the floating Mark. Finally, Mr Schiller stated that he was in favour of a "step by step and long-term" replacement of the dollar, as reserve currency, by special rights of withdrawal.
- In an interview published in the weekly Parisian magazine "l'Express" Mr *Jean Monnet*, Chairman of the Committee on Action for the United States of Europe, said that the unease prevailing in the Common Market stems from the new requirements outside the framework of the Treaty of Rome: "The Common Market concept is good, but it has no authority as regards foreign policy, whereas Europe's present problem is indeed the question of its place in the world". For this reason, Mr Monnet was in agreement with President Georges Pompidou in his demand for a summit conference: "The drive must come from above. And even more so now that Great Britain is finally joining forces with the Continent, and is therefore adding her power to the voice of Europe in the world". He added: "Currency, relations with America, relations with Russia, these are all vast fields now open to Europe". He repeated that "the main question is to know whether we still possess the desire to play a part in History or if we are resigned, through lack of drive, to stagnate and collapse amongst ourselves. We must therefore choose between Europe and decadence".

- The *British Labour Party's* annual Congress adopted a resolution by a large majority of votes rejecting Great Britain's accession to the Community "on the terms as negotiated by the Conservatives". The Congress moreover threw out a "hard" proposal to reject accession "on any terms".
- Mr *Kjell-Olof Feldt*, Swedish Minister of Trade said that Norway and Denmark's accession to the Common Market would in practice mean the setting up of new tariff barriers within the Scandinavian countries.

6 October 1971

- According to Mr *Walter Hallstein*, former President of the Commission of the Common Market, a real public information campaign should be launched for a democratic European Community and particularly for the election of the European Parliament by direct universal vote. "This question remains, in our opinion," added Mr *Walter Hallstein* "the greatest problem for which a solution must be found in order to ensure that public opinion takes a real part in the building of Europe, and that our institutions are protected from the risks of technocratic development that European integration seems likely to bring about in present conditions."
- *Chancellor Brandt* made a statement to the Agence France-Presse, in which he points out that a European solution to monetary problems will have to take into account the problems of the Agricultural Common Market. In addition, he considers that it is in the interests of Great Britain and the other candidates to the Community, as it is for the Six, to adopt a "solid and lasting monetary regulation in Europe (...). This regulation represents a prior condition to new progress towards monetary union in Europe".

7 October 1971

- In an interview published by the German weekly "Die Welt", Mr *Maurice Couve de Murville*, former French Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that "Chancellor Brandt had at the Crimea talks, recognized the second German State". But he expressed his concern that "the Federal Republic might drift away from France, turning its back on the work for European unification, and be tempted by a new national policy for furthering economic aims in the East".
- Mr *Walter Scheel*, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, after a meeting in New York with Mr *Gromyko*, his Soviet counterpart, confirmed that Moscow demanded that the German/Soviet Treaty be ratified by the Bundestag, before signing the final protocol of the Berlin agreements.

- *Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's* Socialist Party carried away the Austrian elections by an overwhelming majority.

8 October 1971

- The Belgian Minister of Finance, *Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers*, presented a report to the Belgian Council of Ministers on the FMI meeting. In particular, he said: "I am basically convinced that we must make an effort on the European level. If we could find a basic European monetary system which would be a centre pin for international monetary equilibrium, we could guarantee the rational functioning of our own currencies in Europe and would aid international negotiations which would thus be reduced to a few basic points, namely: the situation in Europe, the United States and Japan".

11 October 1971

- *Mr Otto Krag*, the Danish Prime Minister, has set up his new government. At a press conference, he stated that he hoped to conclude the signing of an agreement with the Six before the end of the year.
- "Great Britain, about to enter into the Common Market, is on the threshold of a new "renaissance", declared *Mr Christopher Soames*, British Ambassador to France. He stressed the future role of a Europe, which, thanks to British cooperation, will once again be able to play a major part in the world. "In order to achieve this", said Mr Soames, "Europe needs Great Britain, and knows it".
- *President Nixon*, announced that he is to visit Moscow in May 1972 after his visit to Peking.
- *The British Conservative Party* Congress, meeting in Brighton, approved by an overwhelming majority the entry of Great Britain into the Community, on the basis of the terms now being negotiated by Mr Edward Heath's government.

13 October 1971

- *The lowering of the discount rate from 5% to 4.5%* was decided by the Bundesbank. The Bank of Italy followed this example.

15 October 1971

- During the "meeting for questions on current events" at the National French Assembly, Mr *Valéry Giscard d'Estaing*, French Minister of Finance noted that "the advantages that French economy can draw by maintaining parity contrast the increasing difficulties of countries with a high floating currency".
- *Japan and the United States* have signed an agreement on the reduction of exports of Japanese textiles to the United States. In return, Japan obtained the terms that its exports of textile products be exempt from the 10% import tax imposed by President Nixon on 15 August.
- In an interview granted to the Bonn newspaper, the "Generalanzeiger", *Chancellor Willy Brandt* announced that he approved the setting up of a common organization of governors of central banks, suggested by President Georges Pompidou. He added that such an organization, with the task of discussing world monetary problems, would both help to solve the problems of monetary policy, and facilitate the development of monetary unification. The Chancellor moreover stated that he considered that to continue with the construction of a new Europe is a "priority objective", which must be carried out in three stages: first, to conclude the negotiations on the enlargement of the Common Market, secondly, to eliminate the difficulties in respect of monetary matters, and thirdly, to continue with the building of an economic and monetary union.

16 October 1971

- *Four European newspapers*, "Le Monde", "La Stampa", "The Times", and "Die Welt" have decided to jointly prepare a series of special issues reproducing the same articles in the respective languages of each of the newspaper. The first experiment is due in February 1972. Its theme will be "Europe in 1975".

17 October 1971

- Mr *John Connally*, before the meeting of OECD experts in Paris, stated: "I am prepared to consider a selective removal of the surcharge in favour of Germany, as this country allowed the Mark to float in order to obtain a more realistic parity in relation to the dollar, without restrictions or government interference". This proposal was not well received by Mr Maurice Schumann, in front of the journalist meeting in Luxembourg. Furthermore, *the German Minister for Foreign Affairs* denied in a communiqué on the following day that Washington had offered preferential treatment to German imports. In

American diplomatic circles in Bonn, it was stated that Mr Connally simply meant that Germany deserved "special consideration" in view of the aid it provided the dollar.

- Mr *Karl Schiller*, at the presenting of the Federal Budget for 1972 to the Bundestag, declared that "the Community of the Six had a good chance of finding its own monetary personality, but, he added, Europe must provide "an honest contribution" for re-establishing the trade balance of the United States.

18 October 1971

- In two articles which appeared on 19/20 October in "Le Monde", Mr *Jean François Deniau*, member of the Commission, says that the crisis in European and United States relations, started by President Nixon, had the merit of forcing the Community to adopt an overall view of the various problems and "to define itself". Pleading for an overall solution "because any partial and temporary solution not linked to a wider and longer-term perspective (...) condemns (the Community) to a new crisis in a short time". Mr Deniau defines the terms for negotiation between Europe and the United States. In an analysis of the various phases of this negotiation, Mr Deniau stresses that "faced with such a vast and complex set of problems", the "final guidelines can only be given at a European summit... Talks with the United States should be organized through the agreement of the Ten Heads of State or Government", by giving the Americans "a spokesman in Europe (...). If, at the Summit Conference, (...) the Heads of State and Government could give one of themselves the terms of reference for such a mission, they would certainly not have resolved the problem of Europe's future and its relations with the rest of the world, they would nevertheless have achieved the first, essential step in the right direction" concluded Mr Deniau.

20 October 1971

- The Danish Government has imposed a 10% surcharge on imports, valid until 1 April 1973 at the latest.
- The head of the Federal Government, Mr *Willy Brandt*, gave the Bundestag to understand that Germany is preparing to accept the end of the floating Mark, and that it hoped to return as quickly as possible to a fixed parities system as requested by France. However, Mr Willy Brandt sprinkled his proposal with a certain number of reservations. He clearly stated that the costs resulting from a general realignment of monetary parities would have to be fairly distributed. The Head of the Federal Government however sided with President Pompidou in that he demanded in addition to the return of

fixed parities, the setting up of a Committee of Governors of Central Banks, and the harmonization of economic policies within the EEC. Finally, the Chancellor stressed the need to reach an agreement with the United States. In his opinion, it is in Europe's absolute interest for the United States to solve their difficulties regarding their balance of payments. For this reason, he pleaded for a European solution which might aid the search for an agreement with Washington.

21 October 1971

- Mr *Karl Schiller*, stated before the Bundestag that a European solution to monetary matters was not in itself sufficient. We must not forget, he said, that the EEC members carry out half of their external trade among themselves and the other half with other countries. The Minister stressed that the Federal Republic was searching on the one hand for a common solution with the European countries, and on the other, to avoid a break between Europe and the United States. He proposed to fix "central rates". He restated three other important points regarding the German situation:

- 1) a new international monetary system must not be based on a single national reserve currency. International liquidity must be independent of the state of the balance of payments of any one country. A new international reserve instrument must be found;

- 2) the new parities must be more "elastic" than the old ones;

- 3) the monetary world needs a new "international code of good conduct".

- Mr *John Connally*, American Treasury Secretary, declared before the American Bankers Association that the surcharge imposed on American imports since 15 August 1971 might last more than one year and would only be abolished when the United States saw the beginning of their balance of payments deficit being restored. "We know that this cannot be obtained in one year" he added, stating that the surcharge remained "temporary" in the minds of Americans.

25 October 1971

- *China* has been admitted to the United Nations to succeed Formosa. Whereas the United States and Japan voted against the Albanian resolution requesting the entry of this State to the UNO, France, Italy the Netherlands and Belgium were in favour. Luxembourg abstained. The Belgian government thereafter officially recognized China.

27 October 1971

- Mr *Emilio Colombo*, head of the Italian government, stated that he was in favour of a European Summit of the enlarged Community, which should be held the day after the signing of the Treaties of Accession. He listed the subjects which, in his opinion, should be discussed: “monetary, trade economic, but also policy and institutional”.
- The Steering Committee of the *German European Movement Council* made the following proposals regarding the strengthening of European integration. It requested that the Bundestag working-party, given the task of drawing up a draft law under which the German members of the European Parliament be elected at the time of the 1973 elections, continue its work and organize a public inquiry into the draft law. In addition, the German European Movement Council thought that the candidate States should take part in the work of the European institutions as advisory members, once the legislative organizations have made accession final. Lastly, the German Council considers that the Community should be strengthened in view of the conference on European safety, where it is to speak with one voice.
- *The Prime Ministers of the five Scandinavian countries* met at Turku in Finland. At the conclusion of the meeting, they stated in a communiqué that, in its relations with the Common Market, each country must take into account the situation and the interests of the other Scandinavian countries.

28 October 1971

- *The British Parliament* approved the Heath Government’s decision of principle to join the Common Market. The text of the motion passed states: “The House of Commons approves the decision of principle of Her Majesty’s government to join the European Community on the basis of the agreements which have been negotiated”. The size of the majority obtained—112 votes—exceeded expectations.¹ After the poll, Mr Harold Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, declared that “The Commons vote is not the end but the beginning of a long battle”.

The international press received this vote favourably. *Le Monde*: “The end of a millennial attitude of distrust for any continental enterprise, the wish to keep it disunited, and the call of new horizons has been solemnly declared (...). However, the arrival of the British may rejuvenate the Community (...). When Great Britain, followed by Denmark, Ireland and Norway come to join the Six, the international character of the thus enlarged

¹ See Bulletin editorial 11-1971.

Community can only be improved". The Düsseldorf "*Handelsblatt*": "We shall rapidly see the importance of the decision of principle adopted last week. It is a step towards a new distribution of power in the world, similar to the entry of China to the UNO or Mr Nixon's journey to Peking. It is a development from which no step backwards can now be taken". "*Het Financiële Dagblad*" of Amsterdam: "For the future development of the European Communities, Great Britain's choice will undoubtedly have consequences. Western Europe at this moment is as united as it has never been since the beginning of this century, without meaning that the character and individuality of the constituent countries risk being diminished (...). The decision taken by the British Parliament is an event of historical meaning for Western Europe and perhaps for the entire world".

29 October 1971

- Mr *Alain Poher*, President of the French Senate, was awarded the Robert Schumann prize in Bonn. Mr Poher stressed the dangerous position of the European Community, and said that "Europe must urgently be set on her feet again on the political level".

30 October 1971

- Mr *Leonid Breznev*, secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party, made an official visit to France. During a dinner given at the Trianon in his honour, President Pompidou declared that "the understanding between France and the Soviet Union was a necessary and probably essential element in European safety". In his reply to the French President, Mr Breznev underlined the importance of peace in Europe "at a time when this continent is perhaps at a decisive turning-point in its history". The Secretary-General of the Communist Party also said that "the day is coming when we shall see the Democratic and the Federal Republic of Germany become independent and sovereign States, their normal relations with other countries and their entry to the United Nations resumed".

- A few days later, in a speech broadcast by French television, Mr *Leonid Breznev* declared: "We wish Europe to become at last a real home for peace, to leave no room in relations between the European States for threats and use of violence, to respect the supremacy of each State and the inviolability of its frontiers. We want the reduction of present troops, we want to develop cultural and technical cooperation, trade useful to both sides". At the end of the official visit of the Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party, a treaty of economic cooperation, valid for ten years was concluded between France and the Soviet Union. A communiqué published on 30 November further

states that “Mr Pompidou and Mr Breznev stressed again the importance they attach to a meeting held on safety and cooperation in Europe. The achieving of this project in the near future, which recent developments of the situation favour, must, in their view, contribute to a progressive change in relations between the Member States, so that the present sectoral division of the Community may be overcome. One of its main tasks must be to strengthen European safety by setting up a system of undertakings which would prohibit any recourse to threats or to use of violence in the mutual relations between States, and which ensures the respect of principles of territorial integrity of the States, the non-interference in their internal affairs, the equality and the independence of all the States”. The communiqué adds: “The two parties consider (...) that the study of nuclear disarmament must have priority. They agree to continue to search for any means to achieve this end. They examine, in this spirit and in this positive way, the Soviet project for world disarmament”.

31 October 1971

- In an interview granted to the Times of London, Mr *Walter Scheel* stated that the present monetary crisis is partly due to American concern about the development of the Common Market. He added: “If President Nixon chooses this moment to insist on a reorganization of the international monetary and trade system, he is probably doing it with an eye to the enlargement of the Community”. According to Mr *Walter Scheel*, Europeans should take American concern seriously. If not, he continued, we may see the United States refusing to give their support to the future Europe, which could harm both the efforts towards unification and the maintenance of safety.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE (1 to 31 October 1971)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Session 1971-1972 (Session 1971-1972)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 21 septembre 1971 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 21 September 1971)

C 100, 12.10.1971

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositifs complémentaires pour compteurs de liquides autres que l'eau (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the harmonization of Member States' legislation concerning the supplementary provisions for meters for liquid other than water)

Résolution sur la pétition 4/70 concernant l'amélioration de la situation des émigrés italiens dans la Communauté et adoption d'un statut européen du travailleur migrant (Resolution on petition 4/70 on improving Italian migrants' situation in the Community and on adopting a European status for migrant workers)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 22 septembre 1971 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 22 September 1971)

C 100, 12.10.1971

Résolution sur la situation économique et monétaire (Resolution on the economic and monetary situation)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 23 septembre 1971 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 23 September 1971)

C 100, 12.10.1971

Question orale 10/71, avec débat (Oral question 10/71, with debate)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement fixant l'aide pour les graines de coton pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation fixing the aid for cotton seeds for the 1971/72 marketing year)

Written questions and replies

Question écrite 334/70 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Concentration dans l'industrie néerlandaise du papier (réponse complémentaire) [334/70 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Concentration in the Netherlands paper industry (further reply)]

C 97, 2.10.1971

Question écrite 142/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Commerce du lait écrémé en poudre en Italie (142/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Marketing in Italy of skim milk products)

C 97, 2.10.1971

Question écrite 147/71 de MM. Posthumus et Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Mise en œuvre de la politique européenne des transports (147/71 by Mr Posthumus and Mr Seefeld to the Commission: Implementation of the European transport policy)

C 97, 2.10.1971

- Question écrite 166/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Exportations d'engrais chimiques azotés et d'engrais phosphatés (166/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Exports of nitrogenous and phosphated chemical fertilizers) C 97, 2.10.1971
- Question écrite 173/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Inclusion des prévisions relatives aux coûts de la protection de l'environnement dans les prévisions économiques à moyen terme (173/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Inclusion of forecasts relating to environmental protection costs in the medium-term economic forecasts) C 97, 2.10.1971
- Question écrite 174/71 de M. Dittrich à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Deuxième directive CEE relative aux spécialités pharmaceutiques (174/71 by Mr Dittrich to the Commission: Second EEC directive concerning pharmaceutical brand names) C 97, 2.10.1971
- Question écrite 186/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droit de vote des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (186/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: European Community officials' right to vote) C 97, 2.10.1971
- Question écrite 192/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Taxe de dédouanement perçue en trafic postal intracommunautaire (192/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Customs clearance tax on intra-Community postal traffic) C 97, 2.10.1971
- Question écrite 197/71 de M. Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Directive de coordination des procédures de passation des marchés publics de travaux (197/71 by Mr Califice to the Commission: Directive coordinating the award procedures for public works contracts) C 97, 2.10.1971
- Question écrite 200/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Activités du groupe de travail « Politique des revenus » (200/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Activities of the working party on "Incomings policy") C 97, 2.10.1971
- Question écrite 205/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Besoins de protéines de la population mondiale (205/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Protein need for the world population) C 97, 2.10.1971
- Question écrite 25/71 de M. Glinne au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Événements turcs récents (25/71 by Mr Glinne to the Council: Recent Turkish events) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Question écrite 66/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Recommandations de la Commission relatives aux monopoles nationaux (66/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Commission recommendations relating to national monopolies) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Question écrite 81/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures nationales d'aide à l'agriculture en république fédérale d'Allemagne (81/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: National aid measures to agriculture in Germany) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Question écrite 112/71 de M. Cousté au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord européen relatif au travail des équipages de véhicules effectuant des transports internationaux par route (112/71 by Mr Cousté to the Council: European agreement on teams working on international transport vehicles) C 98, 6.10.1971

- Question écrite 131/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Terminologie de la décision du Conseil, du 14 décembre 1970, portant création du Comité permanent de l'emploi des Communautés européennes (131/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Terminology of Council decision of 14 December 1970 setting up a permanent employment committee of the European Communities) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Question écrite 145/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Euro-chèques (145/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Eurocheques) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Question écrite 146/71 de M. Schwörer au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des réglementations nationales en matière de collecte et de neutralisation ou destruction des huiles résiduelles (146/71 by Mr Schwörer to the Council: Harmonization of national regulations as regards the collection and neutralization or destruction of residual oils) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Question écrite 156/71 de M. Meister à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Loi uniforme sur les substances actives dans les États membres de la Communauté (réponse complémentaire) [156/71 by Mr Meister to the Commission: Uniform law on active substances in the Member States of the Community (further reply)] C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 107/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations commerciales avec la RDA (107/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Trade relations with Germany) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 163/71 de M. Spénale à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Préférences généralisées et entrée de la Grande-Bretagne dans le marché commun (163/71 by Mr Spénale to the Commission: Generalized preferences and entry of Great Britain in the Common Market) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 165/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Dispositions relatives aux prix maximums des produits agricoles dans les États membres (165/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Provisions relating to the maximum prices for agricultural products in Member States) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 176/71 de Mme Orth à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Introduction d'un passeport spécial pour les chevaux qui participent à des manifestations de sport équestre (176/71 by Mrs Orth to the Commission: Introduction of a special passport for horses participating in equestrian events) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 201/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique des structures agricoles (201/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Agricultural structures policy) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 202/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation de la gestion des contingents (202/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Harmonization of quota management) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 204/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conventions sur le commerce du blé et l'aide alimentaire 1971 (204/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Agreements on wheat marketing and food aid for 1971) C 101, 13.10.1971

- Question écrite 208/71 de M. Bermani à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application aux métayers des mesures structurelles décidées par le Conseil dans le cadre de la résolution sur la nouvelle orientation de la politique agricole commune (208/71 by Mr Bermani to the Commission: Application to the share-croppers of the structural measures decided by the Council in the context of the resolution on the new orientation of the common agricultural policy) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 211/71 de M. Biaggi à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Loi italienne relative au financement de la petite propriété rurale (211/71 by Mr Biaggi to the Commission: Italian law on the financing of small rural properties) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 213/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mise en place du tunnel sous la Manche (213/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Positioning of the tunnel under the Channel) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 214/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Coopération commerciale entre la Yougoslavie et la CEE (214/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Trade cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 219/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Structure d'organisation de la direction « Ententes, positions dominantes et discriminations privées » de la Commission (219/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Organizational structure of the Commission directorate "Cartels, dominant positions, private discrimination") C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 220/71 de M. Seefeld à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Divergences entre les prescriptions imposant des limitations de vitesse au trafic routier (220/71 by Mr Seefeld to the Commission: Differences between the regulations setting speed limits on road traffic) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 225/71 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décorations accordées par le gouvernement espagnol à des fonctionnaires de la Commission (225/71 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Decorations awarded by the Spanish Government to Commission officials) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 227/71 de M. Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Contrôle aux frontières du trafic intercommunautaire de voyageurs (227/71 by Mr Califice to the Commission: Inspections at the borders of intra-Community road traffic) C 101, 13.10.1971
- Question écrite 92/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Rapport sur l'amélioration des mécanismes budgétaires de la Communauté (92/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Report on the improved Community budgetary mechanisms) C 103, 16.10.1971
- Question écrite 167/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tableau synoptique du commerce du vin entre les Pays-Bas et les autres États membres (167/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Summary table of the wine trade between the Netherlands and the other Member States) C 103, 16.10.1971
- Question écrite 196/71 de Mlle Flesch à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Régime des coureurs cyclistes professionnels-étrangers dans les équipes extra-sportives (196/71 by Miss Flesch to the Commission: Conditions for foreign professional racing cyclists in non-sports teams) C 103, 16.10.1971

- Question écrite 215/71 de M. Dulin à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet de règlement concernant la fabrication et le commerce des laits de conserve destinés à l'alimentation humaine (215/71 by Mr Dulin to the Commission: Draft regulations on the manufacture and marketing of tinned milks intended for human consumption) C 103, 16.10.1971
- Question écrite 224/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Industrie de l'optique et de la mécanique de précision de la Communauté (224/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Community optics and precision engineering industry) C 103, 16.10.1971
- Question écrite 231/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Obligations des contribuables en matière de droit fiscal international (231/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Contributors obligations in respect of international tax law) C 103, 16.10.1971
- Question écrite 329/70 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Trafic routier européen en période de vacances (329/70 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: European road traffic in holiday periods) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 116/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Loi italienne sur la modification des affermages (116/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Italian law on lease amendments) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 183/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : La situation comparative des travailleurs étrangers dans les six pays de la CEE (183/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: The comparative situation of foreign workers in the six EEC countries) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 184/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Perspectives de l'accord envisagé CEE-Japon (184/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Prospects of agreement planned between the EEC-Japan) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 191/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Organisation uniforme de la juridiction de la CEE en matière douanière (191/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Uniform organization of EEC jurisdiction on customs matters) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 206/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide alimentaire à la Somalie (206/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Food aid to Somaliland) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 212/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création d'un comité mixte Japon-CEE (212/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Setting up of a mixed Japan-EEC Committee) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 221/71 de M. Califice à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Marchés publics — Scandale de l'ANAS en Italie (221/71 by Mr Califice to the Commission: Public contracts — ANAS scandal in Italy) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 226/71 de M. Glinne à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prévention des accidents par règles de sécurité dans les centrales nucléaires aux États-Unis (226/71 by Mr Glinne to the Commission: Prevention of accidents by safety rules in nuclear power plants in the United States) C 108, 26.10.1971

- Question écrite 229/71 de M. Artzinger à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aménagement des monopoles nationaux à caractère commercial des tabacs manufacturés (229/71 by Mr Artzinger to the Commission: Distribution of national trades monopolies for manufactured tobacco) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 237/71 de M. Habib-Deloncle à la Commission des communautés européennes. Objet : Attitude de la société Telefunken dans l'exploitation du brevet « Pal » (237/71 by Mr Habib-Deloncle to the Commission; Telefunken's attitude in the utilization of the "Pal" patent) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 239/71 de MM. Califice et Dewulf à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Ventes d'armes et de munitions (239/71 by Mr Califice and Mr Dewulf to the Commission: Sales of arms and munitions) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 240/71 de M. Hougardy à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures permettant l'amélioration de la sécurité routière (240/71 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission: measures enabling road safety to be improved) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 245/71 de M. Wolfram à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des dispositions législatives relatives aux achats et ventes à tempérament (245/71 by Mr Wolfram to the Commission: Harmonization of legal provisions relating to hire purchases and sales) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 249/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de l'article 115 du traité instituant la CEE (249/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Application of Article 115 of the EEC Treaty) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 258/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Conséquences de l'adoption de deux directives (258/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Consequences of adopting two directives) C 108, 26.10.1971
- Question écrite 113/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations de porcs vivants en Italie (113/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Imports of pigs into Italy) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Question écrite 132/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Publication, au Journal officiel, de décisions des représentants des gouvernements des États membres (132/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Publication in the Journal Officiel of the decisions of government representatives of Member States) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Question écrite 178/71 de M. Werner à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Coordination entre les États membres des aides au développement (178/71 by Mr Werner to the Commission: Coordination between the Member States of aids to development) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Question écrite 187/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Commandes passées par l'Allemagne au groupe néerlandais de construction « Verenigde Bedrijven Bredero » (187/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Orders from Germany to the Netherlands construction group "Verenigde Bedrijven Bredero") C 110, 30.10.1971
- Question écrite 195/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Position institutionnelle de la Commission (195/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Institutional position of the Commission) C 110, 30.10.1971

Question écrite 203/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation de la gestion des contingents (203/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Harmonization of quota management)

C 110, 30.10.1971

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

- Règlement (CEE) 2089/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2089/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 221, 1.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2090/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2090/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 221, 1.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2091/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2091/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the corrective factor to be applied to the refund on cereals) L 221, 1.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2092/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2092/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 221, 1.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2093/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2093/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 221, 1.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2094/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2094/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 221, 1.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2095/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2095/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 221, 1.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2096/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2096/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken-rice) L 221, 1.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2097/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2097/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 221, 1.10.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2098/71 de la Commission, du 30 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) 2098/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the levies on imports of beef and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2099/71 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2099/71 of 29 September 1971 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2100/71 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2100/71 of 29 September 1971 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedstuffs)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2101/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2101/71 of 30 September fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2102/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2102/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of compound feedstuffs based on cereals for animals)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2103/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2103/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the amount of refund for olive oil)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2104/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2104/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2105/71 de la Commission, du 30 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) 2105/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the basic amount for the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2106/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2106/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2107/71 de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1971, fixant les taux de restitutions applicables, à compter du 1 ^{er} octobre 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2107/71 of 29 September 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable from 1 October 1971 on sugar and molasses exported as goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty)	L 221, 1.10.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2108/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1 ^{er} octobre 1971, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2108/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable from 1 October 1971 to certain products in the cereals and rice sector exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2109/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2109/71 of 30 September fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2110/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2110/71 of 30 September 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2111/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2111/71 of 30 September 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2112/71 de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2112/71 of 30 September 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	L 221, 1.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2113/71 du Conseil du 28 septembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide pour les graines de coton pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/72 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2113/71 of 28 September 1971 fixing the amount of aid for cotton seeds for the 1971/72 marketing year)	L 222, 2.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2114/71 du Conseil, du 28 septembre 1971, relatif à l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) 2114/71 of 28 September 1971 on aid for oilseeds)	L 22, 2.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2115/71 du Conseil, du 28 septembre 1971, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 2115/71 of 28 September 1971 defining the conditions for applying safeguard measures in the milk and milk products sector)	L 222, 2.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2116/71 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2116/71 of 1 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 222, 2.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2117/71 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2117/71 of 1 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 222, 2.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2118/71 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2118/71 of 1 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 222, 2.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2119/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2119/71 of 1 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 222, 2.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2120/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 1971, fixant la période maximum pour le remboursement des frais de stockage aux organismes d'intervention dans le cadre du système de compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2120/71 of 1 October 1971 fixing the maximum period for the reimbursement of storage expenses to the intervention agencies within the storage costs compensation system in the sugar sector) L 222, 2.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2121/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1872/71 fixant les montants compensatoires dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2121/71 of 1 October 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1872/71 fixing the compensatory amounts in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margins within which Member States' currency can fluctuate) L 222, 2.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2122/71 de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 1971, fixant les montants compensatoires valables à partir du 4 octobre 1971 dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuation des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2122/71 of 1 October 1971 fixing the compensatory amounts valid from 4 October 1971 in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the margin within which Member States' currency can fluctuate) L 223, 4.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2123/71 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2123/71 of 4 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 224, 5.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2124/71 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2124/71 of 4 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 224, 5.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2125/71 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2125/71 of 4 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 224, 5.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2126/71 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2126/71 of 4 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 224, 5.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2127/71 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2127/71 of 4 October 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 224, 5.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2128/71 de la Commission, du 4 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70, en ce qui concerne notamment la durée de validité du certificat d'exportation pour le lait en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2128/71 of 4 October 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2637/71 in respect of the period of validity of export licences for powdered milk) L 224, 5.10.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2129/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2129/71 of 5 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 225, 6.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2130/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2130/71 of 5 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 225, 6.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2131/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2131/71 of 5 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 225, 6.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2132/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2132/71 of 5 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 225, 6.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2133/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2133/71 of 5 October 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector)	L 225, 6.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2134/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une nouvelle adjudication pour la mobilisation du riz décortiqué rond destiné au Comité de la Croix-Rouge à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2134/71 of 5 October 1971 on the new tender for the sale of round husked rice to the Red Cross Committee as aid)	L 225, 6.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2135/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, fixant les conditions d'une nouvelle adjudication pour la vente de graines de colza et de navette détenues par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2135/71 of 5 October 1971 fixing the conditions for a new tender for the sale of colza and rapeseeds held by the German intervention agency)	L 225, 6.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2136/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation de prunes en provenance de Hongrie et de Tchécoslovaquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2136/71 of 5 October 1971 abolishing compensatory tax on imports of plums from Hungary and Czechoslovakia)	L 225, 6.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2137/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2137/71 of 6 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2138/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2138/71 of 6 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2139/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2139/71 of 6 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor to be applied to the refund on cereals)	L 226, 7.10.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2140/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2140/71 of 6 October 1971 fixing the premiums on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2141/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2141/71 of 6 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2142/71 de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2142/71 of 5 October 1971 fixing the standard average values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruits)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2143/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, autorisant les Pays-Bas à maintenir provisoirement le régime national de soutien des prix dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2143/71 of 6 October 1971 authorizing the Netherlands to provisionally maintain the national price maintenance system in the fisheries products sector)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2144/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2144/71 of 6 October 1971 on tendering for the sale of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2145/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2145/71 of 6 October 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2146/71 de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2146/71 of 6 October 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	L 226, 7.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2147/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2147/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 227, 8.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2148/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2148/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 227, 8.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2149/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2149/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 227, 8.10.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2150/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2150/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 227, 8.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2151/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2151/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the levies on rice and on broken rice) L 227, 8.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2152/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2152/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 227, 8.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2153/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2153/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 227, 8.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2154/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2154/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 227, 8.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2155/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2155/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 227, 8.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2156/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 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) 2156/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen) L 227, 8.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2157/71 de la Commission, du 7 octobre 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) 2157/71 of 7 October 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 227, 8.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2158/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux graux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2158/71 of 8 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 228, 9.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2159/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2159/71 of 8 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 228, 9.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2160/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2160/71 of 8 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 228, 9.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2161/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2161/71 of 8 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 228, 9.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2162/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971, modifiant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2162/71 of 8 October 1971 modifying the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 228, 9.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2163/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2163/71 of 8 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the fruit and vegetable sector) L 228, 9.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2164/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971 modifiant le règlement (CEE) 258/71 et portant réouverture de l'adjudication permanente en matière d'exportation du sucre brut de betterave visée audit règlement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2164/71 of 8 October 1971 amending regulation (EEC) 258/71 and on the reopening of a permanent tender for exports of beet sugar referred to in said regulation) L 228, 9.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2165/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2165/71 of 8 October 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 228, 9.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2166/71 de la Commission, du 8 octobre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2166/71 of 8 October 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 228, 9.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2167/71 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux graux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2167/71 of 11 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 229, 12.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2168/71 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2168/71 of 11 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 229, 12.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2169/71 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2169/71 of 11 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 229, 12.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2170/71 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2170/71 of 11 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 229, 12.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2171/71 de la Commission, du 11 octobre 1971, prorogeant le délai prévu à l'article 31 du règlement (CEE) 1371/71 de la Commission, du 30 juin 1971, relatif à la définition de la notion de produits originaires pour l'application des préférences tarifaires octroyées par la Communauté économique européenne à certains produits de pays en voie de développement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2171/71 of 11 October 1971 extending the time limit set in Article 31 of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1371/71 of 30 June 1971 on defining the concept of originating products for the application of tariff preferences granted by the European Economic Community to certain products in developing countries) L 229, 12.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2172/71 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2172/71 of 12 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 230, 13.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2173/71 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2173/71 of 12 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 230, 13.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2174/71 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2174/71 of 12 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 230, 13.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2175/71 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2175/71 of 12 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 230, 13.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2176/71 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2176/71 of 12 October 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 230, 13.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2177/71 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2177/71 of 12 October 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 230, 13.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2178/71 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2178/71 of 12 October 1971 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 230, 13.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2179/71 de la Commission, du 12 octobre 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2179/71 of 12 October 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 230, 13.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2180/71 du Conseil, du 12 octobre 1971, définissant les règles générales à appliquer dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers en cas de difficultés d'approvisionnement (Council Regulation (EEC) 2180/71 of 12 October 1971 defining the general rules to be applied in the milk and milk products sector in the event of supply difficulties) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2181/71 du Conseil, du 12 octobre 1971, relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention dans le secteur viti-vinicole (Council Regulation (EEC) 2181/71 of 12 October 1971 on the financing of intervention expenses in the vine products sector) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2182/71 du Conseil, du 12 octobre 1971, supprimant certains produits de l'annexe au règlement (CEE) 2603/69 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux exportations (Council Regulation (EEC) 2182/71 of 12 October 1971 abolishing certain products of the annex to regulation (EEC) 2603/69 establishing a common system applicable to exports) L 231, 14.10.1971

- Règlement (Euratom) 2183/71 du Conseil, du 12 octobre 1971, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en Belgique (Council Regulation (EEC) 2183/71 of 12 October 1971 modifying the conditions in respect of salaries and social security for officials employed in the Joint Research Centre in Belgium) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2184/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2184/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and n wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2185/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2185/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2186/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2186/71 of 13 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2187/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2187/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2188/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2188/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2189/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2189/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2190/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, modifiant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2190/71 of 13 October 1971 modifying the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2191/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2191/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for eggs in shell) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2192/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2192/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2193/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, modifiant la méthode de calcul du poids des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2193/71 of 13 October 1971 modifying the method for calculating the weight of oilseeds) L 231, 14.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2194/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 210/69 en ce qui concerne la communication des demandes de certificats d'exportation pour le lait en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2194/71 of 13 October 1971 amending regulation (EEC) 210/69 in respect of the communicating of requests for export licences for powdered milk) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2195/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité du certificat d'exportation notamment pour le beurre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2195/71 of 13 October 1971 amending regulation (EEC) 2637/70 in respect of the period of validity for export licences, particularly as regards butter) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2196/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, portant dérogation au règlement (CEE) 2637/70 en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'importation dans les secteurs des céréales et du riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2196/71 of 13 October 1971 varying regulation (EEC) 2637/70 in respect of the period of validity for import licences in the cereals and rice sector) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2197/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 2179/71 modifiant les prélèvements applicables aux produits transformés à base de céréales et du riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2197/71 of 13 October 1971 rescinding regulation (EEC) 2179/71 modifying the levies on products processed from cereals and rice) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2198/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2198/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the levies on rice and on broken rice) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2199/71 de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2199/71 of 13 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 231, 14.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2200/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2200/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2201/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2201/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2202/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2202/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2203/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2203/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the refund on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2204/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2204/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 232, 15.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2205/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2205/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 232, 15.10.1972
- Règlement (CEE) 2206/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2206/71 of 14 OCTOBER 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CÉE) 2207/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2207/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2208/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2208/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2209/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 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) 2209/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the levies in imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2208/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2210/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2211/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1^{er} novembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2211/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 November 1971) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2212/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1^{er} novembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2212/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the eggs sector for the period beginning 1 November 1971) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2213/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, relatif à la qualité du froment dur pouvant être pris en charge par les organismes d'intervention en Italie et en France pour la campagne 1971-1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2213/71 of 14 October 1971 on the quality of hard wheat susceptible of being taken over by the Italian and French intervention agencies for the 1971/72 marketing year) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2214/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2214/71 of 14 October 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 232, 15.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2215/71 de la Commission, du 14 octobre 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2215/71 of 14 October 1971 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 232, 15.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2216/71 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2216/71 of 15 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 233, 16.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2217/71 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2217/71 of 15 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 233, 16.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2218/71 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2218/71 of 15 October 1971 modifying the corrective-factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 233, 16.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2219/71 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2219/71 of 15 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 233, 16.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2220/71 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2220/71 of 15 October 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 233, 16.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2221/71 de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destinée à l'Office de secours et de travaux des Nations unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine, ci-après dénommé l'UNRWA, à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2221/71 of 15 October 1971 on tendering for the procurement of wheat flour destined for UNRWA as aid for the Palestinian refugees) L 233, 16.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2222/71 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2222/71 of 18 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 234, 19.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2223/71 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2223/71 of 18 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 234, 19.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2224/71 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2224/71 of 18 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor to be applied to the refund on cereals) L 234, 19.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2225/71 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2225/71 of 18 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 234, 19.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2226/71 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} novembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2226/71 of 18 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 November 1971) L 234, 19.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2227/71 de la Commission, du 18 octobre 1971, relatif à la perception d'une taxe à l'exportation pour le lait écrémé en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2227/71 of 18 October 1971 on levying a tax on exports of skim milk powder) L 234, 19.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2228/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2228/71 of 19 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2229/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2229/71 of 19 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and on malt) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2230/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2230/71 of 19 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2231/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2231/71 of 19 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2232/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2232/71 of 19 October 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2233/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 26 octobre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2233/71 of 19 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 26 October 1971) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2234/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, relatif à la vente des produits ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2234/71 of 19 October 1971 on the sale of products subject to intervention measures in the pigmeat sector) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2235/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2235/71 of 19 October 1971 on the special system to be applied to imports of some beef and veal) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2236/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2236/71 of 19 October 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 235, 20.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2237/71 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2237/71 of 20 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 236, 21.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2238/71 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2238/71 of 20 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 236, 21.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2239/71 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2239/71 of 20 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 236, 21.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2240/71 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2240/71 of 20 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 236, 21.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2241/71 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2241/71 of 20 October 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 236, 21.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2242/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2242/71 of 19 October 1971 fixing the standard average values for the evaluation of imported citrus fruits) L 236, 21.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2243/71 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2243/71 of 20 October 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 236, 21.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2244/71 de la Commission, du 20 octobre 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) 2244/71 of 20 October 1971 modifying the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 236, 21.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2245/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2245/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2246/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2246/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2247/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2247/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2248/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2248/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 237, 22.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2249/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2249/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2250/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2250/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2251/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2251/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2252/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2252/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2253/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2253/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2254/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 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) 2254/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2255/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2255/71 of 21 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2256/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2637/71 en ce qui concerne les certificats de préfixation dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2256/71 of 21 October 1971 amending regulation (EEC) 2637/70 in respect of price-fixing certificates in the oilseeds sector) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2257/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2257/71 of 21 October 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2258/71 de la Commission, du 21 octobre 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) 2258/71 of 21 October 1971 modifying the rate of refunds on sugar and on beet or cane syrups exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 237, 22.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2259/71 du Conseil, du 19 octobre 1971, relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête sur les salaires dans l'industrie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2259/71 of 19 October 1971 on organizing an inquiry into wages in industry) L 238, 23.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2260/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2260/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2261/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2261/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2262/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2262/71 of 22 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2263/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2263/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2264/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2264/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2265/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, portant application des catégories de qualité supplémentaires à certains agrumes de la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2265/71 of 22 October 1971 applying supplementary quality categories to certain citrus fruits of the 1971/72 marketing year) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2266/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2266/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the eggs sector) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2267/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2267/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the duties on imports of ovalbumin and lactalbumin) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2268/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2268/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and levies in the poultrymeat sector) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2269/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2269/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2270/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2270/71 of 22 October 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 238, 23.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2271/71 de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2271/71 of 25 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 240, 26.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2272/71 de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2272/71 of 25 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 240, 26.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2273/71 de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2273/71 of 25 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 240, 26.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2274/71 de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2274/71 of 25 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 240, 26.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2275/71 de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1971, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2275/71 of 25 October 1971 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the pigmeat sector) L 240, 26.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2276/71 du Conseil, du 26 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1078/71 portant institution d'un régime commun d'exportation et ouverture d'un contingent quantitatif communautaire à l'exportation pour certains déchets et cendres de métaux non ferreux (cuivre, plomb, aluminium) [Council Regulation (EEC) 2276/71 of 26 October 1971 amending regulation (EEC) 1078/71 setting up a common export system and a quantitative Community quota for exports of some scraps and ashes of non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, aluminium)] L 241, 27.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2277/71 du Conseil, du 26 octobre 1971, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 2164/70, 2165/70, 463/71 et 1235/71 relatifs aux importations des huiles d'olive d'Espagne, de Tunisie, du Maroc et de Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2277/71 of 26 October 1971 amending regulations (EEC) 2164/70, 2165/70, 463/71 and 1235/71 on imports of olive oils from Spain, Tunisia, Morocco, and Turkey) L 241, 27.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2278/71 de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2278/71 of 26 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and or wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 241, 27.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2279/71 de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2279/71 of 26 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 241, 27.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2280/71 de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2280/71 of 26 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 241, 27.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2281/71 de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2281/71 of 26 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 241, 27.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2282/71 de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2282/71 of 26 October 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 241, 27.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2283/71 de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, relatif à la suppression de la conclusion des contrats de stockage privé pour le vin de table du type A II (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2283/71 of 26 October 1971 on the suppression of private contracting for the storage of table wine of A II type) L 241, 27.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2284/71 de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2284/71 of 26 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the fisheries products sector) L 241, 27.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2285/71 du Conseil, du 26 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 988/68 relatif au financement des dépenses d'intervention et des restitutions dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) 2285/71 of 26 October 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 988/68 on financing intervention expenditure and refunds in the fruit and vegetable sector) L 242, 28.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2286/71 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2286/71 of 27 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 242, 28.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2287/71 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2287/71 of 27 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 242, 28.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2288/71 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2288/71 of 27 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 242, 28.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2289/71 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2289/71 of 27 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 242, 28.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2290/71 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2290/71 of 27 October 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 242, 28.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2291/71 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2291/71 of 27 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 242, 28.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2292/71 du Conseil, du 26 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1171/71 en ce qui concerne des exonérations totales ou partielles à l'obligation de distiller les sous-produits de la vinification (Council Regulation (EEC) 2292/71 of 26 October 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1171/71 in respect of total or partial exemptions from the obligation to distill the by-products of wine production) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2293/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2293/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 243, 29.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2294/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2294/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2295/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2295/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the corrective factor to be applied to the refund on cereals) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2296/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2296/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2297/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2297/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2298/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2298/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2299/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2299/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2300/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2300/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2301/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2301/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2302/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 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) 2302/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and on beef and veal other than frozen) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2303/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2303/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the refund on the production of olive oils used to manufacture certain fish and vegetable preserves) L 243, 29.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2304/71 de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} novembre 1971, aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2304/71 of 19 October 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 November 1971 to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 243, 29.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2305/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant le prix de base et la qualité type du porc abattu pour la période du 1^{er} novembre 1971 au 31 octobre 1972 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2305/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the basic price and the standard quality for pigmeat for the period 1 November 1971 to 31 October 1972)
- L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2306/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, reportant la date limite pour l'établissement, dans certains États membres, des cotations du porc abattu suivant la grille communautaire de classement des carcasses de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2306/71 of 29 October 1971 deferring the closing date for the establishment in certain Member States of price quotations for pigmeat according to the Community grading scale for pig carcasses)
- L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2307/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les prix indicatifs et le prix d'intervention de l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/72 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2307/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the target prices for olive oil for the 1971/72 marketing year)
- L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2308/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant le prix de seuil pour l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/72 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2308/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the threshold price for the 1971/72 olive oil marketing year)
- L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2309/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les majorations mensuelles du prix indicatif de marché, du prix d'intervention et du prix de seuil de l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/72 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2309/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the monthly increases of the market prices, of the intervention prices and the threshold price for olive oil for the 1971/72 marketing year)
- L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2310/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, relatif au montant forfaitaire pour l'huile d'olive n'ayant pas subi un processus de raffinage, entièrement obtenue en Grèce et transportée directement de ce pays dans la Communauté (Council Regulation (EEC) 2310/71 of 29 October 1971 on the standard amount for unrefined olive oil, obtained solely from Greece and directly transported from this country into the Community)
- L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2311/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, relatif à l'aide pour l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) 2311/71 of 29 October 1971 in respect of aid for olive oil)
- L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2312/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 816/70 portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Council Regulation (EEC) 2312/71 of 29 October 1971 amending regulation (EEC) 816/70 on additional provisions in respect of common organization of the vine-products market)
- L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2313/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, portant suspension temporaire partielle des droits du tarif douanier commun applicable aux vins originaires et en provenance d'Algérie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2313/71 of 29 October 1971 on the partial temporary suspension of the common customs tariff rights applicable to wines originating in and coming from Algeria)
- L 244, 30.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2314/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, déterminant provisoirement le régime applicable aux vins originaires et en provenance de la Turquie, du Maroc et de la Tunisie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2314/71 of 29 October 1971 provisionally determining the system of wines originating in and coming from Turkey, Morocco and Tunisia) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2315/71 du Conseil, du 29 octobre 1971, déterminant, pour la campagne viticole 1971/1972, le prix à payer pour l'alcool livré aux organismes d'intervention au titre de la distillation obligatoire des sous-produits de la vinification et le montant de l'intervention dans ce prix du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2315/71 of 29 October 1971 determining, for the 1971/72 vine growing marketing year, the price to be paid for alcohol supplied to intervention agencies for the obligatory distillation of the by-products of vine production and the amount of intervention in the European guidance and agricultural guarantee fund, guarantee section) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2316/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2316/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2317/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2317/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2318/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2318/71 of 29 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2319/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2319/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2320/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2320/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2321/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2321/71 of 29 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2322/71 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2322/71 of 27 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2323/71 de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2323/71 of 27 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedstuffs) L 244, 30.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2324/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2324/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2325/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2325/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedstuffs based on cereals) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2326/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2326/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2327/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2327/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the levies in the oilseeds sector) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2328/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2328/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the amount of refund for olive oil) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2329/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2329/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2330/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2330/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2331/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2331/71 of 29 October 1971 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2332/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 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) 2332/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2333/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2333/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2334/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2334/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 244, 30.10.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2335/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2335/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2336/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2336/71 of 29 October 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2337/71 de la Commission, du 25 octobre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} novembre 1971, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2337/71 of 25 October 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 November 1971 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2338/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2338/71 of 29 October 1971, fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2339/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} novembre 1971, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2339/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 November 1971 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2340/71 de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} novembre 1971, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2340/71 of 28 October 1971 fixing the rate of refunds applicable as from 1 November 1971 to certain products in the cereals and rice sector exported in the form of goods not coming under Annex II to the Treaty) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2341/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, fixant la prime de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2341/71 of 29 October 1971 fixing the denaturing premium for white sugar for animal fooder) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2342/71 de la Commission du 29 octobre 1971, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2342/71 of 29 October 1971 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 244, 30.10.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2343/71 de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1971, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2343/71 of 29 October 1971 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 244, 30.10.1971

Delegations and missions

Missions de pays tiers (Corée, Jordanie et Islande) [Missions of non-member countries (Korea, Jordan and Iceland)]

C 98, 6.10.1971

COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

71/341/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 juillet 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république de Haute-Volta relatif à la fourniture de maïs à titre d'aide alimentaire d'urgence (Council Decision of 19 July 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the Upper Volta regarding the supply of maize as urgent food aid)

L 232, 15.10.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord de fourniture d'aide alimentaire entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république de Haute-Volta (Information on the signing of the agreement on the supply of food aid between the European Economic Community and the Upper Volta)

71/347/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 12 octobre 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au mesurage de la masse à l'hectolitre des céréales (Council Directive of 12 October 1971 regarding the approximation of Member States' legislation in respect of the measurement of the weight by hectolitre of cereals)

L 239, 25.10.1971

71/348/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 12 octobre 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositifs complémentaires pour compteurs de liquides autres que l'eau (Council Directive of 12 October 1971 on the approximation of Member States' legislation on complementary devices for liquid meters other than water)

L 239, 25.10.1971

71/349/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 12 octobre 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au jaugeage des citernes de bateaux (Council Directive of 12 October 1971 on the approximation of Member States' legislation on gauging of ships' tanks)

L 239, 25.10.1971

71/350/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 27 septembre 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge portant prorogation du délai d'exécution de l'accord conclu entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 27 September 1971 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Red Cross Committee extending the time-limit for performance of the agreement between the European Economic Community and the International Red Cross Committee on the supply of skim milk powder as food aid)

L 240, 26.10.1971

Information relative à la signature de l'accord sous forme d'échange de lettres entre la Communauté économique européenne et le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (Information on the signing of the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the International Red Cross Committee)

71/351/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 octobre 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 de la République populaire de Chine et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 12 October 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment crockery and household or toilet articles in porcelain or other ceramic materials other than common earthenware or stoneware of CCT headings 19.11 and 69.12 C and D, originating in China and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 240, 26.10.1971

71/352/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 13 October 1971 fixing the maximum amount of the refund on the twenty seventh partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1734/20)

L 240, 26.10.1971

71/353/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 18 octobre 1971, modifiant la décision, du 29 septembre 1970, relative à l'association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté économique européenne (Council Decision of 18 October 1971 amending the Decision of 29 September 1970 on the association of overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community)

L 243, 29.10.1971

71/354/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 18 octobre 1971, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux unités de mesure (Council Decision of 18 October 1971 on the approximation of Member States' legislation on units of measurement)

L 243, 29.10.1971

Preliminary acts

Avis conforme 16/71 donné par le Conseil lors de sa 165^e session tenue le 20 septembre 1971 (Confirmatory opinion 16/71 rendered by the Council at its 165th session on 20 September 1971)

C 97, 2.10.1971

Avis conformes 17/71, 18/71, 19/71, 20/71, 21/71, 22/71 et 23/71 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 166^e session, tenue le 27 septembre 1971 (Confirmatory opinions 17/71, 18/71, 19/71, 20/71, 21/71, 22/71 and 23/71 rendered by the Council at its 166th session on 27 September 1971)

C 101, 13.10.1971

Consultations and opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du houblon (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council regulation on the common organization of the markets in the hops sector) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil instituant un régime d'aide pour les graines de coton (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council regulation setting up an aids system for cotton seeds) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de règlements du Conseil (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the proposals for Council regulations) C 98, 6.10.1971
- concernant l'application de l'article 85 paragraphe 3 du traité instituant la CEE à des catégories d'accords, de décisions et de pratiques concertées (— on the application of Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty to categories of agreements, decisions and concerted practices)
- portant modification de dispositions du règlement 17 (— amending the provisions in Regulation 17)
- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil sur le rapprochement des taxes spécifiques de consommation frappant les hydrocarbures liquides destinés à être utilisés comme combustibles (Consultation and opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of specific consumption taxes on liquid hydrocarbons intended for use as fuels) C 98, 6.10.1971

COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

71/335/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 septembre 1971, relative au séchage supplémentaire de certaines céréales prises en charge par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Decision of 21 September 1971 on the additional drying of certain cereals taken over by the Netherlands intervention agency for the 1971-72 marketing year)

L 227, 8.10.1971

71/336/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 septembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 22 September 1971 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the twenty-fourth partial award of tender under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 227, 8.10.1971

71/337/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 septembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/181 — CEMATEX) [Commission Decision of 24 September 1971 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/181 — CEMATEX)]

L 227, 8.10.1971

71/338/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 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 24 September 1971 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 227, 8.10.1971

71/339/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 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 24 September 1971 noting that the conditions for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 227, 8.10.1971

71/342/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 septembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 29 September 1971 fixing the maximum amount of refund for the twenty fifth partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 232, 15.10.1971

71/343/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 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 du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 30 September 1971 authorizing France to exclude from community treatment wooden and other toys, with the exception of motors and actuating machinery for toys and small models and their spare parts of CCT headings 97.03 A and 97.03 ex B originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 232, 15.10.1971

71/344/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} octobre 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 1 October 1971 noting that the conditions for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 232, 15.10.1971

71/345/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 octobre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de buttermilk au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1851/71 (Commission Decision

of 5 October 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount for the fob delivery of butteroil to the World Food Programme under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1851/71)

L 232, 15.10.1971

71/346/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 octobre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-sixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 6 October 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the twenty sixth partial award of tender for white sugar the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 234, 19.10.1971

71/351/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 octobre 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 de positions 69.11 et 69.12 C et D du tarif douanier commun, originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 12 October 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment crockery and household or toilet articles of porcelain or other ceramic materials other than common earthenware or stoneware of CCT headings 69.11 and 69.12 C and D originating in China and in free circulation in the other Member States)

L 240, 26.10.1971

71/352/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 octobre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 13 October 1971 on the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the twenty-seventh partial award of tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering arrangements specified in Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 240, 26.10.1971

Recommendations and opinions

71/340/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 28 juillet 1971, aux États membres relative au développement de l'utilisation de la machine-outil à commande numérique dans les pays de la CEE (Commission Recommendation of 28 July 1971 to Member States on the development in the utilization of the numerically controlled machine tool in the EEC countries)

L 230, 13.10.1971

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les modalités d'application du règlement (CEE) 1408/71, du 14 juin 1971, relatif à l'application des régimes de sécurité sociale aux travailleurs salariés et à leur famille qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Proposal for a Council regulation fixing the procedures for applying

Regulation (EEC) 1408/71 of 14 June on the application of social security systems for wage earners and their families moving within the Community)

C 102, 14.10.1971

- Titre I : Dispositions générales (art. 1 à 4) [Head I: General provisions (Art. 1-4)]
- Titre II : Application des dispositions générales du règlement (art. 5 à 10) [Head II: Application of the general provisions of the regulation (Art. 5-10)]
- Titre III : Application des dispositions du règlement relatives à la législation applicable (art. 11 à 14) (Head III: Application of the regulation provisions concerning the legislation applicable)
- Titre IV : Totalisation des périodes d'assurance (art. 15) (Head IV: Totalization of the insurance periods)
- Titre V : Application des dispositions particulières du règlement (Head V: Application of the particular provisions of the regulation)
- Chapitre 1 : Maladie et maternité (art. 16 à 34) [Chapter 1: Sickness and maternity (Art. 16-34)]
- Chapitre 2 : Invalidité, vieillesse et décès (pensions) (art. 35 à 58) [Chapter 2: Disability, old age and death (pensions) (Art. 35-58)]
- Chapitre 3 : Accidents du travail et maladies professionnelles (art. 59 à 76) [Chapter 3: Accidents at work and occupational diseases (Art. 59-76)]
- Chapitre 4 : Allocations au décès (art. 77 et 78) [Chapter 4: Death allowances (Art. 77, 78)]
- Chapitre 5 : Prestations de chômage (art. 79 à 83) [Chapter 5: Unemployment benefits (Art. 79-83)]
- Chapitre 6 : Prestations et allocations familiales (art. 84 à 88) [Chapter 6: Family allowances and benefits (Art.48-88)]
- Chapitre 7 : Prestations pour les enfants de titulaires de pensions ou de rentes ou pour les orphelins (art. 89 à 91) [Chapter 7: Benefits for children maintained by recipients of pensions and for orphans (Art. 89-91)]
- Titre VI : Dispositions financières (art. 92 à 106) [Head VI: Financial provisions (Art. 92-106)]
- Titre VII : Dispositions diverses (art. 107 à 117) [Head VII: Miscellaneous provisions (Art. 107-117)]
- Titre VIII : Dispositions transitoires et finales (art. 118 à 122) [Head VIII: Transitional and final provisions (Art. 118-122)]

Annexes (Annexes)

Proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant la directive du Conseil 68/414/CEE, du 20 décembre 1968, faisant obligation aux États membres de la CEE de maintenir un niveau minimum de stocks de pétrole brut et/ou de produits pétroliers (Proposal for a Council directive amending Council directive 68/414/EEC of 20 December 1968 obliging the EEC Member States to maintain a minimum level of stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à l'application du statut d'entreprise commune aux activités relevant de l'industrie des hydrocarbures (Proposal for a Council regulation on the application of the joint enterprise statute to activities stemming from the hydrocarbons industry)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Projet de décision du Conseil autorisant la réalisation d'emprunts en vue d'une contribution de la Communauté au financement des centrales nucléaires de puissance (Draft Council decision authorizing the floating of loans for the purpose of Community participation in the financing of nuclear power plants)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Propositions de directives du Conseil: (Proposals for Council directives:)

C 106, 23.10.1971

I. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées du coiffeur (ex groupe 855 CITI) [I. on achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services for the unpaid activities as hairdressers (ex group 855 CITI)]

II. visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres pour les activités du coiffeur (ex groupe 855 CITI) [II. aimed at reciprocal recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications for the activities of the hairdresser (ex group 855 CITI)]

III. visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives pour les activités du coiffeur (ex groupe 855 CITI) [III. aimed at the laws, regulations and administrative provisions for the activities of the hairdresser (ex group 855 CITI)]

Projet de règlement du Conseil relatif à la définition de la notion de « trafic frontalier » (Draft Council regulation on defining the concept of "frontier traffic")

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de deuxième directive du Conseil concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires et aux accises perçues dans le trafic international de voyageurs (Proposal for a second Council directive on harmonizing the provisions relating to the taxes on turnovers and excise levied on the international movement of travellers)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil: [Proposals for Council regulations (EEC):]

C 106, 23.10.1971

I. portant prorogation, pour l'année 1970, de la date limite à laquelle la Commission doit prendre une décision en ce qui concerne les demandes de concours du FEOGA, section orientation (I. extending for 1970 the date by which the Commission must take a decision in respect of applications for EAGGF aid, guidance section)

II. relatif au concours du FEOGA, section orientation, pour l'année 1972 (II. relating to EAGGF aid for 1972, guidance section)

Proposition de directive du Conseil portant modification de l'article 31 de la directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime du perfectionnement actif (69/73/CEE) [Proposal for a Council directive amending Article 31 of Council directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of the laws, regulations and administrative provision in respect of the inward processing arrangements (69/73/EEC)]

C 106, 23.10.1971

Propositions de directives du Conseil: (Proposals for Council directives:)

C 106, 23.10.1971

I. visant à la coordination de certaines dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant la cinématographie (I. aiming at the coordination of certain laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning cinematography)

II. concernant la réalisation de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de distribution de films (II. On achieving the freedom to supply services for the unpaid activities of film distributors)

Proposition de directive du Conseil portant sur les enquêtes statistiques et estimations à effectuer par les États membres concernant la production de lait et de produits laitiers (Proposal for a Council directive on the statistical surveys and estimates to be carried out by the Member States regarding the production of milk and milk products)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à la nomenclature des marchandises pour les statistiques du commerce extérieur de la Communauté et du commerce entre ses États membres (NIMEXE) [Proposal for a Council (EEC) regulation on the nomenclature of goods for trading statistics outside the Community and trade between its Member States (NIMEXE)]

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives des États membres relatives à l'attestation et au marquage des câbles, chaînes, crochets et de leurs accessoires (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of Member States in respect of attesting and marking of cables, chains, hooks and their accessories)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux mesures de longueur (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation in respect of measurements of length)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de décision du Conseil relative à l'assainissement de la situation des entreprises de chemin de fer et à l'harmonisation des règles régissant les relations financières entre ces entreprises et les États (Proposal for a Council decision on improving the situation of railway companies and on harmonizing the rules governing the financial relations between these companies and the States)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de règlement du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1192/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif aux règles communes pour la normalisation des comptes des entreprises de chemin de fer (Proposal for a Council regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on the common rules for the normalization of railway accounts)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant notamment le règlement (CEE) 816/70 portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending in particular regulation (EEC) 816/70 on additional provisions in respect of common organization of the vine products market)

C 106, 23.10.1971

Proposition de décision du Conseil relative à l'ouverture de la négociation d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Suisse sur la mise en œuvre d'une réglementation concernant l'immobilisation temporaire de bateaux affectés aux transports de marchandises et applicable à certaines voies d'eau (Proposal for a Council decision on the opening of the negotiations of an agreement between the European Economic Community and Switzerland on the implementation of a regulation on the temporary immobilization of boats carrying goods and applicable to certain waterways)

C 107, 25.10.1971

Propositions de directives du Conseil: (Proposals for Council directives:) C 107, 25.10.1971

I. fixant les modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour certaines activités non salariées en matière fiscale (I. fixing the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for certain unpaid activities of a fiscal nature)

II. fixant les modalités des mesures transitoires pour certaines activités en matière fiscale (II. fixing the procedures for transitional measures for certain activities of a fiscal nature)

Proposition de règlement du Conseil modifiant le statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes en ce qui concerne les indemnités journalières de mission (Proposal for a Council regulation amending the statute of the officials of the European Communities in respect of the daily mission compensations) C 107, 25.10.1971

Proposition de règlement du Conseil relatif à la création d'entreprises communes dans le champ d'application du traité CEE (Proposal for a Council regulation on the setting up of joint undertakings in the range of application of the EEC Treaty) C 107, 25.10.1971

Proposition de directive du Conseil portant modification de la dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime du perfectionnement actif (Proposal for a Council directive amending Council directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of laws, regulations and administrative provisions in respect of the inward processing arrangements) C 107, 25.10.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant les règlements (CEE) 2164/70, 2165/71, 463/71 et 1235/71 relatifs aux importations des huiles d'olive d'Espagne, de Tunisie, du Maroc et de Turquie (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending regulations (EEC) 2164/70, 2165/70, 463/71 and 1235/71 on imports of olive oil from Spain, Tunisia, Morocco, and Turkey) C 107, 25.10.1971

European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations Exchange rates used for EDF operations C 97, 2.10.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 977 lancé par le Surinam pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 977 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 97, 2.10.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 978 de la république fédérale du Cameroun pour un projet financé par un prêt spécial accordé sur les ressources du FED (Call for tender 978 by Cameroon for a project financed by a special loan granted from the resources of the EDF) C 99, 9.10.1971

Avis d'appel à la concurrence 979 de la république du Niger — Prélégation des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel d'offres restreint lancé ultérieurement pour l'aménagement de la route Niamey-Zindner (RN 1), du p.k. 140 au p.k. 495 (Call for competitive tender 979 by Nigeria—Preselection of firms allowed to participate in the restricted call for tender offered previously to improve the Niamey-Zindner (RN 1) route, from p.k. 140 to p.k. 495) C 99, 9.10.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 980 de la république du Mali pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 980 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 103, 16.10.1971

Information 3 sur un appel d'offres de la république du Mali concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information publication 3 on a call for tender by Mali concerning work of minor importance financed by the EDF) C 103, 16.10.1971

Information 4 sur un appel d'offres de la république de Côte-d'Ivoire concernant des travaux de faible importance financés par le FED (Information publication 4 on a call for tender by Ivory Coast concerning work of minor importance financed by the EDF) C 103, 16.10.1971

Avis d'adjudication 981 de la république démocratique du Congo (Commission agricole de l'Équateur) pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Award of tender 981 by the Congo (Agricultural Committee of the Equator) for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 104, 19.10.1971

Avis d'appel à la concurrence 982 de la République malgache — Pré-sélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'appel restreint qui sera lancé ultérieurement pour l'aménagement de la route Vohémar-Sambava (2^e tranche) [Call for competitive tender 982 by Madagascar—Preselection of firms allowed to participate in the restricted call which will be given for the improvement of the Vohemar-Sambava route (2nd part)] C 104, 19.10.1971

Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Approval of projects financed by the EDF) C 108, 26.10.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 983 de la république du Burundi, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 983 by Burundi for a project financed by the EEC-EDF) C 110, 30.10.1971

Memoranda

Aides des États (art. 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE): [State AIDS (Art. 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty):] C 97, 2.10.1971

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 octroyées aux Pays-Bas sous forme de subvention visant à encourager la rationalisation de la culture et de la transformation des plantes fourragères, ainsi que la coopération des exploitations agricoles (Memorandum pursuant to Article 93(2) first clause of the EEC Treaty to those concerned other than the Member States and regarding aids granted to the Netherlands in the form of a subsidy intended to encourage the rationalization of the growing and processing of crops for fodder, and the cooperation of the farm units) C 97, 2.10.1971

Communication faite conformément à l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité CEE, aux intéressés autres que les États membres et relative à l'aide à la plantation et au renouvellement de vergers d'abricotiers au Val d'Aoste prévue par le projet de loi régionale 16 (Memorandum pursuant to Article 93(2) first clause of the Treaty to those concerned other than the Member States and regarding aids to the planting and renewing of the Val d'Aoste apricot orchards provided for in the draft regional law 16) C 97, 2.10.1971

- Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant des notification (IV/17 545, 6 964, 26 890, 26 858, 18 673, 17 448 — Davidson) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning notifications (IV/17 545, 6 964, 26 890, 26 858, 18 673, 17 448 — Davidson)] C 99, 9.10.1971
- Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une notification (IV/26 844) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a notification (IV/26 844)] C 99, 9.10.1971
- Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une notification (IV/26 917) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a notification (IV/26 917)] C 99, 9.10.1971
- Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une demande d'attestation négative (IV/23 514) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a request for negative clearance (IV/23 514)] C 99, 9.10.1971
- Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 (IV/26 418) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 (IV/26 418)] C 99, 9.10.1971
- Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant des notifications (IV 5 400 et IV/5 405) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a notification (IV/5 400 and IV/5 405)] C 99, 9.10.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum in virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971) C 100, 12.10.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1310/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum in virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1310/71 of 21 June 1971) C 100, 12.10.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1312/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum in virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1312/71 of 21 June 1971) C 100, 12.10.1971
- Avis d'ouverture de procédures d'examen en vertu du règlement (CEE) 459/68 du Conseil, du 5 avril 1968, relatif à la défense contre les pratiques de dumping, primes ou subventions, de la part des pays non membres de la CEE (Notice of the introduction of an examination procedure under Council Regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968 on defence against dumping practices, bonuses or subsidies on the part of countries not members of the EEC) C 103, 16.10.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum in virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971) C 105, 22.10.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1310/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum in virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1310/71 of 21 June 1971) C 105, 22.10.1971

- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1312/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum in virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1312/71 of 21 June 1971) C 105, 22.10.1971
- Programme prévisionnel « acier et charbon » pour le quatrième trimestre 1971 (Forward programme for steel and coal for the fourth quarter of 1971) C 109, 27.10.1971
- Tendances générales de l'activité économique (General trends of economic activity) C 109, 27.10.1971
- I. Programme prévisionnel « sidérurgie » (I. Forward programme for steel)
- II. Programme prévisionnel « charbon » (II. Forward programme for coal)
- Aides des États (art. 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication, conformément à l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité instituant la CEE, adressée aux intéressés autres que les États membres et concernant la loi italienne 471 du 14 juillet 1969 « Financements pour l'achat à l'étranger d'instruments scientifiques et de biens de technologie avancée », cette loi permettant, entre autres, l'achat d'instruments et de biens destinés à être employés dans des recherches visant directement le développement de la production d'entreprises (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 concerning the Italian law 471 of 14 July 1969 "Financing for the purchase abroad of scientific instruments and technologically advanced goods", this law permitting, inter alia, the purchase of instruments and goods to be used in research dealing directly with the development of firms' production) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Liste des membres du Comité consultatif de la pêche (List of members of the Advisory Committee on Fisheries) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Liste des membres du Comité consultatif du tabac brut (List of members of the Advisory Committee on raw tobacco) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum in virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1312/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Memorandum in virtue of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1312/71 of 21 June 1971) C 110, 30.10.1971

Information

- Avis d'adjudication pour la livraison fob de riz décortiqué rond en application du règlement (CEE) 2134/71 de la Commission du 5 octobre 1971 (Call for tender for the delivery fob of round husked rice pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 2134/71 of 5 October 1971) C 98, 6.10.1971
- Adjudication du 6 octobre 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 (Award of contract by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette, on 6 October 1971 for the sale of about 795.6 tons of colza and rapeseeds from the interventions of the 1970/71 marketing year) C 98, 6.10.1971

Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 211,5 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) for the supply of 211.5 tons of butteroil for export to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 99, 9.10.1971

Réouverture de l'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation du sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers 1/1971 (Reopening of the permanent call for tender for exports of raw beet sugar to non-member countries 1/1971)

C 100, 12.10.1971

Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, port libanais de débarquement, de farine de froment tendre, en application du règlement (CEE) 2221/71 de la Commission du 15 octobre 1971 (Call for tender for the delivery cif Lebanon port of unloading of non-durum wheat flour pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 2221/71 of 15 October 1971)

C 104, 19.10.1971

Avis de concours COM/A/59 (administrateurs principaux) [Notice of an open competitive examination COM/A/59 (principal administrators)]

C 105, 22.10.1971

Avis de concours COM/A/61 (administrateurs principaux) [Notice of an open competitive examination COM/A/61 (principal administrators)]

C 105, 22.10.1971

Avis d'adjudication 261 du 21 octobre 1971 de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Schlachtvieh, Fleisch und Fleischerzeugnisse 6 Frankfurt-sur-le-Main, Adickesallee 40, relatif à la vente de carcasses de porcs congelées ayant été achetées par l'organisme d'intervention (Call for tender 261 of 21 October 1971 by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Schlachtvieh, Fleisch und Fleischerzeugnisse 6 Frankfurt/Main, Adickesallee 40, concerning the sale of frozen pig carcasses bought by the intervention agency)

C 108, 26.10.1971

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour la vente de carcasses de porcs congelées provenant des stocks de la société interprofessionnelle du bétail et des viandes (SIBEV) (Call for tender by the Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles for the sale of frozen pig carcasses from SIBEV stocks)

C 108, 26.10.1971

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Affaire 80-71 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par décision de la Commission de première instance du contentieux de la Sécurité sociale et de la Mutualité sociale agricole de Paris, du 25 mars 1971, dans l'affaire Merluzzi Adalgisa contre Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie de la région parisienne (Case 80-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by decision of the Commission de première instance du contentieux de la Sécurité sociale et de la Mutualité sociale agricole de Paris, of 25 March 1971 in re Merluzzi Adalgisa v. Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie de la région parisienne)

C 103, 16.10.1971

- Affaire 82-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par le « Pretore » du canton de Bari dans l'affaire ministère public contre société par actions SAIL à Bari (Case 82-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Pretore of the Bari district in re the public ministry v. SAIL Co. at Bari) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Affaire 83-71 : Recours introduit le 24 septembre 1971 par le « Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein » contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 83-71: Suit filed on 24 September 1971 by the Eschweiler Bergwerks-Verein v. the Commission of the European Communities) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Affaire 84-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par le président du « Tribunale » de Turin dans l'affaire société par actions de droit italien Marimex contre ministère des finances (Case 84-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Chairman of the Tribunale in Turin in re the Italian company Marimex v. the Ministry of Finance) C 110, 30.10.1971
- Affaire 85-71 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par le tribunal fiscal du Land de Hesse par ordonnance rendue le 21 septembre 1971 dans l'affaire pendante devant lui entre l'entreprise E. Kampffmeyer et l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (Case 85-71: Request for a preliminary ruling by fiscal court of Hesse by order of 21 September 1971 in re E. Kampffmeyer and the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel) C 110, 30.10.1971

Judgments

- Arrêt de la Cour (deuxième chambre) dans l'affaire 79-70 (Judgment of the Court (second Chamber) in Case 79-70) C 103, 16.10.1971
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 10-71 (Judgment of the Court in Case 10-71) C 103, 16.10.1971

Information

- Election des présidents et composition des chambres — Affectation d'un avocat général à chacune des chambres (Election of the presidents and the composition of the Chambers—Assignment of one Advocate-General to each Chamber) C 103, 16.10.1971
- Attribution des affaires introduites par les fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes (Allocation of cases submitted by European Community officials) C 103, 16.10.1971

III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

COMMISSION

Bulletin of the European Communities
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Price per issue
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FB 500,—

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(5500) Import 1970 — Tab. 1. 954 p. (d/f)
Tab. 2-3. 663 p. (d/f)

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(Table 1: Import of the EEC countries, by CCT subdivisions and by country of origin, in value and in volume)

Table 2: EEC imports by CCT subdivisions and by country of origin — in value and in duty borne

Table 3: EEC imports by country of origin and by CCT subdivisions — in value, duty borne, and average incidence of rates of duty)

Sidérurgie
(Iron and Steel)
Bimonthly (d/f/i/n)
(5519) 1971. No. 4/5
Price per issue
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FB 75,—
FB 375,—

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Statistiques industrielles (Industrial statistics) Quarterly (d/f/i/n) (5464) 1971. No. 2 Price per issue Annual subscription	FB 75,— FB 300,—
Energie (Energy) Supplement. Price of fuel-oil 1966-1970 Quarterly (d/f/i/n/e) (5333) 1971. No. 1/2 Price per issue Annual subscription	FB 100,— FB 500,—
Associates Statistical yearbook of the Overseas Associates (AASM-OCT-OD) — 1970 (5332) 1971. 267 pp. (f)	Limited distribution
Production végétale (Crop production) Irregular (d/f) 1971. (5503) No. 8 (5504) No. 9	Limited distribution
Statistique mensuelle de la viande (Monthly meat statistics) Monthly (d/f) 1971. (5224) No. 8/9 (5540) No. 10	Limited distribution
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- Social statistics
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- FB 100,—
 FB 400,—
- Agricultural statistics
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- No. 9 — A statistical system for EEC agricultural prices
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- Law matters
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- Free
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 distribution
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- Exports — from the AASM
 — from the East African Associated States and
 — from the Commonwealth countries of similar structure
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Series — Medium-term economic policy		
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8359		
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1971. 74 p. + Annex (d, f, i, n)		FB 50,—
8292		
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8363

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— Foreign trade and developing countries
— Investment salary and wage in Germany
— Common transport policy

No. 15 — Public finances in the Community
— Social security systems
— The large European industrial companies
— Public enterprise in the Common Market

Teaching-aid files

1971. No. 12 (f): FF 3,—
— General de Gaulle and Europe (3)
— Oil in the EEC (4)
— Investment wage in FRG
— Teaching in Great Britain

Annex

INDEX OF THE MAIN CHAPTERS AND SUPPLEMENTS OF THE BULLETIN IN 1971

Numbers 1 to 12-1971

The reader will find below a list, under various headings, of editorials, forewords, and annexes or supplements which have appeared in the Bulletins in 1971. This list does not, however, provide a summary of the items in the regular sections on Community activities, sources, references and information. The detailed index to the Bulletin for 1971 will be published at a later date.

General problems

The construction of Europe: from May 1950 to May 1971, by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission	No. 6, Editorial
28 October 1971, statement by President Malfatti after the House of Commons vote	No. 11, Editorial
Strengthening the Community institutions, by Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission	No. 12, Editorial
Presentation of the General Report for 1970 and Programme of the Commission for 1971	No. 3, Editorial
Foreign Ministers Conference on political union	No. 1, Chap. I
Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Six and the Ten on policy cooperation	No. 12, Chap. II
First meeting of the Ministers of Education	No. 12, Chap. III
From Customs Union to Economic and Monetary Union	No. 4, Chap. I

Enlargement

Membership negotiations and prospects of enlargement, by Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission	No. 7, Editorial
28 October 1971, statement by President Malfatti, after the House of Commons' vote	No. 11, Editorial

The opening of discussions with the EFTA member or associated countries which have not asked to join the EEC	No. 1, Chap. III
Commission Opinion to the Council on the relations of the enlarged Community with the EFTA member and associated countries which have not asked to join the EEC	No. 6, Supplement 3/71
Relations between the enlarged Community and those EFTA Member States which have not applied for membership of the Community	No. 8, Chap. III

The functioning of the Common Market

Cooperation between Enterprises and Competition Policy, by Mr Albert Borschette, member of the Commission	No. 4, Editorial
General programme for the approximation of customs legislation	No. 6, Chap. IV
Generalized tariff preferences	No. 5, Chap. III
Implementation by the Community of generalized tariff preferences	No. 8, Chap. III
Proposal for a fourth directive on the annual accounts of joint stock companies	No. 12, Supplement 7/71

Economic and monetary policy

The economic and monetary union: its objective and its problems — Statement by Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, to the European Parliament	No. 1, Chap. II
Towards new guidelines for the common agricultural policy, by Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission	No. 3, Editorial
From Customs Union to Economic and Monetary Union	No. 4, Chap. I

Economic situation of the Community: the dangers of inflation-Statement by Mr Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, to the European Parliament	No. 5, Chap. II
The Community and the monetary crisis	No. 96, Chap. I
International monetary events (I)	No. 9/10, Chap. I
International monetary events (II)	No. 11, Chap. I
International monetary and trade events (III)	No. 12, Chap. I
Effects on the Community of the present situation in monetary, trade and agricultural fields	No. 9/10, Supplement 6/71
Guidelines for economic and budgetary policy in the Community	No. 7, Chap. II

Regional policy

Community regional policy measures in priority agricultural regions	No. 7, Chap. II
The region: a European problem, by Mr Albert Borschette, member of the Commission	No. 8, Editorial
General systems for regional aid: Commission notice to the Council	No. 11, Chap. III
Development of the regions in the Community	No. 12, Chap. IV

Social policy

The social horizon for 1980 — by Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission	No. 1, Editorial
Preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy programme	No. 4, Supplement 2/71
Social policy and economic and monetary union, by Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission	No. 5, Editorial
Preliminary guidelines for a community social policy programme	No. 5, Chap. I

The first meeting of the Standing Committee on employment	No. 5, Chap. IV
The third session of the Standing Committee on employment	No. 11, Chap. II

Common agricultural policy

Towards new guidelines for the common agricultural policy, by Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission	No. 3, Editorial
The new Commission proposals for agricultural structures and prices	No. 3, Chap. II
New Guidelines of the Common Agricultural Policy	No. 4, Chap. IV
Towards the implementation of the new guidelines for the common agricultural policy	No. 7, Chap. IV

Industrial, scientific and technological development

Environmental Protection: a pressing problem for industrialized societies	No. 4, Chap. III
The Community environment policy	No. 9/10, Chap. IV
The Community faced with the environment problem	No. 9/10, Editorial
Political and institutional aspects of environmental management: European experience	No. 3, Chap. III
Commission memorandum to the Council on overall Community action as regards scientific and technological research and development	No. 1, Supplement 1/71
Reorganization of the Joint Research Centre	No. 2, Chap. III
The recent development of electronic industries	No. 3, Chap. IV
After the Fourth European Space Conference	No. 1, Chap. IV

Energy policy

Implementation of the Community energy policy: new Commission proposal	No. 9/10, Chap. III
--	---------------------

Transport policy

Present state of the common transport policy	No. 6, Chap. III
The Community confronted with the problem of road safety — Statement by Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament	No. 8, Chap. I
Development of the common transport policy	No. 12, Supplement 8/71

Exterior relations

Community, United States, Japan: Trade policy — Problems and outlook — Address by Professor Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament	No. 2, Chap. II
The Community and the Countries of the Mediterranean Basin	No. 4, Chap. II
Community — Latin America conference	No. 8, Chap. IV
Generalized tariff preferences	No. 5, Chap. III
Implementation by the Community of generalized tariff preferences	No. 8, Chap. III

Relations with developing countries

The entry into force of the New Yaounde convention and the Arusha agreement — by Mr Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission	No. 2, Editorial
Generalized tariff preferences	No. 5, Chap. III
Implementation by the Community of generalized tariff preferences	No. 8, Chap. III
Guidelines for a Community policy on development cooperation	No. 9/10, Chap. II
Commission Memorandum on a Community policy for development cooperation — Consolidated document	No. 9/10, Supplement 5/71

Trade policy

- Community, United States, Japan: Trade policy — Problems and outlook — Address by Professor Dahrendorf, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament No. 2, Chap. II
- Effects on the Community of the present situation in monetary, trade and agricultural fields No. 9/10, Supplement 6/71

Court of Justice

- Work of the Court of Justice of the European Communities in 1970 No. 2, Chap. I
- Protocols empowering the Court of Justice to interpret the conventions concluded on the basis of Article 220 of the EEC Treaty No. 7, Supplement 4/71

Ministerial meetings

- Second meeting of the Foreign Ministers on policy cooperation No. 6, Chap. II
- First meeting of the Ministers of Justice of the six Member States No. 7, Chap. I
- Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Six and the Ten No. 12, Chap. II
- First meeting of the Ministers of Education No. 12, Chap. III

