



**BULLETIN
OF THE**

***EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES***

VOLUME 5

No. 1 - 1972

**Secretariat
of the
Commission**

BULLETIN

OF THE

EUROPEAN

COMMUNITIES

European Coal and Steel Community
European Economic Community
European Atomic Energy Community

1 - 1972

VOLUME 5

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Secretariat of the Commission
Brussels

Notice to readers

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

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

Contents

	Page
<i>Europe between economic and political union</i>	7
<i>(The Freedom of the City of Brussels for Mr Hallstein and Mr Rey)</i>	

PART ONE: FEATURES AND DOCUMENTS

I. <i>International monetary and commercial events (IV) and the organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community</i>	15
II. <i>The place of Japan in the world economy</i>	35
III. <i>First trade agreement between the Community and a latin american country: the Argentine</i>	44
IV. <i>Aid to shipbuilding: new Commission proposals</i>	47

PART TWO: COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN NOVEMBER 1971

I. <i>The working of the Common Market</i>	55
— <i>unrestricted movement of goods</i>	55
— <i>competition policy</i>	56
— <i>fiscal policy</i>	58
— <i>right of establishment, unrestricted furnishing of services, company law</i>	59
— <i>rapprochement of legislations and creation of european law by agreements</i>	60
II. <i>Economic and monetary union</i>	62
— <i>economic, monetary and financial policy</i>	62
— <i>regional policy</i>	63
— <i>social policy</i>	65
— <i>agricultural policy</i>	72
— <i>industrial development, technical and scientific policy</i>	78
— <i>energy policy</i>	80
— <i>transport policy</i>	83

III.	<i>Enlargement and external relations of the Community</i>	87
	— enlargement of the Community	87
	— relations with the Mediterranean countries	90
	— relations with Associated African States and Madagascar	91
	— relations with third countries	97
	— commercial policy	98
	— commodities and world agreements	100
	— the Community and the developing countries	101
	— the Community and international organizations	102
	— the Communities' diplomatic relations	105
IV.	<i>Institutions and organs</i>	106
	— European Parliament	106
	— Council	119
	— Court of Justice	123
	— Economic and Social Committee	127
	— European Investment Bank	130
	— Financing of Community Activities	133

PART THREE: INFORMATION AND SOURCES

I.	<i>From day to day</i>	137
II.	<i>Published in the Official Gazette</i>	145
III.	<i>Publications of the Communities</i>	188
IV.	<i>Just published</i>	197

Supplement 1972

Supplement 1/72: The enlarged Community. Outcome of the negotiations with the applicant States.

Supplément hors série : Catalogue des publications 1952-1971 des Communautés européennes. [Catalogue published in French (to be published in German, in Italian and in Dutch) plus a list of all publications at present available—and in preparation—in English].

EUROPE BETWEEN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL UNION

(The Freedom of the City of Brussels for Messrs Hallstein and Rey)

On 2 December 1971, the Freedom of the City of Brussels was conferred on the former Presidents of the Commission, Professor Walter Hallstein and Mr Jean Rey, at a ceremony attended by present President Malfatti and a large and distinguished audience.

Mr *Lucien Cooremans*, the Burgomaster, said in his address that the Freedom of the City now being bestowed was replete with meaning. It was something much more than a parchment signaling two gifted and Europe-minded working lives, much more than a token of gratitude for outstanding services to the peoples of the Old Continent: it was the standing witness to the ascendancy of the concept of European citizenship over regional compartmentations.

To Professor Hallstein, President from 1958 to 1967, Mr Cooremans said, "Can we ever thank you enough for laying the foundations of this new homeland and working so vigorously and tirelessly to show it in operation? We of Brussels can never be sufficiently grateful to you, the more so in that you are still soldiering on, obstacles notwithstanding, and that your vision of the future, to which Chancellor Brandt paid tribute in the Bundestag in connection with Britain's accession to the Common Market, is still, thanks to you, the prevailing one in your country."

To Mr Rey, for some years a Member of the Commission and its President from 1967 to 1970, he recalled that "for you as for your predecessor, the early post-war years brought recognition of the concept of a State enlarged to European scale." And subsequently, "to you, 'making Europe' meant making Europe into one great domain where all would be full citizens living happily and harmoniously side by side."

Professor *Hallstein*, returning thanks for the high honour of the Freedom of the City, said it was given in order formally to signify Brussels' endorsement of the enterprise which he had served there for close on ten years.

"Directly we set about our European task, we recognized, indeed intended, that it should be accomplished in two main stages, one economic and the other political. Today we are just about to move from the first stage into the second. This is the chief of the many formidable 'must's' that confront the European Community—to strengthen its organization and to bring non-economic matters too under a common European discipline.

Both are absolutely imperative today.

In the first place our economic togetherness as such has gone so far that its institutional bearing structure is proving too weak. The load on that structure, with enlargement now happily a certainty and with the internal development of the Community, has grown beyond all measure.

In the second place the international situation absolutely demands concentration of the political potential of a democratic Europe in external affairs. It would be unthinkable to take part in the decision-making of an all-European security conference before it is conclusively established that this Europe of ours will speak there with a single voice.

And lastly, disturbing signs of degeneration are developing in the traditional Community structure, which pose a serious threat to certain important functions of the institutions as laid down in the Treaties. Remedial action is therefore vital—for the Council, whose authority and ability to decide are being dangerously weakened by habituation, in defiance of the Treaty, to unanimity; for the Commission, which should have fuller scope to perform its real task, that of establishing, in its role of initiator, where the common interest lies, ensuring in dialogue with the Council that this is followed within the Community, and upholding it in relations with the rest of the world; and above all for the European Parliament, which exists to keep the Community democratic and for that purpose requires the sanction of being directly elected by the people, and which ought to have a say in the passing of legislation and the appointment of the executive.

If this progress is not forthcoming, the whole undertaking will be in jeopardy—both the future full political unity which remains the ultimate objective of our efforts, and also what has already been accomplished, which can only be completely secure in the expectation of total success.

Is this asking too much? I do not think so. That the organizational structure of the Community as laid down in the Treaties is on the right lines is obvious from its spectacular successes to date. Nor can I believe it second-generation effete-ness that is preventing those in charge from revitalizing and strengthening that structure and extending it to new fields. All that is wanted is the will.

True, that will can be renewed only by recapturing the sense of what our re-creation of Europe fundamentally stands for—not a combine formed for reasons of technocratic expediency to manage more efficiently the superimposed individual interests of the Member States where they happen to coincide, but the discharge of a duty unequivocally entrusted to us by our peoples, that of at last giving appropriate, contemporary political shape to the age-old and to them never wholly vanished unity of Europe, in order to help, for the sake of our own and the world's peace, establish our security and a better balance of strength in the world."

Mr Rey, in his turn thanking the Municipality for the honour done him—which, he said, as himself a Belgian he valued in special measure, but which he felt was being paid not so much to the individual as to the high European office he had held over the years—also went on to make some general political observations.

Noting with satisfaction that "Europeans have decided once and for all to turn their backs on the wars, struggles and sufferings of the past, to build together a reconciled and united Continent," he continued:

“Many difficulties lie along this road. At this very moment disagreements abound in the agricultural, monetary and political fields. The European Community is only slowly shaping its institutions and laws. At the same time, however, it is continually making progress: the most recent example—one which we have very much at heart—is the accession to the Community of several European countries, headed by Britain, the mother of democracy and mainstay of freedom.

You have been rash enough, Mr Burgomaster, to call on me to speak, and I am very much tempted to seize the occasion to discourse on a European political programme. Why has the Community, which is already so rich in resources and responsibilities, not adopted adequate structures for the purpose of government? Why is the Commission not endowed with the means to administer the Community, although this is obviously its job? Why does the Council still behave as if it were a diplomatic conference, whereas the Community has for a long time needed to be run—like any one of our countries—along the lines and with the style of a government? Why are we so slow to strengthen the democratic nature of our institutions by deciding to elect the European Parliament by universal suffrage? These are some of the many questions I should like to raise. But this is neither the time nor the place. In conclusion, let me just confirm, on this solemn occasion, that faith in Europe is just as much a necessity as ever. More than ever before, the time has come for Europeans to join together to build a reconciled, united and generous Continent, aware of its great obligations towards the rest of the world. Our generation will be proud to have taken part in this work.”

President *Malfatti*, speaking the same evening at a gathering in honour of his two predecessors, dwelt on the problems the Community would need to resolve in the very near future if it was truly to accomplish its task: it was, he said, currently facing perhaps the gravest crisis in its history, but facing too its greatest opportunity.

President Malfatti then reviewed Community policy during 1970 and 1971—the negotiations for enlargement, now moving to a successful conclusion, the opening of negotiations with those EFTA countries which were not applying to join the Community, the moves towards economic and monetary union, the introduction of the generalized preferences, and also, on the debit side, the lag on regional, industrial and research policy, and even on the full completion of the Common Market.

Noting that there was now renewed progress—“slow, hesitant, here and there in conflict with itself, but still progress”—towards political unity, after the long standstill since 1962, President Malfatti went on to speak of the “European selfhood” that must become “the central axis of the Member States’ individual policies . . . the great focal point on which the several national courses of action are trained.”

“It would be a bad mistake to assume blithely from this account that there is nothing to worry about. On the contrary, never before have we faced so many and such serious problems, such grave dangers, such vital issues demanding decisive handling in the near future. And this at a time when, with ten members instead of six, the already slow-moving process of Community decision-making, weighed down by long-standing defects, unresolved complications and the loss of efficacy of some of the methods used, is likely to become more cumbersome still.

All this moreover is happening just when the Community is itself in the middle of a serious internal monetary crisis, which is not merely making it impossible to go ahead with new plans already agreed, but could if it goes on much longer actually affect the functioning of the Common Market. And I may add that we are going through this difficult patch at a time when we are not able simply to withdraw upon ourselves, but are faced with a clear-cut choice between playing an active role in world affairs and allowing ourselves to become passive pawns moving at the will of others. The impending overall talks with the United States, the European Security Conference, the reform of the international monetary system and reorganization of world trade, the third UNCTAD Conference are all of them forthcoming major international occasions posing a test and a challenge to the Community.

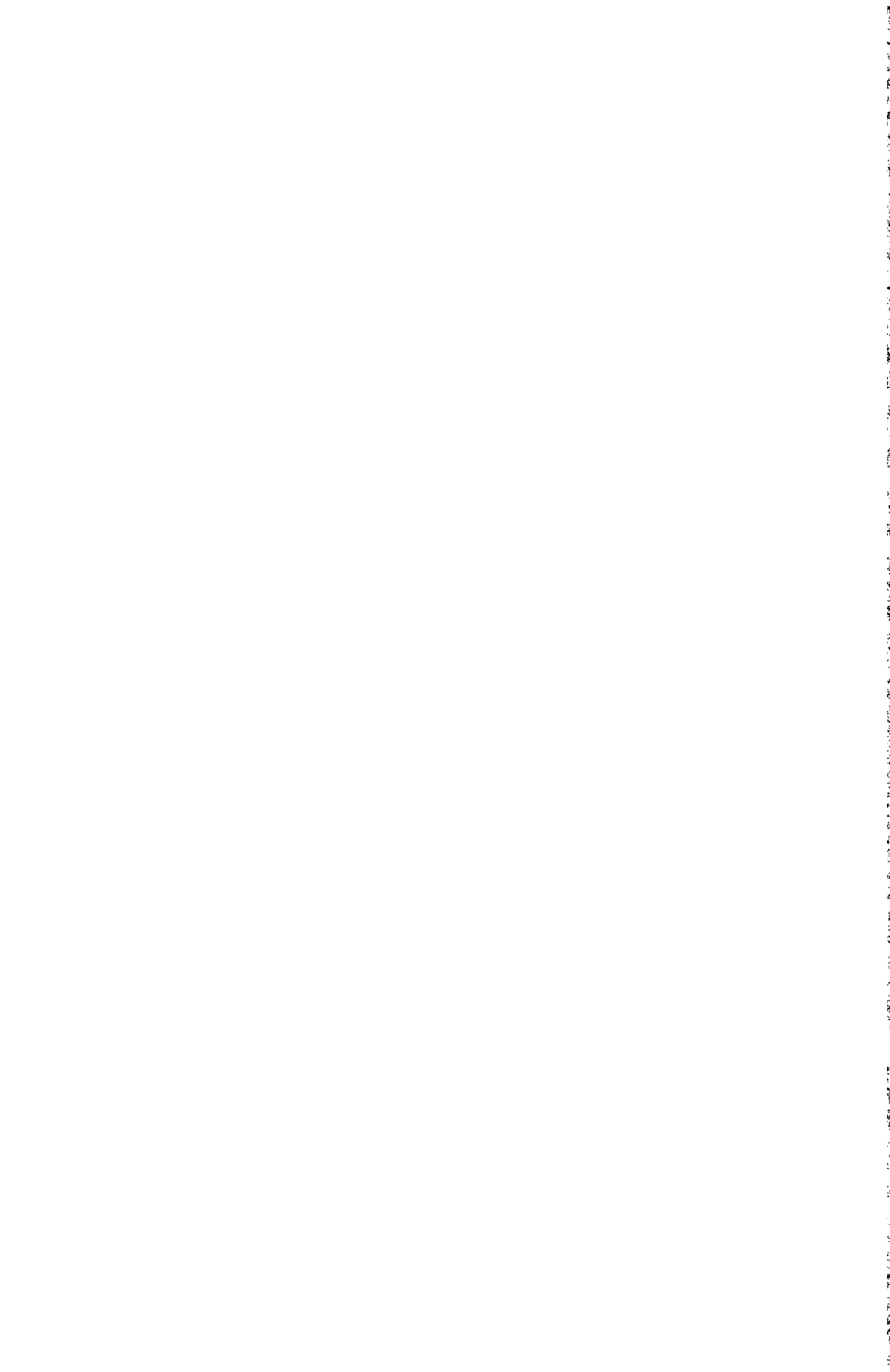
There is no prospect of our rising to these occasions, of our coping with these problems as we should unless we fortify our political will, our solidarity and our joint decision-making. It is wholly unrealistic nowadays to take refuge in the arbitrary dissociation of economics from politics. It is wholly unrealistic to imagine we can play a role in international affairs without accepting that the Community is a fact, and a fact already of real importance in the world. It is wholly unrealistic to set out to secure more balanced international relationships, to develop the continent of Europe in peace and security, to work up closer ties with our principal ally, the United States, to avert the danger of a reversion to the days of protectionism, to ward off the alarming possibility of a generalized recession, simply on the traditional basis of bilateral dealings between States. Admittedly, the bilateral approach does still exist and operate—partly because the Community has not yet succeeded in freeing itself from certain constrictions which are a constant impediment and, I may say, a constant irritant to it.

The forthcoming summit meeting with the United States could do a good deal to help secure a speedy return to normal conditions and movement towards a more balanced state of affairs, politically, militarily, monetarily, economically and commercially. But this process can only be successfully carried through in a world of which a self-aware Community Europe is an integral part. It is that European selfhood that must live and grow, and become the central axis of the Member States' individual policies—not one aspect among many, but the great focal point on which the several national courses of action are trained.

To speak of policies and courses of action is necessarily likewise to speak of institutions. For a Commission with its political character for one reason or another impugned, a Council with its decision-making character impaired, a European Parliament elected by the people, with no increase in its powers and with none of the major politicians of the Member States sitting in it, are present and future obstacles to Europe's measuring up to the demands of the exceptional times in which we are living."

PART ONE

Features and documents



I. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL EVENTS (IV) AND THE ORGANIZATION OF MONETARY AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY

The events triggered off by the American measures of 15 August 1971 engendered, between November and the end of the year, new facts, the most important of which were the fixing of new exchange rates for certain currencies, including the US dollar and the preparation of discussions on trade problems between the Community and the United States.

Ministerial conference of the Group of Ten (30 November - 1 December 1971)

The Finance ministers of the member countries of the Group of Ten (the Six less Luxembourg, Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Sweden, and Switzerland as an observer) met in Rome on 30 November and 1 December 1971, with Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, participating.

No official communiqué was published after these talks. However, Mr John Connally, speaking as Chairman of the Group of Ten stated at a press conference that the meeting had made possible great progress, although no decision was taken.

At this same press conference, Mr Connally said that the Conference had also discussed trade problems between the United States and Japan, the United States and Canada, and the United States and the European Community, in particular, he emphasized, those problems to which solutions could be found in the very near future.

On 2 December, Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, reported to the latter on the work of the Group of Ten. He also stressed that prospects for an agreement had begun to emerge.

Preparation of trade negotiations between the Community and the United States

Following the Rome discussions, Mr Eberlé, special representative of the President of the United States for trade negotiations, was received at his request by the Commission on 8 December 1971. Mr Eberlé had talks with

President Malfatti and Mr Dahrendorf, and then with high officials of the Commission.

At this meeting Mr Eberlé informed the Commission of the request of the United States Government for the opening of trade negotiations with the Community and indicated the points which his Government thought such negotiations should cover.

On 9 December the Commission sent the Council a report drawn up after these talks and which took into account the discussions at the Rome conference. In conclusion, it recommended to the Council, in conformity with Article 113(3) of the EEC Treaty, that it authorizes the opening of trade negotiations with the United States on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantage. In its report the Commission specified the lines on which such negotiations would need to be conducted.

At its session of 11 and 12 December, the Council, after having deliberated on the basis of the Commission's report, adopted the following text as a Community declaration of intent.

1. The Community is prepared to play its part in the efforts called for by a new fixing of monetary parities. It stresses that in this way it is making an important and lasting contribution to the solution of the problems of the United States trade and payments' balances, despite the fact that its own trade balance has hitherto remained in deficit vis-à-vis the United States. The Community further notes that the development of international economic relations has led to certain important changes; the growing role of certain countries in international trade, the new position of the developing countries, which has already been reflected in the introduction of the system of generalized preferences, the enlargement of the Community accompanied by the establishment of close relations with other countries (European countries, Mediterranean countries, developing countries), the emergence of new factors such as the expansion of international financial transactions.
2. The Community considers that the changes referred to above called for an overall examination of the structure of the world economy and of the conditions for a new balance at international level which would make possible an improvement of living standards through an expansion of international economic relations and increasing liberalization of world trade.
3. The particular features of international trade in farm products and the growing importance of non-tariff barriers throw particular light on the advisability of new international measures in this field, in particular by

facilitating negotiations on the abolition of obstacles to trade in this field, the Community's objective being to ensure greater respect for the rules of GATT, to which it remains firmly attached.

4. The Community is therefore ready to participate in global negotiations on the basis of mutual advantages and reciprocal concessions implying an effort on the part of all participants.

5. At the same time the Community considers that particular attention should be paid in these negotiations to the problems of the developing countries. The Community is prepared to share, along with the other industrialized countries, in fresh efforts in favour of these countries.

6. Finally, the Community declares its readiness to open negotiations with the Government of the United States on the basis of reciprocity and mutual advantage with a view to settling in the near future certain specific problems which arise in commercial relations with the United States. It has taken note of the requests submitted in this matter by the United States Government, the study of which it has already put in hand.

The Council has instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to prepare, on the basis of the Commission's proposals, a draft decision which will enable the Commission to start the planned negotiations as soon as possible. The Commission will report to the Council on the progress of these negotiations at its January session.

Any agreements which might result from these negotiations will only come into force as and when monetary realignment has been ratified in accordance with the procedures required in all the States concerned.

The Community recalls that the decisions to be taken by the governments concerned on monetary realignment must be accompanied by the cancellation or withdrawal of the commercial and fiscal measures adopted or planned by the United States Administration since 15 August.

In conformity with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Community will notify GATT of the Accession Treaties and the agreements planned with the EFTA countries immediately these are signed. The negotiations under Article XXIV(6), will be begun after these instruments have been ratified.

In conformity with the arrangements laid down by the Council, the Permanent Representatives Committee immediately set about elaborating, with the aid of representatives of the Commission and on the basis of the latter's recommendation, a draft Council decision for the opening of negotiations with

the United States. The Council adopted this decision by written procedure on 17 December 1971. The decision authorized the opening of trade negotiations with the United States and gave negotiating directives to the Commission.

Joint Franco-American Declaration

(13 - 14 December 1971)

The talks between the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic on 13 and 14 December 1971, in the Azores, led to an agreement expressed in the following joint declaration, which was read in turn by the respective spokesmen for the two Presidents:

“President Nixon and President Pompidou reached broad agreement on the measures necessary to achieve as early as possible a settlement of the immediate problems of the international monetary system. In cooperation with the other countries concerned, they agreed to work for a speedy realignment of parities by means of a devaluation of the dollar and the revaluation of certain other currencies. In their opinion this realignment could be accompanied, in the present circumstance, by a widening of the permitted fluctuation margins on both sides of the new parities.

Being conscious of the interest of measures of a commercial nature for a lasting equilibrium in the balance of payments, President Pompidou confirmed that France, along with the Governments of the other member countries of the European Community was engaged on working out the terms of reference which would make possible the imminent opening of negotiations with the United States to settle the short-term problems currently pending and to draw up an agenda for the study of the basic questions in the trade field.

President Nixon stressed the contribution which the strict implementation by the United States of measures to re-establish internal stability of wages and prices and also of productivity, would make to international balance and to the defence of the new parity of the dollar.

The two Presidents agreed that discussions should be opened without delay in the appropriate agencies to resolve the fundamental problems which are linked with the reform of the international monetary system.”

Reception by the Commission of Mr William Rogers, United States Secretary of State

On 9 December, Mr William Rogers, Secretary of State in the United States Administration, attended a lunch offered in his honour by President

Malfatti and the members of the Commission. This meeting provided an opportunity to exchange views on the main problems pending.

In an address after this lunch President Malfatti said, among other things:

“The challenge which we must take up concerns our capacity to integrate the old with the new. The new requires of us that we should improve the world organization of trade, that we reform the international monetary system and that we achieve a more balanced sharing of responsibilities for defence. However, we must safeguard the basic principles which we have implemented in the course of the last 25 years, principles such as those of joint defence, freedom of trade and the proper functioning of the international monetary system.”

New conference of the Group of Ten (Washington — 17/18 December 1971)

As they had agreed to do in Rome, the Ministers of Finance of the Member States of the Group of Ten met again in Washington, the same persons being present as in Rome. Their discussions led to an agreement, the terms of which are embodied in the press release issued after the meeting.

“1. The Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the Ten countries participating in the General Arrangements to Borrow met in Washington on December 17-18, 1971, in executive session under the chairmanship of Mr J.B. Connally, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Mr P.P. Schweitzer, the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund, took part in the meeting, which was also attended by the President of the Swiss National Bank, Mr E. Stopper, and in part by the Secretary General of the OECD, Jonkheer E. van Lennep, the General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements, Mr René Larre, and the Vice-President of the Commission of the EEC, Mr Raymond Barre.

The Ministers and Governors approved a report by the Managing Director of the Fund on a meeting held between the Deputies of the Group of Ten and the Executive Board of the Fund.

2. The Ministers and Governors agreed on an inter-related set of measures designed to restore stability to international monetary arrangements and to provide for expanding international trade; these measures will be communicated promptly to other governments. It is the hope of the Ministers and Governors that all governments will cooperate through the International Monetary Fund to permit implementation of these measures in an orderly fashion.

3. The Ministers and Governors reached agreement on a pattern of exchange rate relationships among their currencies. These decisions will be announced by individual governments, in the form of par values or "central" rates as they desire. Most of the countries plan to close their exchange markets on Monday. The Canadian Minister informed the Group that Canada intends temporarily to maintain a floating exchange rate and to permit fundamental market forces to establish this rate without intervention except as required to maintain orderly conditions.

4. It was also agreed that, pending agreement on longer-term monetary reforms, provision will be made for 2,25 percent margins of exchange rate fluctuations above and below the new exchange rates. The Ministers and Governors recognized that all members of the International Monetary Fund not attending the present discussions will need urgently to reach decisions, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, with respect to their own exchange rates. Changes in parities can only be justified by an objective appraisal which establishes a position of disequilibrium.

5. Questions of trade arrangements were recognized by the Ministers and Governors as a relevant factor in assuring a new and lasting equilibrium in the international economy. Urgent negotiations are now under way between the United States and the Commission of the European Community, Japan and Canada to resolve pending short-term issues at the earliest possible date, and with the European Community to establish an appropriate agenda for considering more basic issues in a framework of mutual cooperation in the course of 1972 and beyond.

The United States agreed to propose to Congress a suitable means for devaluing the dollar in terms of gold to 38 dollars per ounce as soon as the related set of short-term measures is available for Congressional scrutiny. Upon passage of required legislative authority in this framework, the United States will propose the corresponding new par value of the dollar to the International Monetary Fund.

6. In consideration of the agreed immediate realignment of exchange rates, the U.S. agreed that it will immediately suppress the recently imposed 10 percent import surcharge and related provisions of the Job Development Credit.

7. The Ministers and Governors agreed that discussion should be promptly undertaken, particularly in the framework of the International Monetary Fund, to consider reform of the international monetary system over the longer term. It was agreed that attention should be directed to the appropriate monetary means and division of responsibilities for defending stable exchange rates and

for insuring a proper degree of convertibility of the system; to the proper role of gold, of reserve currencies and of special drawing rights in the operation of the system: to the appropriate volume of liquidity: to re-examination of the permissible margins of fluctuation around established exchange rates and other means of establishing a suitable degree of flexibility; and to other measures dealing with movements of liquid capital. It is recognized that decisions in each of these areas are closely linked."

In the monetary field

The measures taken by the Member States of the Group of Ten and a large number of other States were embodied in a communication to the press from the International Monetary Fund dated 30 December 1971.

In the commercial field

The United States immediately abolished the 10 % surcharge on imports.

This decision was announced by President Nixon on 20 December 1971 following his first talk in Bermuda with the British Prime-Minister, Mr Edward Heath. On this occasion the President of the United States made the following statement to the press:

"At my first meeting with the British Prime Minister he told me that it would be better if I made this statement right away before our official meeting of this afternoon. Today, I took the first decision to implement the agreements concluded at the meeting of the Group of Ten. After consulting the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury I signed the proclamation rescinding the 10 % surcharge on imports to the United States. This is the first stage in the implementation of these agreements."

It now remains to apply the clauses which were agreed in the commercial and monetary fields. Simultaneously and also with immediate effect, the United States Treasury announced the abolition of the discriminatory clauses which limited the tax facilities in favour of investments, recently adopted by the United States Congress to purchases of equipment and machines made in the United States (Job Development Credit Act).

Commission communiqué

(21 December 1971)

At its meeting of 21 December the Commission heard a report by Mr Barre on the Washington meeting and published the following communiqué:

“The Commission heard a report by Mr Barre on the work of the Group of Ten. It studied the consequences of the Washington agreement on intra-Community monetary relations.

It noted with satisfaction that the new exchange rates applied by the Community countries embodied more balanced relationships between the economies of these countries.

The Commission considers that it is necessary to establish between the exchange rates of Community currencies narrower margins of fluctuations than those now authorized at international level, both from the point of view of the proper operations of the Common Market and from that of the Community’s individual standing in the international monetary system. The Commission intends to make proposals to this end to the Council during the month of January.”

**Declaration by Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission,
on the next moves called for
(21 December 1971)**

On the same day, Mr Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, made the following declaration to the Agence France-Presse:

“The decisions taken in Washington by the Group of Ten put an end to the insecurity and uncertainty which were threatening to have a serious adverse effect on the rhythm of economic activity, employment and trade in the Western world during the months ahead. However, they will demand of enterprises in the Community serious endeavours to adapt themselves to the new conditions of international competition.

In this respect it may be regretted that the restoration of the external balance of the United States should be sought for chiefly in an improvement of this country’s trade balance, without anything being done to moderate American exports of capital, particularly long-term investments.

Although the decisions of the Group of Ten respond to the most urgent needs, they do not, however, constitute any complete solution to the present monetary crisis. Considerable problems will have to be solved in the relatively short term, if we are to attain lasting stability in international monetary relations. Among these problems are the gradual return to the convertibility of currencies, regulation of international capital movements, financing of the basic United States balance of payments deficit—and realignment will not make this disappear from one day to the next—by methods other than a fresh accumulation of dollar balances.

The present circumstances offer the Community and its future members an opportunity to strengthen and organize their economic and monetary cooperation in such a way as to form a zone of convertibility and stability. This objective can be achieved if the States concerned are careful to maintain, between their respective currencies, margins of fluctuation narrower than those which are now authorized at international level, if they instruct their Central Banks to implement a concerted policy regarding their exchange reserves and to make use of a unit of intervention on the exchange market other than the inconvertible dollar, and if they protect, by joint and effective measures, the stability of their economies from the disturbing effect of short-term capital movements. Cooperation of this sort would doubtless constitute the most solid basis for that Economic and Monetary Union which, as the Heads of State or Government are fond of recalling since the Summit in The Hague, must be the Community's grand design for the years ahead."

Opening of negotiations between the United States and the European Economic Community

(21 and 22 December 1971)

Following the Council decision of 17 December, the negotiations between the United States and the European Economic Community opened on 21 December. After the first meeting between the two delegations the following joint press release was published:

"Negotiations between delegations of the United States and the European Communities on certain problems of their commercial relations took place on 21 and 22 December 1971 in Brussels. The United States delegation was headed by Mr William Eberlé, special representative of the President for trade negotiations. The Community delegation was under the leadership of Mr Theo Hijzen, Director-General for External Trade.

On the occasion of this first meeting, the Community delegation set out its viewpoint on the proposals formulated by the United States delegation and itself submitted certain questions to which it attaches particular importance. The two delegations then specified their respective positions.

This first meeting was considered to have been extremely useful. The two delegations were happy at the friendly atmosphere in which the negotiations took place. They agreed to resume their work on 14 January 1972."

Consequences of the Washington decisions on the functioning of agricultural markets in the Community

In view of the fact that the decisions taken in Washington were only reflected immediately for the Member States by the fixing of "central" exchange rates and not by changes in parities registered with the International Monetary Fund, the Commission, at its meeting of 21 December, noted that there was no reason to implement the provisions of regulation 653/68, which lays down the arrangements to be made in the event of parity changes, and that EEC regulation 974/71 of 12 May 1971 should continue to apply. This latter regulation adopted, after the decisions taken in May by Germany and the Benelux countries to allow their currencies to float, the measures to be introduced in the agricultural sector following the widening of the margins of fluctuation of currencies which followed these decisions.

However, in view of the special features of the situation at the time, the regulation in question left each Member State free to judge whether it would make use of the measures at frontiers which it laid down, both in the matter of trade with third countries and between member countries. As the Italian Government had announced that it did not intend to fix its attitude on this point before it had taken time to think the matter over, the French Government, on 22 December, asked for the immediate calling of a Council of Ministers of Agriculture to study the situation thus created. However, on 29 December, the Italian Government announced that it would also make use of the provisions of regulation 974/71, so that the French request was not maintained.

The measures to be taken at the frontiers of the Community and in relations between the Member States were decided on by the Commission after hearing the opinions of the competent Management Committees on 30 December. They came into force on 31 December 1971 and the compensatory amounts were effective beginning 3 January 1972.¹

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 288, 31 December 1971 and L 5, 6 January 1972.

Memorandum from the Commission to the Council on the organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community
(12 January 1972)

As it had expressed the intention of doing at the meeting of 21 December 1971, following the Conference of the Group of Ten in Washington, the Commission adopted and immediately sent to the Council, on 12 January 1972, a memorandum and a draft resolution on the organization of monetary and financial relations within the Community, with due regard for the Washington decision. The full text of this document is given below:

1. The decisions taken by the Ministers of the member countries of the Group of Ten on 18 December 1971 comprise:
 - (i) The fixing of new exchange rate relations in the form of parities or "central" rates
 - (ii) Provisional widening of the fluctuation margins of exchange rates to more or less 2.25 % on either side of the new rates.

These decisions made possible the establishment between the member countries of the Community of exchange rates relationships which are better balanced than those resulting from the diversity of the systems functioning since 10 May 1971.

The abolition of the surcharge and the discriminatory measures introduced or envisaged by the United States Government on 15 August 1971 completes the differentiated realignment of currencies.

The Washington Agreements thus put an end to the insecurity and uncertainty which, in the course of the month ahead, could well have seriously affected the rhythm of economic activity, employment and trade in the Western world. However, they do not constitute any complete settlement of the international monetary crisis.

The resultant situation poses three main problems for the functioning of the Community:

- (i) In the first place, the widening of the fluctuation margins now authorized at international level would cause considerable difficulties if it were applied to intra-Community exchange relationships. Should the Community countries adopt fluctuation margins of 2.25 %, more or less, with respect to all currencies, including those of their partners in the Community, the variation of the exchange relationships between two Community currencies could be as much as 9 % if the interventions of the Central Banks on the exchange market continued to be effected using

the dollar. Such a situation would consecrate the central role of the dollar in intra-Community monetary relations. Furthermore, it would affect the conditions of competition in trade in industrial products and services, would disorganize the agricultural common market and would be an obstacle to the convergence of economic policies which call for the balanced functioning of the Community and the gradual achievement of an economic and monetary union.

- (ii) In the second place, nothing was done in Washington to ensure a return to dollar convertibility. The problem is simply placed on the agenda of later negotiations. If no change were to be introduced into the procedures by which the Central Banks intervene on the exchange markets, they would be obliged to use an inconvertible currency for these operations: the dollar. They could then find themselves led to pile up dollar assets without any guarantee of being able to transform them into reserve instruments or other currencies.
- (iii) Finally, although the adoption of realistic exchange rates and the widening of the margins of fluctuation can help to normalize capital movements, no arrangement has been made to regulate the international capital market. It may normally be expected that monetary realignments will provoke a flow of capital back to the United States during the coming months. However, the possibility is not to be excluded that in future speculative movements will again exert heavy pressure on certain European currencies and trigger off in the Community disturbances similar to those which have occurred in the course of recent years.

In order to cope with these problems the Community, in conformity with the programme for economic and monetary union which it has put in hand, must strengthen and efficiently organize monetary cooperation between its members, with whose action the applicant countries and—if they so desire—other European countries could associate themselves.

In the opinion of the Commission it would be important that the Community should be able on the one hand to establish as soon as possible, and taking into account the studies in the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks and the Monetary Committee an exchange system proper to the currencies of the Member States and on the other hand provide itself with the means to apply a concerted policy with respect to excessive inflows of capital.

2. The exchange system proper to the currencies of the Member States of the Community could, in conformity with the indications contained in the Report of the Committee of Governors dated 1 August 1970, present the following features:

- (i) The margins of fluctuation of exchange rates between the currencies of these countries would be narrower than those at present authorized at international level;
- (ii) Coordinated intervention using Community currencies as well as dollars would be practised by the Central Bank on the exchange markets;
- (iii) A Monetary Cooperation Fund would be set up with the task of regularizing exchange operations and using a European unit of account for this purpose.

A. Narrowing of the fluctuation margins allowed between Community currencies

In the conclusions to its studies of 8 and 9 June 1970, and then in its resolution of 22 March 1971, the Council agreed that the Community should not take advantage in exchange relations between its member countries of any provisions allowing for greater flexibility of the international exchange system.

In conformity with these decisions, the normalization of intra-Community exchange relations must include the restoration, as between the currencies of the member countries, of the fluctuation margins in force before 9 May 1971, that is to say 0.75 % on either side of the parities. This means that the immediate gap between the highest and the lowest rates of these currencies may not exceed 1.5 %. Return to this situation is an objective which should be achieved as rapidly as possible.

If, in view of the profound disturbances which have affected exchange markets in recent months, the Member States should nevertheless fear that immediate return to such margins would provoke certain strains, it would be possible to admit wider margins even between the Community currencies for a transitional period.

But it would be advisable in this case at least to watch that a discrimination whose volume would be considerably increased if the margins were widened was not maintained for the benefit of the dollar. In this respect, a neutral situation would be obtained if the maximum instantaneous gap between two Community currencies were fixed at 2.25 %. In order to make it clear that the Community was beginning to go its own way in monetary matters, it would nevertheless be desirable to fix this maximum gap at 2 %.

In this way, while introducing a certain flexibility into intra-Community monetary relations, the drawbacks for the functioning of the Common Market, and particularly of the agricultural common market, of a widening of the

margins, would be limited. In any case, a more ample widening would inevitably produce considerable distortion in intra-Community trade and in trade with third countries.

Whatever happens, the enlargement envisaged should only be applied on a temporary basis.

B. Coordinated action by the Central Banks on the exchange markets

With a view to maintaining the rates of European currencies vis-à-vis the dollar within limits of roughly 2.25 % on both sides of the central rates, and the rates of the European currencies among themselves within the limits laid down below, the Central Banks of the Community will have to engage in coordinated intervention on the exchange markets.

These Banks would have to be instructed to intervene using Community currencies in order to ensure observation of the limits of fluctuation between these. Interventions in dollars would be reserved in principle for those cases where the fluctuation limits vis-à-vis the outside world had been reached.

The Committee of Governors of the Central Banks would lay down the guidelines of the intervention policy to be followed on the basis of these principles.

In order to cope with the problems which would arise for certain Central Banks if they were not able, because of their Community obligations, completely to utilize the margins of fluctuation authorized on the international plane, the Committee of Governors could decide to shift the "Community band" according to an appropriate procedure.

The machinery of short-term monetary support and medium-term financial aid could be used, under the conditions laid down by the decisions which created them, to offset any possible drawbacks resulting from the width of the "Community band" and from the position of this band vis-à-vis the currencies of third countries which would be accepted by these in the common interest.

The Central Banks of the Community would be led under the new system of intervention on the exchange market to hold in their reserves Community currencies along with the various existing reserve instruments. This should, however, be subject to appropriate limits and conditions fixed in the light of harmonization of the reserve policies of the Central Banks.

C. European monetary Cooperation Fund

In order to facilitate coordination of the actions of the Central Banks on the exchange market and harmonization of their reserve policies, a European Monetary Cooperation Fund would be set up under the authority of the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks.

This Fund would keep an account of the balances resulting from action on the exchange market and these balances would be entered to the credit or debit of the Member States concerned. The situation of the latter's accounts with the Fund would be settled under conditions to be agreed upon, particularly in liaison with the systems of short-term monetary support and medium-term financial aid.

The operations of the Fund would be expressed in a Community unit of account whose value would be 0.888671 gramme of fine gold. This unit would gradually be called upon to fulfill the functions of an instrument of intervention on the exchange markets.

In proposing the establishment of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund, the Commission is not unaware of the fact that action on the exchange markets could, in the initial stage, be carried out individually by each Central Bank in the setting of concerted Community action ensured by the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks.

However, recourse to the technique of a Fund would seem to present certain advantages, particularly in the current situation. This technique would make it possible to establish greater solidarity between Central Banks in the Community. It has the further advantage that it equalizes better the dollar position within the Community and avoids certain countries accumulating dollars while others are losing them; at the same time, the Community as a whole would be in balance vis-à-vis the United States. Finally, the introduction of a European unit of account for the operation of the Fund would be an initial evidence of the Community's monetary personality and could open the way to gradual utilization of this unit in Community financial transactions.

The Commission recalls that, in its resolution of 22 March 1971, the Council invited "the Monetary Committee and the Council of Governors of the Central Bank to draw up in close cooperation, and at the latest by 30 June 1972, a report on the organization, the functions and the statutes of a Monetary Cooperation Fund". The Commission hopes that this report will be completed by 30 April 1972, in such a way that the Council may reach a decision before the next Annual Meeting of the IMF.

3. In order to safeguard the stability of an exchange system proper to the Community and to forestall in particular disturbances which might result from sudden and massive short-term capital movements from abroad, it is important that the Member States should have available machinery whose use would make it possible to strengthen the effects of the widening of fluctuation margins vis-à-vis the outside world and to which they could have recourse without delay if the need arose.

On 23 June 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council "a proposal for a directive on the control of international financial flows and the neutralization of their undesirable effects on internal liquidity".

The measures advocated in this draft directive are:

- (i) Regulation of investments on the money market and of the remuneration of deposits by non-residents;
- (ii) Regulation of loans contracted abroad by residents;
- (iii) Regulation of the net external position of the credit institutions;
- (iv) Fixing of obligatory reserve coefficients, particularly for assets of non-residents.

So that the Community may not again find itself in the future in a position where it is unable to react in a concerted manner to speculative inflows of capital, it is important that the draft directive, which has been the subject of an Opinion of the Monetary Committee, should be very rapidly adopted by the Council.

It would be advisable also that the Monetary Committee should report to the Council and to the Commission by 1 June 1972 on the conditions for implementing this directive in the Member States and on the procedure which needs to be applied so that, in the event of an influx of capital into one or more Member States, consultations are immediately begun in the competent Community agencies to fix the details of concerted action by the Member States which would not impede the gradual creation of a European capital market.

4. The Commission wishes to stress that the strengthening of monetary solidarity within the Community must be accompanied by:

- (i) Efficient coordination of medium- and short-term economic policies in conformity with what is laid down in the resolution 22 March 1971. This coordination will be necessary in particular in the field of interest rates and it will have to be strengthened as and when margins within the Community are progressively narrowed;

- (ii) Measures to facilitate the movement of capital within the Community and to promote the formation of a European capital market;
- (iii) The implementation of a regional policy aimed at reducing the existing disparities between the various regions of the Community and entailing the necessary transfers of resources to the less favoured regions. An initial step in this direction would be the application of the resolution of 22 March 1971, and particularly the adoption as a matter of urgency of the proposals made by the Commission in this respect;
- (iv) The strengthening of a social policy to promote employment, training and readaptation of workers in the member countries.

5. The Commission believes that the present circumstances offer the Community a special occasion to make important and concrete progress on the road to economic and monetary union.

It requests the Council to take as soon as possible, and on the basis of this memorandum, the decisions concerning the introduction of the Community's own exchange system and the adoption of a concerted Community policy with regard to excessive inflows of capital.

It hopes that it will be possible to establish contacts on this matter with the applicant countries and other European countries which might wish to associate themselves with the Community's actions.

The Commission is convinced that in this way it will be possible for the Community to constitute within the international monetary system, an area of free monetary convertibility and stability".

Draft of resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States

The Council of the European Communities

and

The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States

considering the Memorandum of the Commission to the Council, dated 12 January 1972,

considering the draft of the Commission:

whereas, by the resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of 22 March 1971,¹ the Council agreed that the Community should not take advantage in exchange relations between Member States of any provisions which might allow a relaxing of the international exchange system and that the Community should adopt joint positions in monetary relations with third countries and international organizations;

whereas, by virtue of decision of the Governing Board of the International Monetary Fund No. 3463, dated 18 December 1971, it was laid down that the margins of fluctuation of exchange rates around central rates would be widened to $\pm 2.25\%$ in each direction, thus allowing of a maximum range of 9% in the variations of exchange ratios between any two Community currencies;

whereas such a widening of the fluctuation margins, now authorized at international level, could not be applied to intra-Community exchange relations without affecting the conditions of competition in trade in industrial products and services and without disorganizing the functioning of the agricultural common market, and that it would moreover be an obstacle to the convergence of economic policies which the balanced functioning of the Community and the gradual achievement of an economic and monetary union require;

whereas, since it is necessary to return, in exchange relations between Member States, to rate fluctuation margins compatible with the requirements of the Common Market; and that the return to the margins in force before 9 May 1971 might well cause difficulties in the management of a Community fluctuation band which is relatively rather narrow in relation to the margin allowed under the decisions of the Board of Directors of the International

¹ *Journal officiel* C 28, 27 March 1971.

Monetary Fund above mentioned; and that it would be admissible to maintain on a temporary basis and without any unacceptable perturbation in intra-Community relations a margin of fluctuation such that the immediate maximum gap between the highest and the lowest rates of the currencies of the Member States would not exceed 2 %;

whereas it is advisable in these circumstances that the Central Banks of the Member States should coordinate their interventions on the exchange markets in order to ensure that this aim is achieved;

whereas these interventions will have to be made not only in dollars but also in Community currencies;

whereas the settlement of the balances of these operations between member countries would be facilitated if these balances were booked with a European Monetary Cooperation Fund under the authority of the Governors of the Central Banks, and whereas furthermore the creation of such a Fund offers the advantage of better equalization of dollar positions within the Community and avoidance of the situation in which certain countries accumulate dollars while others are losing them, whilst the Community as a whole would be in balance vis-à-vis the outside world;

whereas the events which have occurred at international level since the month of May 1971, and in particular the widening of margins admitted by virtue of the decision of the Governing Board of the IMF above mentioned, makes it imperative to expedite the establishment of this Fund whose creation was already mentioned in the final communiqué of the Conference of the Heads of States or Governments on 1 and 2 December 1969 in The Hague, and also by the resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of 22 March 1971 concerning the implementation by stages of economic and monetary union,

Adopt the following resolutions:

1. The Council and the Member States instruct the Central Banks to maintain the fluctuations of rates between currencies of the Member States within such limits that the immediate gap between the highest and lowest rates of these currencies cannot exceed 2 %.
2. To this end, the Central Banks will have to intervene in coordinated fashion on the exchange markets both in Community currencies and in dollars in order to ensure respect for the margins of fluctuation between these currencies laid down above.

3. The Central Banks, in the framework of the coordination provided for within the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks by the Council decision of 22 March 1971 (71/142/EEC),¹ shall decide;

a) On the detailed procedures by which the Community band could be moved within the margins of fluctuation authorized at international level;

b) The guidelines of the intervention policies to be followed and the procedures for holding in their reserves Community currencies along with the various reserve instruments, such holding being subject to appropriate limits and conditions, laid down with a view to harmonization of the reserve policies of the Central Banks.

4. The Council agrees that, on the basis of a report which the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks will submit to the Council and to the Commission on the functioning of the concerted action of the Central Banks on the exchange market, new measures will be decided as soon as possible for the gradual reduction of the margin of fluctuation provided for at point 1 above and also the transition from a *de facto* to a *de jure* system.

5. The Council instructs the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks to establish before 30 April 1972 a report to the Council and the Commission concerning the organization the functions and the statutes of a European Monetary Cooperation Fund, in such a way that the Council may be able to reach a decision before the next Annual Meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 73/14, 27 March 1971.

II. THE PLACE OF JAPAN IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

Its economic and commercial relations with the Communities

I. In the last two years important events for both partners have occurred in the development of economic and commercial relations between Japan and the Community.

- (i) In Europe, commercial relations, in the framework of the enlarged Communities and vis-à-vis the other partners of EFTA have become more and more precise, and this further emphasizes the nature of the distribution of world economic power on the two sides of the Atlantic and in the Far East, with the increased responsibilities involved for these regions;
- (ii) In the field of short-term economic policies, the Community and Japan have to cope with quite unusual burdens. This is particularly true of the partner in the Far East after 20 years' of unparalleled growth.

On the plane of commercial and monetary policies the measures taken by the US to redress its payments balance have imposed certain sacrifices on the two partners and reinforced a feeling of common interest in favour of the maintenance of freedom in international trade.

- (i) Finally, in the Far East, the diplomatic activity put forth by Red China and its entry into the United Nations has led to a change in the assessment of the facts of the problem which, for each of the two partners, and particularly for Japan, will have very important repercussions.

It is true that all these phenomena could already be seen in an adumbrated form in 1969,¹ but, at the time, they were eclipsed by the euphoria of growth which inclined the Japanese to believe that their economy, then at its zenith, would still continue to expand. Japan was encouraged by the long-term forecasts put out by its government or by semi-public bodies. In this way, according to the forecasts of the month of March 1969 from the Japanese Ministry of Finance, a growth rate of the GNP of 10% and more for several decades² was a relatively frequent occurrence. This explains why specialist economists and journalists (Mr Shimoura or Mr Hedberg) but also futurologists (Mr Kahn) were concerned to determine at what time Japan

¹ See Bulletin 12-1969, Ch. II.

² It should, however, be recognized that the same service previously supplied forecasts for 20 years which, in each case, were seen to be too modest.

would become "the richest country in the world" (GNP per capita) and in what year it would also reach the front rank in the world for total GNP.

Naturally, the starting point for these long-term forecasts was the economic growth—as spectacular as it was constant—which put post-war Japan, after an incomparable growth process, among the very small number of the major world economic powers. The phenomenon of growth is worth some attention, even if it has appeared meanwhile that the pure and simple automatic maintenance of the previous growth rates over long periods was, after all, rather a hazardous possibility. The balance-sheet and analysis of past economic expansion are nonetheless the best starting points to judge the situation and the future evolution of the Japanese economy in the world.

First of all, Japan is experiencing original conditions of growth: a remarkable discipline at work, easy renunciation of consumption, technical and technological skill, overall and efficient economic control, etc. Thus, the relative share of gross investment never ceased to increase between 1955 and 1970, rising from 19.8 % to 35.6 %, whereas in several other industrialized countries during the same period the proportion of these investments remained practically constant at a considerably lower level (about 15 % for the US, 23 % for the Federal Republic of Germany and 20 % for Italy). Moreover, the savings rate (personal savings in relation to disposable per capita income) also increased between 1955 and 1970; rising from 13.4 % to 20 % (19.3 %) respectively, although during this period the interest rates on bank deposits was regularly a few points below the inflation rate (the average annual consumer price increases were about 5 % between 1965 and 1970).

Finally, the growth of productivity (about 9 % on the average per year from 1955 to 1970) also considerably exceeded the increases registered in the comparable industrial countries.

These extremely favourable conditions made it possible to obtain striking results. Since 1955, the Japanese GNP has increased in absolute real value by about 11 % annually on the average, in accordance with the following rhythm: 10.7 % from 1955 to 1961, 8.6 % from 1961 to 1965, 12.5 % from 1965 to 1969. Industrial production has gone up by more than 20 %, which, at the present time, puts Japan in the first rank of world producers or exporters in several branches, some of which are expanding rapidly: shipbuilding, cars and utility vehicles, sewing machines, photographic apparatus, pianos, etc. If we add to this a certain number of consumer durables which are considered as luxury products, it is certain that Japan is quite in a position to stand up to the highly industrialized Western countries.

II. Thus, in a period of scarcely 20 years, Japan has passed through the stage from a country manufacturing cheap products whose cost price depends mainly on the wages of the labour employed to that of a highly industrialized country which is therefore a great consumer of capital but also a very competitive economic giant. However, today Japan is being presented from all quarters at once with the "bill" which it must pay as the ransom of its "expansion at any price".

In the industrial areas, that is to say mainly in the Tokyo-Osaka region, where 50 million people live, pollution and even poisoning of the environment have attained a degree which is far in excess of the alarm stage and even endangers human life in many cases. Consequently, the State and industry will have to bring to bear means of a volume so far unknown in Japan to correct the excesses committed as far as possible and, thanks to new investments, to ensure the indispensable protection of the environment.

However, a slowdown in industrial activity may result not only from investments but also from demand. It would appear precisely that, for about a year now, internal Japanese demand has been on the downturn. The reasons for this are various: more sophisticated demand on the part of consumers, saturation of requirements for certain durable consumer goods, some at a very high level (free time and holiday industry), and others at a lower level (cars), where the necessary infrastructure network is lacking.

However, independently of this, it is above all the measures introduced or announced by President Nixon on 15 August 1971 which were felt as a shock by Japan. In fact, since the 50's, Japan's share in supplies to the American market of labour-intensive consumer goods (ceramics, cutlery and goldsmith's work, textiles, precision mechanics and optics) was continually increasing. For some years now, Japan has even been in a position to conquer the market for consumer goods demanding more capital and also for some investment goods (computers, electronic apparatus manufactured by the leisure industry, cars, etc.). This trend found its quantified expression in the US trade balance with Japan (559 million US dollars in 1968; 868 million in 1969; 394 million in 1970, and 701 million for the first half of 1971). These surpluses were more and more explainable in terms of structural phenomena.

In this way, the slowdown of internal and external demand led to a limitation of production targets and a stagnation of economic growth such as Japan had not known since the second World War. The production of bar steel represented about 93 million dollars for the fiscal year 1970, i.e., a production considerably lower than the forecast (1969: 82 million tons, as against 84 million tons envisaged). The very high target of 150 million tons, fixed by the "1975" forecast had been reduced to about 120 million tons. The

industrial production index (1965 = 100), which was still of the order of 231.6 in December 1970, fell to 227.8 in August 1971. The GNP—161 000 million yen (real value)—in the first quarter of 1970, remained stagnant around 138 000 million in the first and second quarters of 1971. These few figures show clearly that the forecasts, as regards the rate of growth, will be far from reached in 1971, in any case.

III. What will be the development of Japan and how will its trade relations with Europe shape? These questions arise at the time when, with the factual evolution, the forecasts announced are becoming to some extent hazardous. Despite everything, it would be necessary, and perhaps even possible, to prolong over the short and medium term, empirically and on the basis of what experience shows, a few global trends which will mark the evolution of the period ahead.

This would mean first of all that Japan would have the possibility in a few years' time of approaching, as regards volume of production and cost factor, the level of the major Western industrialized countries and, in this case, cooperation with Japan would have to be pursued in accordance with the classic plan of free trade in international division of labour. However, too many factors seem to contradict and render improbable such a development in the near future.

On the short-term economic level, the abandonment of the tight credit policy at the end of 1970 brought a slight easing in the summer of 1971 (rise in the industrial production index from 223 in January 1971 to 236 in September of the same year), whereas at the end of 1971 a new recession became manifest in the form of a fall of the production index (230.7 in October 1971), the volume of orders and certain other economic indicators. Nonetheless, it is possible that, thanks to a low interest rate policy combined with a far-reaching infrastructure programme, the Japanese economy could succeed in the long term in achieving an ascending curve. The Economic Planning Agency also foresees, in an analysis made in 1971, that the economy will get off to a new start beginning 1972.

However, as regards price stability, there are serious reasons for thinking that Japanese competitiveness at international level is more likely to improve than worsen in this new period of expansion. In this way, it could be that even in the near future Japan will experience a productivity increase higher than the average, due, as in the past, to strict working discipline, to new possibilities of passing to the stage of capital-intensive production (saving rates remaining above the average), to increasingly numerous transfers of labour-intensive

industries to other countries of the East and Far East where wages are low, to the often advantageous system of raw materials procurement, to measures taken under structural, industrial and regional policies (encouragement of concentration at the level of small and medium-sized enterprises, rationalization of services, improvement of information, greater mobility of workers, etc.) and also to the impulse given by a growing liberalization of imports of goods and capital which acts in the direction of an improvement of structures.

Although it is not possible to give any figures, it is likely that the measures to encourage competitiveness will far outweigh the burdens resulting from the revaluation of the yen (the first since April 1949) and the possible abolition of aids to exports. In fact, it should be remembered that this competitiveness already makes it possible in a whole number of cases to offset totally or in part the pressure exerted on prices by revaluation, that a revaluation naturally involves for every important enterprise in Japan as elsewhere which imports raw materials a considerable reduction in their prices, and that in the process of encouragement to production and export, the State sometimes tends to give easily with one hand what it takes away with the other.

The question of whether Japan will join the concert of international economic and trading powers and enter the struggle is still a topical one. Here again, serious and convincing reasons make this eventuality unlikely.

A flourishing external trade constitutes a question of survival pure and simple for a country whose relative share of raw materials in overall imports (about 55 % in 1970) is still considerably higher than in the Community (20 % in 1970) and whose predominant activity is orientated towards external trade (ratio of exports to GNP in 1970: 10 %).

Its consequences for the evolution of trade call for a brief recapitulation of the situation which existed in the 50's and 60's. After the second World War, Japan suffered from a chronic shortage of foreign exchange. Imports were simply an extra, i.e., they had to ensure supplies of raw materials and necessary manufactured products for such time as it was not possible to manufacture these in the country itself. Geographically, foreign trade became diversified in a way sometimes similar to that of the foreign trade of the EEC. The relative share of the US in imports and exports was high and that of the Eastern countries relatively modest (but growing rapidly). There was a large deficit on the trade balance with the countries supplying raw materials (the developing countries). In contrast to the member countries of the European Communities, Japan nevertheless experienced an expansion which was almost exclusively the fruit of its own efforts and developed in the national framework. Its insular situation and the tradition and backward status of the neighbouring countries could perhaps largely explain this situation.

The position changed radically at the end of the 60's as a result of the economic power and competitiveness achieved in the meanwhile (increased surpluses on the trade and payments balances, greater share of the markets in third countries won by Japanese products, unfavourable reaction of third countries to the reluctance of foreigners to intervene on their market, etc.). Beginning 1967, the Japanese Government, in its declarations and decisions, drew the conclusions from this changed situation and prepared the gradual integration of the country's economy into the world economy. In this way, it was able to abolish quantitative restrictions on imports (on 1 October 1971 these concerned only 40 tariff headings out of 1097) in the generalized preferences to the developing countries on 1 August 1971. In certain specific cases, other reductions of customs duties have been decided on although, on the average, entry duties are relatively high (average rate 9.7 %, as against 6 % for the EEC). In the investment field, the liberalization process is going on. True, in the four sectors liberalized so far, with the exceptions of 7 branches (agriculture and forestry, petroleum, electronics, leather, etc.), all the activities are now open to foreign investments but, in many cases, participation of foreign capital is authorized only up to 50 %, and even then often with considerable restriction as regards the practical details of such participation.

It could also happen that the breakdown of Japanese investments abroad will change. Hitherto, Japan has followed a far-ranging policy for its long-term raw materials procurement and has laid the stress mainly on lasting guarantees for its sources of supplies (iron ore, crude petroleum, non-ferrous metals, etc.) which, in 1969, represented 48 % of Japanese investments in third countries. It is possible that in future Japanese holdings in the industrialized Western countries will become more and more important, above all, perhaps in the enlarged Community. These motives and the needs of international economic cooperation will become as pressing as the obligation to reduce a balance-of-payments surplus which will doubtless continue to increase.

The last problem which arises is that of what quantity of products Japan will offer on the market and at what price. Without any chance of being mistaken, one can answer that Japan will be completely successful in increasing its production to the feasible maximum. On the other hand, everyone has had the opportunity of seeing on 15 August last at the latest, that barriers have been raised on the world market to prevent the sale of this production for the time being. However, it is not possible to evaluate with sufficient precision the volume and the quality of the exports which will possibly be derouted from the United States to Europe. When it comes to the point, Japan's partners have at their disposal the whole classical armoury of unilateral trade measures to protect themselves (prohibition on imports, quotas and controls for permitted imports, etc.). However, more and more attention

is being paid to the problems that these solutions imply. In their principle doctrine these protective measures obviously run counter to the doctrine of free trade and in many cases the cost is not even in a reasonable relation with the result, particularly if the measure is applied without discrimination and if it triggers off others which cancel out its effect. Finally, this repressive protectionism provokes errors in the choice of investments at the production and marketing levels, which it would be better to try to avoid. In future, it would be advisable, therefore, to put the accent on the procedures for a cooperation directed more to prevention. Japan is ready for such cooperation, as may be seen, for example, from the agreement on export restrictions already made a good time back for some of its "sensitive" products, in particular with the United States and the European countries. Japan has also signed with EEC, on 3 November 1970, an agreement on the voluntary limitation of exports of cotton textiles. The continual adjustment of these models of cooperation flows from the Japanese efforts to achieve "orderly marketing", an idea which was discussed in a very constructive spirit, at the end of October 1971, at a meeting in which authorities of the Community, the Member States and the representatives of European industrialists, on the one hand, and the Japanese entrepreneurs' organization Keidaren, on the other, took part. Quite a few details of this cooperation still have to be specified, in particular the questions concerning how negotiations will proceed and participation in meetings.

The other problems, in particular those which may involve measures likely to threaten or perturb the market, and the necessary support measures, can normally only be solved on the basis of concrete cases. This general approach leading to this modern type of cooperation agreements should be accepted forthwith. These agreements, like the traditional protection measures, acting—although in subtle fashion—on the free movement of goods, should not in any case be the rule, but, on the contrary, apply exclusively to exceptional cases which are few in number and always the same. In all those instances where they are necessary, they should see help to improve structures, but avoid the two dangers of preserving outmoded structures and completely destroying those which exist.

If this form of economic and commercial cooperation could be embodied in an agreement concerning the traditional protective machinery, whose importance in the functioning of cooperation would be more of a legal and theoretical nature, the way would finally be open for a general commercial agreement between the EEC and Japan which would replace the agreements still in force signed by the Member States since 1 January 1970 and give to the Community's economic and commercial cooperation with its Far Eastern competitor and partner the indispensable modern foundations.

An agreement of this type would make it possible to solve the trade problems involved for both sides and to iron out possible difficulties, while at the same time stimulating liberal trends. Such an agreement appears more necessary than ever at present, in the setting of world trade which is increasingly threatened by the spectre of protectionism.

III. FIRST TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND A LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY: THE ARGENTINE

An important fact from the economic and political point of view was the official signing on 8 November 1971 of a non-preferential trade agreement for three years between the Community and the Argentine.¹ This agreement—by which both parties, in their business relations, accord each other the most favoured nation clause, with the customary reserves—was initialled on 5 October,² following three sessions of negotiations: in January, April and June 1971. Two other Latin American countries—Brazil and Uruguay—have also requested the opening of negotiations with the Community.

The basic object of the agreement is to perfect commercial and economic relations between the two parties, within an institutional framework.

The clauses of a general nature deal, in particular, with:

- (i) the reciprocal granting of the *highest degree of liberalization* of imports and exports;
- (ii) *cooperation* between the parties in the *agricultural* field. This will include regular exchange of information, finding solutions to various kinds of difficulties that may arise, and cooperation at international level;
- (iii) setting up a *joint Commission* one of the tasks of which will be to find means of encouraging the development of economic and commercial cooperation between the Community and the Argentine.

Imports into the Community of certain products in the bovine meat sector will have the benefit of various facilities. For *deep frozen meat intended for processing*, the Community will endeavour, within the framework of its market organization, to fix the suspension of the levy at the highest possible level.

Both parties will exchange information each year with a view to the establishment by the Community of the annual estimated balance of this type of meat. Also, in setting deep frozen meat against the GATT consolidated tariff quota, the quantities will be calculated in boneless meat. Finally, after exchanging information with the Argentine, the Community will examine, yearly, the expediency of fixing supplementary import possibilities within the context of the said tariff quota.

As regards *chilled meat*, the Community will take the necessary steps for the levy applicable to this product to be fixed in advance, on request. To that

¹ *Journal officiel* L 249 of 10.11.1971.

² Bulletin 12-1971, part II, item 106.

effect, the Community will create a "prefixation" certificate, valid for thirty days, which will fix the levy on the basis of the amount applicable the day the certificate is applied for. In return, the Argentine undertakes to respect an adequate delivery rate and attend to the orderly development of its meat exports to the Community. It will also inform the latter of all useful data concerning shipments and prices.

In the *tariff concessions* field, the Community is prepared, when periodically examining the generalized preferences system, to continue to take Argentine interests into account. Both parties declared they were prepared to examine, in the joint Commission, the problem of other tariff concessions to the benefit of their respective products. The Argentine declared it was prepared to put into operation a programme for the progressive suspension of deposits prior to importing, for products of interest to the Community.

Other provisions of the agreement deal with the *progressive abolition of restrictions of a quantitative or other nature* and with starting consultation between the parties regarding fixing customs value in the Argentine.

Finally, the Argentine showed its willingness to contribute to finding satisfactory solutions as regards *sea transport* and to reserve favourable conditions for Community operators in respect of their investments in the Argentine.

The agreement is for three years and may be extended, with the agreement of both parties, for a further renewable one-year period.

*
**

On the occasion of the signing of this agreement, speeches were made by the president in office of the Council, the president of the Commission and the Argentine minister.

The speakers were unanimous in emphasizing that the agreement, the first to be concluded between the Community and a Latin American country, was of evident political importance in addition to its commercial and economic bearing. It comes within the much wider framework of the talks which the Community is currently developing with the whole of the Latin American countries, and it constitutes the projection at Community level of the traditionally friendly relations existing between all the Community countries and the Argentine.

The agreement, of which the provisions of a commercial nature contribute solutions to a number of problems concerning certain Argentine key export products, is aimed, beyond that, at longer term objectives—in the first place to the gradual and constant increase of all currents of Argentine exports to the

Community countries. That increase in exports constitutes a particularly important element in the social and economic development and transformation process under way in the Argentine.

To the satisfaction of the Community, the agreement takes into account the necessity for reciprocity in order to encourage, as much as possible, the development of EEC exports to the Argentine.

The speakers also stressed the importance, in the text of the agreement, of the notion of cooperation which should enable both parties, in a spirit of friendship, to attain the economic targets they set themselves. Another element of particular importance is the joint Commission which, in addition to seeing that the agreement works well and finding appropriate solutions to the problems which will arise in its application, should constitute the machinery enabling the cooperation envisaged by both parties to be fully realized.

IV. AID TO SHIPBUILDING: NEW COMMISSION PROPOSALS

As the Council's directive regarding aid to shipbuilding expired on 31 December 1971, the Commission, on 1 December 1971, passed to the Council a new proposed directive regarding the steps to be taken as from 1972. The Commission's proposals tend substantially to reduce the ceiling of aid to shipbuilding, whilst pursuing the alignment of the different aids within the Community.

In putting forward these new proposals, the Commission takes into account the evolution in this sector of Community economy, which is considered as having very well rectified a situation which had been unfavourable for years and which, currently, despite certain difficulties of a financial nature, is very active. Its turnover is estimated at around 1.5 thousand million dollars per annum, 50% being for export. Some 150,000 persons are employed in the EEC's shipyards, 75,000 of them on actual shipbuilding.

Also to be taken into consideration is the fact that the shipbuilding industry is an assembly industry—two thirds of the value of a ship are represented by outside buying—so that directly and indirectly shipbuilding provides work for some 250,000 persons. Furthermore, this activity is concentrated in a few EEC towns or localities in which it constitutes one of the principal, if not *the* principal, industrial activities. It is therefore of great regional or local importance.

Positive balance

The Council's first directive, the draft of which was submitted by the Commission in 1965, and which was adopted in July 1969, had positive effects for shipbuilding. The Community industry's position, which dropped seriously till 1967, was then characterized quantitatively by a slight recovery up to 1969, when stability followed. The improvement is more marked in qualitative terms since, in recent years, the European industry has increasingly specialized in building high added value ships suited for the new requirements of sea transport.

In this connection it should be added that actions aimed at compensating for competition distortions made it possible, in addition to other actions, to speed up the adaptation of the sector to the new market and technical conditions. Results obtained hitherto have contributed to the relative improvement in the Community situation and constitute another positive point—although indirect—of the 1969 directive.

The balance as regards alignment of various aids within the Community is also satisfactory. The situation was very disparate at first. For instance there was aid that was too high, exceeding 30% of the selling price, in France and Italy, and an absence of aid in other member States. Since 1967 the situation has tended to be better balanced, national aid being around 10% for several years, except in Italy, where it was higher. More recently, since the beginning of 1971, further progress in downward alignment has been made, the average level being around 5%, with the exception of Italy, where aid still reaches 10%.

New proposals

Future actions proposed by the Commission will hinge on two objectives: temporary protection and alignment. It should be recalled in this respect that the efforts made by the OECD to standardize international market competition conditions have led to interesting prospects and results since 1971. They resulted in the successive adoption of two OECD Council resolutions, on 30 May 1969 and 16 December 1970, relative to arrangements fixing optimum credit conditions for ship exports, not to be exceeded by State aid. This arrangement had a substantial effect on the reduction of export credit aid, as credits could no longer be offered at less than 7.5% interest. Action is now being undertaken within the OECD to reach an early overall agreement for the progressive but total abolition of all forms of aid to this industry.

The Community industry's need for protection is now less, the more so as the position of this industry has improved in the meantime owing to the first results obtained in shipyard restructuration. It was with this evolution in mind that the Commission's draft directive was prepared, for a duration of three years with a lower aid ceiling than before. Aid to export credit is limited by the latest OECD stipulations in the matter (minimum rate of 7.5%, 20% down, duration 8 years) whilst other aids are given a ceiling of 5% of the selling price in 1972, 4% in 1973 and 3% in 1974. Owing to the uncertainties arising out of the monetary and commercial measures adopted by the United States since August 1971, this ceiling reduction may be interrupted, if necessary, by a Council decision. A general revision clause is also envisaged.

As regards the alignment of aids within the Community, the balance is certainly positive if only specific aids are taken into consideration. In some member States, however, there are general aid systems, export credit facilities and guarantees against cost increases which are widely applied to shipbuilding and which have just as determinant an action on ship prices as specific aid. To

allow for this factor, the Commission proposes that these applications of general aid systems within the Community ceilings of aid to ship building should also be taken into account.

Generally speaking, these new proposals constitute one more step towards placing the Community's various shipyards on an equal footing as regards public backing, and they come within an alignment policy unceasingly pursued by the Commission.

STATISTICS APPENDIX

Gross tonnage launchings

(in thousand gt.)

	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Japan	1 732	5 363	6 685	7 497	8 583	9 303	10 476
EFTA {							
Sweden	711	1 170	1 160	1 308	1 113	1 293	1 711
United Kingdom	1 331	1 073	1 084	1 298	898	1 040	1 237
Norway	198	409	537	522	495	712	639
Denmark	219	260	411	488	483	600	514
EFTA total ¹	2 483 ¹	2 915 ¹	3 208 ¹	3 632 ¹	2 993 ¹	4 635 ¹	4 116 ¹
EEC {							
Federal Germany	1 092	1 023	1 184	1 002	1 352	1 609	1 687
France	594	479	443	553	503	782	960
Italy	434	442	422	507	605	464	598
Holland	567	233	284	339	303	596	461
Belgium	129	103	82	121	108	108	155
EEC total	2 816	2 280	2 415	2 522	2 772	3 559	3 861
Spain	161	294	398	406	506	560	926
Yugoslavia	161	264	276	273	2 690	410	393
United States	485	270	167	242	441	400	338
World total	8 356	12 215	14 307	15 780	16 908	19 315	21 690

¹ Including Portuguese production not detailed above.

Source: Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

*Evolution of the part of shipbuilding countries
in world production*

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
World production (in million gt) ¹	14.445	15.827	17.971	19.762	22.643
Japan	46.4%	49.5%	48.3%	46.7%	46.5%
EFTA {					
Sweden	7.9%	8.2%	6.9%	7.1%	7.4%
United Kingdom	7.7%	6.8%	6.8%	4.8%	5.6%
Norway	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%	3.7%	2.9%
Denmark	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	2.7%	2.7%
EFTA total	22.1%	21.1%	20.3%	18.3%	18.6%
EEC {					
Federal Germany	8.4%	6.6%	8.5%	8.2%	7.8%
France	3.3%	3.1%	3.4%	3.9%	4.4%
Italy	3.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%	3.8%
Holland	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	3.1%	2.7%
Belgium	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
EEC total	18.3%	15.5%	17.6%	19.2%	19.4%
Spain	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	3.8%	3.7%
Yugoslavia	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%	1.6%	3.0%
United States	1.7%	1.6%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%

¹ Production = $\frac{\text{ships laid down} + \text{deliveries}}{2}$

Source: Lloyd's Register statistics.

PART TWO

Community activities in November 1971



I. THE WORKING OF THE COMMON MARKET

UNRESTRICTED MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Rules as to origin and methods of administrative cooperation

1. At its meeting on 23 November 1971 the EEC-AASM Association Committee, on a Commission proposal, adopted a decision supplementing and modifying the decision relative to the definition of the notion of "products of origin" for application of Section I of the new Yaoundé Convention.

This decision is of very great importance as regards documentation relative to the character of "products of origin" in respect of products which are sent by post (including parcels). It provides that the incorporation of parts or components "not of origin" in the machines and apparatus listed in chapters 84 to 92 of the Brussels nomenclature does not have the effect of causing the products in question to lose their character of "products of origin", provided that the value of such parts or components does not exceed 5% of the value of the finished product. The questions relative to the definition of the notion of "products of origin", which were left pending at the eleventh meeting of the Association Council on 22 April 1971, have thus been able to be resolved. Furthermore, at the same meeting, the Association Committee pronounced a decision making a departure from the definition of the notion of "products of origin" to take into account the special situation of Mauritania and the fact that its fish preparing factories were partly supplied by Canarian fishermen living on its territory.

2. On 8 November 1971, the European Communities Council, on a Commission proposal, adopted four regulations concerning application of the recommendations fixing administrative cooperation methods, in the customs field, for application of the agreements between the EEC and Morocco, Tunisia, Spain and Israel. These recommendations set up close administrative cooperation between the contracting parties to each agreement, to ensure correct and uniform application of the customs provisions which these agreements comprise, and particularly those of "origin" protocols.

3. At a plenary meeting held in Brussels on 24 November 1971, the Economic and Social Committee pronounced an opinion approving on the whole, with a few observations, the proposal prepared by the Commission relative to the notion of "frontier traffic".¹

¹ See sec. 150.

COMPETITION POLICY

Concentrations, understandings, dominant positions: actual cases

Amendment, by French cement producers, of the statutes of an agreement incompatible with the Treaty

4. French cement producers had notified an agreement creating, under the name of Cimfrance, an export selling office, with a view to obtaining a favourable decision from the Commission with regard to the competition rules of the Treaty. The statutes and rules of procedure of this selling office provided for the fixing of uniform prices for export sales and a distribution of the quantities exported on the basis of quotas allocated to each member firm.

At the preliminary investigation the parties concerned pointed out that the provisions of the agreement had never been applied for sales effected in EEC member countries; it was therefore suggested that they should amend their statutes so as to exclude the EEC countries from the field of application of the agreement. As that suggestion had not been taken up, a communication of grounds of complaint was sent to Cimfrance, informing it that the Commission envisaged establishing that the agreement constituted an infringement of the provisions of Article 85 of the Treaty and that it could not have the benefit of the exemption for which provision was made. Following the communication of grounds of complaint, the parties concerned amended the statutes of the selling office so as to exclude from its field of application commercial traffic between member States.

Concentration operations in the iron and steel industry

5. Under Article 66 of the ECSC treaty, the Commission has authorized the formation by the French iron and steel works Usinor, Wendel-Sideler, Saulnes & Uckange, Pompey, Chiers, Pont-à-Mousson et Neuves-Maisons, the Belgian iron and steel works Cockerill, and the Luxembourg iron and steel works Rodange, of a joint coking-plant at Thionville to be called the "Société Lorraine de Cokéfaction" (Lorcoke). The effect of the establishment by these nine firms of a group control over Lorcoke will be a concentration between each of them and Lorcoke. On the other hand, the operation will not entail a concentration between the founder firms, as the financial controls existing over these enterprises themselves and the independence of industrial and commercial action of each of them outside of Lorcoke remain unchanged.

As the operation could have effects both on the steel and on the coal market, the Commission has appraised its incidence on the competitive situation of both markets. The fact that the iron and steel works in question get part of their coke supplies from the same source and at the same price is without appreciable incidence on the relative costs of the enterprises. As regards the coal and coke market, although the position of Lorcoke is stronger than that of the participating enterprises individually, the Commission considered that, taking into account the total volume of transactions on the Community coal market, that position was not important enough to exercise any great influence on the conditions of competition. Also, as some enterprises anticipated taking some coke ovens out of service, the net increase in production possibilities as a result of the formation of Lorcoke would be fairly small.

6. The Commission has authorized a concentration operation between the steel merchant business of Thyssen Stahlunion-Export-Gesellschaft at Dusseldorf (a subsidiary of Thyssen Handelsunion) and two Belgian steel firms: Etablissements Jouret Fer et Métaux SA at Pont-à-Celles, and Etablissements DLC SA at Jemeppe-sur-Meuse. The shares of the Jouret and DLC firms being the property of one and the same family, these two undertakings were already concentrated together (their activity lies mainly in the field of concrete-reinforcing bars, merchant steel, heavy and medium sheets and sections). The two operations envisaged will not enable the firms concerned to be a bar to the maintenance of actual competition on a large part of the market for the products in question, or to evade the rules of competition by establishing an artificially privileged position. These operations therefore comply with the authorization criteria set out in Article 66 § 2 of the ECSC treaty.

State aid

7. On 24 November the Commission adopted a new directive proposal, which it passed to the Council on 1 December 1971 regarding aid to ship-building¹, accompanied by a report from the Commission to the Council.

8. In accordance with Article 93, § 3, of the EEC treaty, the Italian government referred to the Commission a draft bill from the autonomous region of Frioul-Venetia-Juliana, amending and supplementing a previous regional law regarding which the Commission had not raised any particular objection before it came into force². That law provided for the granting of reduced rate credits, subsidies and credit guarantees in favour of artisanal enterprises. As the new

¹ Cf. Part I, ch. IV.

² Cf. Bulletin 8-1970, part II, item 18.

draft bill did not substantially modify the extent and terms of the existing aid regime, the Commission did not feel it necessary to oppose the implementation of the envisaged measures.

9. In accordance with Article 93, § 3, of the EEC treaty, the German government referred to the Commission a series of measures designed to reduce the cost of certain land for industrial and agricultural use and for the protection of the coasts. These are measures which, by the terms of the law, offer the possibility of selling at its real value land belonging to the Bund in the 21 "regional action programme regions", if used within the framework of industrial investments the effect of which is to improve structures in general, or agricultural structures, or to contribute to the protection of the coasts. There are also tax exemption measures on property transfers in certain Lander (Bavaria, Hesse, the North-Westphalia-Rhineland and the Sarre) tending to encourage industrial investments, also desirable for the economic structure, in the regions to be developed.

The Commission did not feel it necessary to raise objections to these facilities, which would enable improvement of the agricultural structures and protection of the coasts. However, it could not at once approve the measures concerning the industrial and commercial sector except to the extent that they applied to regions which had been recognized as "development regions" and which had hitherto, after examination by the Commission, been considered as coming within the scope of the derogatory measures provided for in Article 92, § 3 of the EEC treaty. For various other regions—extension of development zones by adding fringes of territory to the new "action programme" regions—the Commission reserved the right to decide when the examination in hand was finished.

FISCAL POLICY

Fiscal alignment

Italian application for postponing the date of introducing the VAT

10. On 25 November 1971, the Commission passed to the Council a proposed directive authorizing Italy to postpone introduction of the value added tax (VAT) until July 1st at the latest. The Italian Republic ought to have introduced the VAT into its fiscal legislation on 1 January 1972 in accordance with the Council's third directive dated 9 December 1969.

In Italy this introduction had been linked to a draft bill making a general fiscal reform. As that law had been adopted by the Italian Parliament only on 7 October 1971, it was impossible for the Italian government to take the necessary implementary steps before 1 January 1972 and a further six months' postponement had been requested. Whilst regretting this new application, the Commission felt that a favourable answer should be given and forwarded to the Council a proposed directive in that sense.

11. At its meeting on 24 November 1971, the Economic and Social Committee expressed an opinion approving, with a few observations, the Council's second directive proposal concerning the alignment of legislative, regulating and administrative provisions relative to turnover taxes and excise duties collected in international passenger traffic. In its opinion¹ the Committee considered "that it would be more expedient to proceed with tax alignment, and even with the complete abolition of some excise duties." It further considered that member States should be urged to take steps to avoid the plurality of tax reductions on exports and exemptions on imports in international passenger traffic.

RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT, UNRESTRICTED FURNISHING OF SERVICES, COMPANY LAW

The annual accounts of capital companies

12. On 16 November 1971 the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposed directive on the annual accounts of capital companies², prepared within the general framework of the Commission's work on the alignment of company law (Art. 54.3 g of the EEC treaty). The principal object of the proposal is to ensure that information published by all capital companies in the Community are equivalent and comparable. National legislations currently comprise quite different requirements in the matter.

The project comprises rules on the structure and content of the balance sheet and profit and loss account of limited companies, partnerships limited by shares and private companies. To this effect, whilst ensuring the flexibility necessary for business life requirements, it is proposed to adopt minimum lay-outs with items of, in principle, a compulsory nature. Methods of

¹ See sec. 151.

² See Supplement 7/71 appended to Bulletin 12-1971.

evaluating items, as well as the establishment of an appendix in which the figures set out in the accounts must be given adequate comment, have also been regulated. Finally, a management report, containing an outline of the general evolution of the company's situation, will be required.

Compulsory publication of all these documents is provided for, both for limited companies and for private ones; however, the proposal enables member States to allow restricted publication for certain categories of private companies.

RAPPROCHEMENT OF LEGISLATIONS AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY AGREEMENTS

Public law

Public Works contracts : Community publication

13. On 25 November 1971 the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposed directive relative to the terms and conditions of publishing notices of public works contracts and concessions in the official Journal of the European Communities. This proposal followed the Council's directive dated 26 July 1971¹ coordinating procedures for placing public works contracts; that directive organized Community publication of public contracts in the official Journal, publication and translation charges being borne by the Community.

The new proposal provides for the publication of contract notices in a concise homogeneously presented manner; it is proposed to limit the length of the notices and use specimens. The proposed measures should enable those concerned to have a sight of all the important contract notices, under the best conditions, whilst keeping to reasonable limits the budgetary incidence resulting from the cost of the Community publication.

For the same reasons, the proposed directive applies identical limitations to notices concerning public works concessions and subcontracting contracts referred to in the declaration of 26 July 1971 by member State government representatives sitting in Council, on the procedures to be followed in this matter.²

¹ *Journal officiel* L 185 of 16.8.1971.

² *Ibid.* C 82 of 16.8.1971.

Anti-pollution legislation

14. The second meeting of the "water legislation (anti water pollution)" working party was held on 25 October 1971. The purpose of the meeting was the examination and adoption of a draft inventory of legislative, regulating and administrative provisions concerning surface water pollution, which the Commission personnel had sketched out on the basis of an exchange of viewpoints with national experts.

15. The following day, the first meeting was held of the "air pollution legislation" working party, composed of Commission representatives and experts from the ministries concerned with air pollution. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views on problems arising as regards legislative, regulating and administrative provisions in the air pollution field. The different delegations set out the broad outlines of provisions in force or planned at national level. Some divergencies appeared; for instance, as regards provisions concerning air pollution, more emphasis was placed on public health than in the case of provisions concerning water pollution.

The working party agreed (as the "water legislation" working party had done) to draw up a project at an early date and then prepare the inventory of legislative, regulating and administrative provisions. In that inventory, emphasis should be laid on matters connected with polluting plants.

II. ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Opinion of heads of firms on the short term economic situation

16. The results of the monthly polls¹ of Community enterprises concerning the short-term economic situation show that in most member countries the opinion of heads of firms has become appreciably more pessimistic. The most unfavourable assessments concern total order books, foreign orders and production forecasts for the coming months. The deterioration of the economic climate in the Community considered as a whole is particularly marked in the capital goods and basic industries.

In the Federal Republic of *Germany* the number of heads of firms who consider that the level of total or foreign orders on their books is too low has risen from 34 and 22 % respectively at the end of July to 43 and 39 % in October. In *Luxembourg* the corresponding percentages have shot up from 10 % in the two cases to 77 and 81 %; in *Belgium* the increase is from 24 % in the two cases to 30 and 41 %. Similarly, in the *Netherlands*, where the results are so far available for a few sectors only, a definite worsening can be seen in the assessment of orders booked. In *France*, on the other hand, this assessment has remained relatively stable, the more so as a slackening of external demand has been partly offset by an expansion of demand at home. In October, 40 % of heads of enterprises, as against 31 % at the end of July, considered that the volume of foreign orders on their books was too limited. As regards total order books, the proportion rose from 29 % at the end of July to 32 % in October. In *Italy* finally, opinions expressed on order books have continued to be very gloomy. At the end of October, 52 % of the Italian industrialists covered by the poll considered that their total order books were too thin, while 46 % thought the volume of their foreign orders inadequate; at the end of last July these figures were 51 and 46 % respectively.

Monetary Committee

17. The Committee held its 156th meeting on 3 November 1971 in Paris under the chairmanship of Mr Clappier. It had an exchange of views in preparation for the conference of Ministers of Finance on 4th November 1971.

¹ "Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community" 11-1971.

Working party on securities markets

18. The Working Party held its 14th meeting on 9 and 10 November, with Mr De Voghel in the chair. The main business was an examination of the evolution of the financial markets in the Member States during the third quarter of 1971.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

19. The Committee held its 56th meeting in Brussels on 12 November, with Mr Brouwers taking the chair. It surveyed in detail the short-term economic situation in the member countries and exchanged views on the report concerning the reform of the system of economic indicators drawn up for it by a group of experts.

Alternates of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

20. The alternate members of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, meeting in Brussels, had a thorough discussion of the priorities laid down in the "Guidelines for a Community social policy". They then began the examination of the "guidelines for the third programme" in the light of developments in 1971.

Study Group on medium-term economic prospects

21. The "COMET" subgroup met in Brussels on 18 November 1971 under the chairmanship of Mr P. de Wolff. The discussions turned on the synoptic reports received from the Center for Operations Research and Economics.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

22. The Commission has taken eight formal decisions concerning the grant, by virtue of Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty, of eight conversion loans—five in Germany, two in the Netherlands and one in France—which

had been previously approved by the Council.¹ In the case of Germany, the loans are to the following enterprises:

- (i) Kraftwerk Union AG, Mülheim (Ruhr). An amount of 5 470 000 units of account of which 3 830 000 benefit from the conditions in force on the date when the decision to grant the loan was made. The purpose is to help establish a new production unit for the manufacture of large turbo-generator groups and to extend the existing one. These extensions will make it possible to recruit about 300 coal and steel workers;
- (ii) Wisthoff & Co.—Glashütten at Essen-Steele. The amount is 550 000 u.a. to be used to transfer, enlarge and modernize the old glassworks. About 70 workers from the above-mentioned industries will find new jobs;
- (iii) W. Schlafhorst & Co. KG, of Mönchengladbach, to extend the production capacities of an ancillary enterprise to the company situated at Ubach-Palenberg in the Aachen coal basin. The amount granted is 1 320 000 u.a. The loan will make it possible to take on about 150 workers from coal and steel. The ancillary factory covered by the scheme supplies the main enterprise with parts for machines used to prepare materials for weaving;
- (iv) Ehrenreich & Co. (Düsseldorf-Oberkassel), makers of ball-and-socket joints for cars, to extend the production installations of an ancillary plant located in Gelsenkirchen. This is a further loan of 550 000 u.a., granted for the second phase in the building of the factory, which was established in 1967 with the help of an ECSC loan of about 825 000 u.a. It will be possible to recruit about 80 workers.

23. In the *Netherlands* the loans are granted to the following companies:

- (i) Rubber en Kunststoffenfabriek ENBI N.V. for a scheme to establish a plant to turn out plastic products, and extensions to a rubber products factory, both at Nuth in Dutch Limburg. The loan granted is for 340 000 u.a. and it will enable the firm to give new jobs to about 100 workers from ECSC industries;
- (ii) Cox-Geelen N.V. of Maastricht, a manufacturer of metal articles for air-conditioning equipment, to help finance a programme of investments to extend the factory making the metal articles, which is being

¹ *Journal officiel* C 97, 2 October 1971 and C 101, 13 October 1971.

transferred from Maastricht to Eijsden. The loan amounts to 470 000 u.a. It will enable 60 to 70 new jobs to be provided for former miners.

24. In *France*, finally, a loan of 1 370 000 u.a. has been granted to Société Merlin-Gerin for two schemes to set up new factories: a production unit for low-pressure circuit-breakers at Alès (Gard) and a machining centre at Grenoble (Isère). Recruitment priority is offered to about 140 coal and steel workers—mainly mines foremen—in the two new plants.

Studies

25. The 1971 analytical balance-sheet of regional developments in the Community¹ and a study on regional policy and the economic and monetary union have been forwarded to the "structures analysis" expert group, which has been instructed by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee to assess, in particular, how a systematic analysis of regional disparities in the Community could best be carried out.

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment

Employment situation in the Community

26. As part of its preparatory studies on economic and monetary union, the Commission² has drawn up a report for the Council (Ministers of Social Affairs) and the Standing Committee on Employment on manpower problems in the Community in 1971/72. The first part of the document reviews the factors which determine economic life and, consequently, the employment situation, in the Community. The second part describes in broad outline the changes that have occurred on the Member States' labour markets in the course of the year. Finally, the report sets out the measures enacted under employment policy and sums up the main trends which will influence the evolution of the economy and the labour market in 1972.

¹ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, Ch. III.

² See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 26.

Collective seminar on employment forecasting

27. In collaboration with the Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, the Commission organized in Erlangen, from 22 to 25 November 1971, a training and information seminar for officials of manpower services. Heads of research institutes and forecasts specialists were also present. This meeting formed part of the general framework of exchanges of information and experience provided for by the plan for cooperation between the manpower services of the Six and the programme for the further training of specialist personnel of placement services. In this connection, Mr Albert Coppé, member of the Commission, pointed out that the statements and exchanges of views had permitted the widest possible diffusion of information and should be further developed by a Commission working programme on employment forecasts.

Vocational guidance and training

28. A first seminar for staff directing training in the *transport field* was organized by the Commission at the Turin International Centre for Occupational and Technical Training from 8 to 12 November 1971. About 30 persons responsible for training in the Community countries were present, and their work centered on current problems of the training of personnel (hauliers and wage-earners) for road services. The aim was to familiarize, those present, from a Community angle, with the current situation and problems and also to work out a number of guidelines to promote the development and improvement of vocational training in this sector.

Free movement of workers and social security of migrant workers

Social security of migrant workers

29. A collective in-training period, which brought together 70 *social workers dealing with migrant workers* and their families in the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy was held at Egmond-aan-Zee (Netherlands) from 15 to 17 November 1971 on the subject: "Social problems in connection with the return of migrant workers and of their families to their homeland". This meeting of social workers—which is a consequence of the Commission recommendation on the activity of the social services with regard to workers moving in the Community—was the sixth since the collective seminar approach was adopted. The papers presented covered such subjects as free

movement, the social security of migrant workers and the new Social Fund. In addition, two basic reports, one drawn up by an Italian and one by a Dutch expert, set out the problems entailed by the return of the migrant to his country of origin, both for the latter and for the host country, and the measures to be taken to ensure that such return should be accompanied by the soundest guarantees on the human, economic and social levels.

*
**

30. At its session of 15 to 19 November 1971, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution approving, subject to a few amendments, the main lines of the proposal framed by the Commission on the implementing details of the Council regulation of 14 June 1971, concerning the application of social security systems to wage-earners and their families moving within the Community. The Parliament was glad to see that certain important problems had been solved. However, it invited the Commission and the Council to "draw up the final text of the regulation in such a way that it provides the flexible and material solutions which guarantee those affected payment of the benefits as soon as possible and without difficulties".¹

Re-employment and readaptation

Readaptation measures

31. During November the Commission took the following measures in implementation of Article 56, § 2 of the ECSC Treaty: (i) It decided to contribute DM 7 600 000 (or 2 076 502.73 u.a.) to the readaptation expenditures in respect of 3 320 miners affected by a pit closure in Germany; (ii) In France, 3 577 workers were affected by shutdowns and short time in collieries in 1971. The Commission has decided to increase by FF 23 636 600 (or 4 255 526.01 u.a.) the credit opened in 1968 in favour of the workers of Charbonnages de France. It also decided to increase by FF 1 655 000 (297 973.25 u.a.) the credits opened to help the workers of 17 iron mines in Lorraine; (iii) At the request of the Dutch Government, the Commission has decided to increase by Fl 28 450 000 (7 859 116.03 u.a.) the credits made available for the Dutch coal mines. In each of these cases the Governments of the Member States contribute on a one-to-one basis to the readaptation expenses.

¹ See sec. 125.

Readaptation of workers leaving agriculture

32. On the basis of the results of an inquiry carried out in the six EEC countries into the readaptation of workers leaving agriculture,¹ there was an initial exchange of views between the Commission and the government departments responsible, and then between the former and the representatives of the two sides of industry. This exchange of views notably concerned the general and specific aspects of readaptation and the means to be brought to bear to make the action of the European Social Fund as effective as possible in this field.

Among the principal ideas expounded on this occasion, special mention should be made of the fact that the change in the mode of life of a part of the farming population is the consequence of economic and technological evolution, and that it must be dovetailed into a general policy of mobility.

It has become clear that conversion must take account of the present and future needs of agriculture, and of regional population balances, and that real choices must be proposed to the workers in this sector. Moreover, the modernization of agriculture, the requalification and the re-employment of workers and the reorganization of the agricultural regions must be dealt with jointly. In the same way, it is only by integrated measures which take into consideration all the phases of this transformation, from departure to re-insertion into the new environment and relodging, that retraining can find a satisfactory solution.

As regards the action of the Social Fund, this is intended to meet the real needs of the workers to be retrained and, for this reason, to take account of local situations, whence the importance of action by firms, associations and private organizations which could be financially supported by the new Fund. A part of the credits of the Fund could be earmarked for propaganda action and the organization of joint in-training for officials whose business it is to implement the retraining measures and teams running retraining projects, and to the training of leaders.

The practical conclusion arrived at after this exchange of views was that the dialogue should be continued and extended to all the responsible administrations, and that the regional and local organizations concerned in the retraining of workers leaving agriculture should be made aware of the problems, and the possibilities offered by the new Social Fund brought to the knowledge of the public.

¹ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 31.

European Social Fund

33. After consulting the Committee of the Fund, the Commission submitted to the Council, on 24 November 1971, a proposal for a regulation concerning certain administrative and financial operating procedures for the European Social Fund.¹ The chief purpose of this regulation is to specify the procedures for transmitting applications for aid from the Fund to the Commission, those for the payment of this aid to the persons responsible for the operations which benefit from it, and those for verifying applications for help.

34. The Commission took decisions granting help from the Social Fund (before the entry into force of the regulations on the new Fund) for a total amount of a little over 22 million u.a., broken down broadly as follows:

	<i>Readaptation (u.a.)</i>	<i>Re-establishment (u.a.)</i>
Germany	10 500 000	109 000
Belgium	1 500 000	1 000
Italy	10 000 000	6 000
Luxembourg	1 200	—

Living and working conditions: Industrial relations

European Teachers Union Committee

35. The contact group between the Commission of the European Communities and the European Teachers Union Committee held its second meeting on 9 November 1971, in Brussels. There was an exchange of views on vocational training and adult education on the basis of the report established by the Committee and submitted to the Commission at the first meeting. In addition, detailed procedures to improve information concerning teachers were examined, and also problems concerning schooling for children of migrant workers.

Working conditions in the coalmining industry

36. On 8 November 1971 the Joint Committee for the harmonization of the working conditions in coalmining devoted a meeting to the possible

¹ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 32 and *Journal officiel* L 249, 10 November 1971.

consequences for the industry of the reform of the European Social Fund and the activity of the Standing Committee on Employment. The Joint Committee also requested that it be kept better informed on the working conditions obtaining in the British coal industry and instructed a small working group to study how it could examine the social situation of migrant workers in coalmining in relation to that of nationals with a view to finding jointly solutions to remedy any possible discrimination.

-International Confederation of Managerial Staff

37. The contact group between the Commission of the European Communities and the International Confederation of Managerial Staff met on 5 November 1971, to examine the Commission's document: "Preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy". The discussions were based on a position submitted by the International Confederation, which made it possible to go more deeply into certain factors of particular interest for this professional category, especially mobility; training and further training and the extra-legal systems of social security for managerial staff.

Industrial safety, hygiene, medicine and health protection

Accident prevention

38. On 20 and 21 October 1971, the Commission organized in Dortmund, in collaboration with the Industriegewerkschaft Metall für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, study days on the prevention of accidents at work as part of the activities of the *Steel Industry Safety Commission*. More than 200 persons (Arbeitsdirektoren, safety engineers and representatives of the workers and of the prevention bodies, etc.) took part. About a dozen papers were submitted by officials of the European Commission, members of the Steel Industry Safety Commission or its working parties and directors of iron and steel enterprises.

39. The jury of the competition organized by the ENPI (Ente nazionale prevenzione infortuni), in conjunction with the Commission to improve the safety of *farm machines* for use on sloping ground met in Rome to discuss the practical results of the tests which took place in Perugia.¹ Prizes amounting to Lit 16.85 million were awarded to exhibitors of different agricultural machines.

¹ See Bulletin 12-1970, Ch. II, sec. 72.

Mines Safety and Health Commission

40. Study days on problems of mining safety were held from 12 to 14 October 1971, in Saarbrücken for *mining engineers from the Community countries and the U.K.* These meetings were organized by chief pit engineers or chief security engineers wishing to be informed of the work of the Commission and to exchange opinions with the members of the Working Party on Fires in Mines.

On 27 and 28 October, under the aegis of the Safety and Health Commission, *international trade union study days (ICFTU)* were held for 60 safety delegates from the Community countries and the United Kingdom. There were papers and discussions on the most recent results of epidemiological research into pneumoconioses, the recommendations of the Commission in the field of anti-dust measures, the organization of a Community safety campaign, and, finally, questions of a more technical nature. There were also visits to a hot mechanized mine, to the Lanaken Medical Institute, to the Coordination Institution for Safety Centres in Hasselt, and to the Mines Health Institute in the same town.

Health protection

41. The Commission has instructed the Laboratorio di Radiobiologia Animale of the "Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare (CNEN)" in Rome to study the possibilities of extrapolating to human beings the knowledge available concerning animals radiocontaminated by tritium. Tritium is a radionuclide concerning which many factors are still unknown although a certain number of hypotheses are being evolved concerning the evaluation of the risks inherent in the release—controlled or not—of this element. Thus, the execution of such a study is of practical interest for health protection and for the application of the Euratom radioprotection norms. This is even more the case since many techniques, apparatus and installations are likely to release considerable quantities of tritium, either during their normal operation or in the event of an accident.



42. At its plenary meeting on 24 November 1971, the *Economic and Social Committee* issued an Opinion on the "Preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy programme" published by the Commission.¹ The Committee

¹ See Supplement 2-1971 annexed to Bulletin 4-71.

was unanimously in favour of the establishment of bodies for concerted action in the economic, social and financial fields, the negotiations of European collective bargaining agreements, the coordination and broadening of collective services, the individual and collective advancement of workers, etc. But on several points—incomes policy, social security and priority measures—the Committee's opinion reflected diverging positions.¹

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Measures taken following monetary decisions

Compensatory amounts

43. After noting that the spot exchange rates for the Belgian franc and the Dutch florin had appreciably increased between 18 and 24 November (the rate of "float" used for fixing the compensatory amounts applicable with effect from 4 October 1971 having risen from 6.5 % to 7.9 % for the Benelux countries) the Commission decided, on 25 November 1971,² to increase the compensatory amounts in proportion, with effect from 29 November 1971.

Common Market Organizations

Milk products

44. In implementation of the arrangements decided on by the Council, the Commission has instituted an export tax for powdered skim milk exported in the natural state or in the form of compound feedingstuffs.³ During November it also adopted⁴ several provisions concerning the increase in the amount of tax, details of levy procedures, and exemption from levy in certain cases.

Pigmeat

45. On 19 November 1971 the Commission decided on a regulation⁵ concerning the sale of products which had been the subject of intervention

¹ See sec. 147.

² *Journal officiel* L 262, 27 November 1971.

³ See Bulletin 12-1971 Part Two, point 49.

⁴ *Journal officiel* L 247 of 6 November 1971 and L 256 of 19 November 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.*, L 257 of 20 November 1971.

measures in the pigmeat sector. Since it was reasonable to expect that, beginning 22 November 1971, prices would reach a level favourable for the marketing of the quantities in stock, it seemed advisable to begin to destock, from that date, the products bought in by the intervention bodies. The Commission fixed the sales price (75.60 u.a./100 kg of the frozen products) in the light of the relation existing between the price of the stockpiled products and those of the same products in the fresh state. In the same way, provision was made for minimum quantities, different places of sales and a guarantee, the latter ensuring that demand for purchases will be maintained and the purchase price paid in good time.

Sugar

46. In the sugar sector the Commission decided, on 10 November 1971, to amend¹ certain implementing procedures for the purchase of sugar by the intervention bodies. This concerns in particular the standard amounts for stocking costs and various sureties which have to be provided by the intervention agencies. Some of these amounts which had remained unchanged for several marketing years, while the actual costs increased, were therefore reviewed.

Oils and fats

47. It became evident that because of special features the offer prices of certain qualities of olive oil from Spain, Tunisia and Morocco were at a level which did not correspond to the one taken into consideration when the coefficient for the quality to which these offers refer was fixed. In order to ensure correct application of the levy, the Commission has decided² to modify these corrective factors. For imports of olive oil from Tunisia, and beginning 1 November 1971, the Commission has amended³ the procedures for the levy of the export tax for this country (the amount of which corresponds to that of a reduction of the levy charged on import into the Community). The main purpose of these changes is to ensure greater equality between the incidence of the tax on the price of the imported products and the reduction of the levy.

As the Council had provided the possibility⁴ for the Member States to determine the quantity of olive oil cake for which aid for olive oil is granted,

¹ *Journal officiel* L 250, 11 November 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 252, 13 November 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 257, 20 November 1971.

⁴ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 51.

the Commission laid down the appropriate implementing procedures¹ as well as the general details of application for the olive oil marketing year 1971/1972 as regards aid for this product.

On 22 November 1971² the Commission made certain changes to the details of the intervention system for olive oil. These concerned particularly the minimum quantities accepted and the special bonus for fine virgin oils. On the same date² it also made a few changes concerning the control of the quantities of olive oil used in making certain preserved foods.

As regards aid for cotton seeds, the Commission decided on 18 November 1971—in order to take account of administrative difficulties—that the final date for lodging declarations of areas sown in 1971 would be postponed from 30 September to 30 November of that year.³

Avicultural products

48. On 22 November 1971² the Commission made a change in the marketing standards for “industrial” eggs, i.e., those that are “unfit for human consumption.” With effect from 1 April 1972, their wrappings will have to indicate these two points.

Fruit and vegetables

49. On 8 November 1971⁴ the Council fixed the basic and buying-in-prices of sweet oranges (period 1 December 1971 to 30 April 1972) and of mandarins (period 16 November 1971 to 29 February 1972). On 17 November 1971,⁵ the Commission fixed the reference prices of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrids. This provision, which came into force on 19 November 1971, is applicable until 30 September 1972. On the same date the Commission also determined⁵ the coefficients applicable to the basic and buying-in prices fixed by the Council for certain qualities of category I of sweet oranges and mandarins. These coefficients make it possible to calculate these prices for other qualities or varieties of these products, or to take account of their calibre or the way they are put or presented for sale. They are applicable from 1 December 1971 to 30 April 1972 for sweet oranges and from 16 November 1971 to 29 February 1972 for mandarins.

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 259, 24 novembre 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 258, 23 November 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 256, 19 November 1971.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 249, 10 November 1971.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 255, 18 November 1971.

As part of the implementation of the commercial agreement between the European Economic Community and Spain and of the interim agreement between the Community and Turkey, on the one hand, and the appropriate arrangements fixed by the Council, on the other, the Commission decided, on 26 November 1971,¹ to apply with effect from 30 November 1971 customs duty on imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrids originating in these two countries.

For tomato concentrates imported from Greece and re-exported by the Community after processing, the Commission, on 24 November 1971,² adopted a regulation laying down a minimum price to be observed when these imports are made, in order to avoid any imbalance occurring in trade with Greece and the other non-member countries. This regulation came into force on 4 December 1971.

Live plants and products of floriculture

50. For the export year stretching from 1 June 1972 to 31 May 1973 the Commission, on 24 November 1971,² laid down the minimum export prices for certain flower bulbs and tubers.

Wine

51. The basic regulation on the gradual establishment of a common organization for the wine market fixed the final date for the submission of the forecast balance-sheet at 25 November of each year, but experience showed that the establishment of this balance-sheet at a later date made it possible to obtain a more accurate idea of the situation and thus to make more precise forecasts. This being so the Council, on 22 November 1971,² postponed the date of submission of the balance-sheet until 10 December. The same regulation also changed the period during which long-term contracts may be concluded. (This period, which extended from 1 December to 31 January of the same wine year, will in future stretch from 16 December to 15 February).

In addition, the Council, on 29 November 1971,³ agreed the regulation concerning guide prices in the wine sector for the period from 16 December 1971 to 15 December 1972. Analysis of the basic criteria for the fixing of

¹ See *Journal officiel* L 262, 27 November 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 261, 26 November 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 272, 11 December 1971.

guide prices for wine led the Council to maintain the prices for the 1971/72 marketing year at the same level as those of the previous year, which means:

- (i) *For red wines*, of type R I: 1.35 u.a. per °/hl; of type R II: 1.24 u.a. per °/hl; of type R III: 21.4 u.a. per hl;
- (ii) *For white wines*, of type A I: 1.29 u.a. per °/hl; of type A II: 27.9 u.a. per hl; of type A III: 31.9 u.a. per hl.

As the average prices fixed for white table wine of Riesling type had remained below the activation price for two consecutive weeks, the Commission decided on 9 November 1971,¹ that no private stocking contract could any longer be concluded from 10 November 1971 for this product.

Pending the implementation of the arrangements concerning accompanying certificates for certain wines moving within the Community, the Commission, on 11, November 1971,² extended until 31 August 1972 the period of application of the accompanying certificates valid only in trade between the Member States.

A Commission regulation of 13 August 1971,³ has laid down the implementing procedures for the obligation to distil the by-products of vinification. As it was necessary to complete the list of these implementing procedures, the Commission considered it preferable wholly to recast and rescind its regulation of 13 August.⁴

As the distillation of the by-products of vinification was going on at that time, it was also important that those concerned should be informed as soon as possible as to the conditions under which these operations must be carried out. The regulation in question, agreed by the Commission on 19 November 1971, fixes in particular the level of the general rates and that of the reduced rate (4 %) applicable to producers of quality wines from specific regions and to those who supply their marcs for the manufacture of oenocyanine. It provides for measures of supervision and regular information to the Commission on the way these operations are carried out.

The quantities of alcohol to be supplied to the intervention bodies designated by the Member States are 8 % (general rate) at the maximum of the volume of alcohol naturally contained in the products which go to the making of wines.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 249, 10 November 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 251, 12 November 1971.

³ See Bulletin 9/10-1971, Part Two, sec. 64.

⁴ *Journal officiel* L 257, 20 November 1971.

Fisheries products

52. On 15 November 1971¹ the Commission decided to fix the withdrawal price—which is one of the components in the calculation of the financial compensation to be granted to producers' organizations in respect to their intervention for certain fisheries products—in the light of the commercial features of the product in question. This decision follows from the principles that one of the objectives of the producers' organization is improvement of the quality of the products and that the achievement of this objective can be stimulated by Community financial participation tapering of as and when the quality of the product withdrawn from the market becomes lower, that is to say, in a decreasing ratio to the withdrawal price.

Flax and hemp

53. A Commission regulation of 8 June 1971 concerning the aid procedures in respect of flax and hemp for the marketing year 1971/72 lays down that any producer of flax and hemp shall lodge his application for aid at the latest by 31 October 1971. Difficulties of an administrative nature preclude observation of this date in France and Italy, and the Commission, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the aid system, has allowed² this final time-limit to be extended until 15 December 1971 in these two Member States as regards the 1971/72 marketing year.

Approximation of legislation

54. As regards the authorization to market seeds on the territory of the Member States concerned, and to take account of the supply and demand situation, the Commission, on 12 November 1971,³ took decisions concerning Germany for meadow fescue, France for white clover, and the Netherlands for three varieties of winter barley. These decisions are applicable until 31 July 1972, 30 April 1972 and 30 December 1971 respectively.



55. At its session of 19 to 22 November 1971 the *European Parliament* adopted three "agricultural" resolutions,⁴ the most important of which

¹ *Journal officiel* L 253, 16 November 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 251, 12 November 1971.

³ *Ibid.* L 263, 29 November 1971.

⁴ See secs. 114 à 116.

concerned the Commission's amended proposals on the reform of agriculture and the fixing of prices, and the grant of income aid to certain categories of farmers. In this long resolution the Parliament approves the main lines of the proposals, subject to various comments and certain requests for amendments. The Parliament gave its opinion on two other points: guide prices in the wine sector and the prices of certain fisheries products for 1972.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

General Research and Technology

First European Conference on scientific and technical research

56. A ministerial conference on problems of European scientific and technical research was held for the first time in Brussels on 22-23 November 1971, with Mr Camillo Ripamonti, Italian Minister for Scientific and Technical Research, in the chair, and was attended by delegates from 19 European countries and by representatives of the Commission. This meeting is thus a first milestone in the Community research effort since 1967.

The European Communities' Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (PREST Group) had been briefed, by a Council resolution dated 31 October 1967, to investigate the possibilities of cooperation in European scientific and technical research, beginning with the following seven sectors: data processing, telecommunications, new means of transport, oceanography, meteorology, metallurgy and pollution.

After the work of the PREST Group had pinpointed numerous possibilities and opportunities for cooperation, 12 European non-member countries were invited by the Council to take part in drawing up the projects chosen: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. At her own request, Turkey was ultimately invited to participate in the studies as an observer.

Meeting under the auspices of the COST Group (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research) and seven specialized Study Groups, the experts and representatives of the 19 European countries interested drafted various texts of resolutions and cooperation agreements in the course of 1971 for submission to a European ministerial conference, which took place at the end of November.

57. During this conference, the ministers present noted the progress achieved in the work of the COST Group and concluded seven cooperation agreements, which were signed by various groups of countries.

These seven agreements concern:

- (i) *Data processing*: The establishment, in several stages, of a European data-processing network;
- (ii) *Telecommunications*: A research programme on aerials with reduced sidelobes and maximum G/T ratio;
- (iii) *Metallurgy*: Dual concerted action on materials for gas turbines and for sea-water desalination plants;
- (iv) *Pollution*: Three programmes, one on the physicochemical behaviour of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, a second on the analysis of organic micropollutants in water and a third on sludge processing.

In addition, the conference adopted two resolutions to record the agreement in principle of certain delegations on two large-scale projects:

- (i) a European computer program information centre;
- (ii) a European centre for medium-term weather forecasting.

Finally, the conference adopted a general resolution confirming the political will of the participating states to cooperate at the European level in further scientific research and technological development schemes.

Dissemination of information

58. Nearly sixty research scientists met in Luxembourg on 8-9 November 1971 to discuss the *results of research into industrial medicine* carried out with Commission aid in the field of bone excrescences; these results are to be published shortly.

The Commission's departments arranged a meeting in Luxembourg on 10-11 November 1971 of nearly fifty head librarians of nuclear libraries in the Community countries and a number of other European countries. As a result of the meeting the librarians were able to obtain a better insight into the advantages to them of the latest developments in *information and*

documentation techniques. These developments take place so fast nowadays that the librarians asked to have more frequent discussions in future.

The total amount of the funds which the Commission will make available in 1972 for the dissemination of information resulting from *research on coal* may be estimated at 100 000 u.a. This programme also includes the ECSC/US exchange of information (publications, research, etc.), the conditions of which are currently under study.

A number of licence and know-how contracts concerning technical innovations developed in the JRC establishments are currently being negotiated with firms in Europe and elsewhere.

Talks took place between the representatives of the Commission's Centre for Information and Documentation and the Frankfurt Institut für Dokumentationswesen to determine the conditions of German participation in the operation of the *Community's metallurgical documentation system.*

ENERGY POLICY

Meeting of the High Officials of the Member States responsible for energy matters

59. On 9 November 1971, under the Chairmanship of Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, the high officials met in Brussels to examine the short-term situation of the Community's energy market in October 1971 as well as certain problems relating to security of supplies.

60. With regard to the *position of the energy market*, it is to be foreseen that in the coming months energy demand will be affected by a slowdown of the economic activity already begun a while ago. These results will nevertheless be less marked for certain forms of energy such as natural gas, which is at present experiencing a particularly high structural growth.

There seems to be a sufficient supply for next winter, even if there are very low temperatures or temporary interruptions of certain power supplies. Nevertheless, these projections do not prejudge the ability of internal transport media and the distribution networks to handle exceptional local situations impossible to consider in a total analysis.

The cost of crude petroleum imported into the Community increased, in 1970, under the influence of the rise of freight rates, and, at the beginning of 1971,

following the Teheran and Tripoli agreements. Recent developments in the maritime transportation market have nevertheless reabsorbed a part of these increases. A reserve of maritime transport capacity has indeed been restored more rapidly than could be foreseen at the beginning of the year, partly due to the slackening of short-term demand. The events of these last two years have emphasized the sensitivity of petroleum transport by sea and the possible consequences for supplies of the temporary strains affecting this market. The question of the upkeep of permanent reserve capacity in the fleet, so as to face up to possible supply crises therefore remains topical.

In the present context, import of petroleum from the Middle East has become less expensive than from North Africa. This situation is the logical result of the above-mentioned agreements, which have created wide differences between fiscal costs of crudes from the Middle East and petroleum delivered in the Mediterranean. By their effects (on the cost of imported crude) these factors influence the prices of petroleum products.

The somewhat incoherent aspect of the current petroleum products' market in the Community does not, however, allow any clear picture of the probable trend of prices in the coming months. The monetary situation is another uncertain factor for the Community's energy market, both by the repercussions it could have on petroleum supply conditions and by the disruption it could bring about in trade in energy sources between the Member States.

In the future one will have to keep in mind the intention expressed by the OPEC member countries to readjust "posted" crude petroleum prices as well as taxes and royalties in the light of the effects of the monetary crisis. This also applies to the requests formulated by these countries regarding participation in exploiting resources of their subsoil conceded to foreign concerns.

61. With regard to the Community's *power supply*, Mr Haferkamp had a broad exchange of views with high officials on general problems concerning the supply policy for hydrocarbons. The Commission's departments had moreover prepared working papers regarding the supply of energy in case of a crisis and particularly the flexibility of the consumption of electric power stations as well as the supply of petroleum.

62. The high officials had an initial exchange of views on the results of a study concerning the possibilities of *stocking petroleum underground* in the Community, drawn up at the request of the Commission by independent experts. In their report, these experts concluded that the costs of underground stocking are considerably lower compared to those of the usual technique in

surface tanks. The best means of underground stocking are salt pans, unevenly spread over the Community and mainly found in the North of Germany, North-East of the Netherlands and South of France. It will be advisable to examine to what extent the details of present stocking policy correspond to these new conditions.

The high officials' next meeting will take place in the early months of 1972.

*
**

63. At its 15-19 November 1971, session, the *European Parliament* adopted a resolution concerning the Council's proposed directive modifying the 1968 "stocking" guidelines. In its resolution the Parliament considers that this proposal temporarily satisfies the security aspects of petroleum and petroleum products supplies, "provided it is completed in the near future by Community measures aiming at consultation of Member States and measures under a common commercial policy". They ask the Commission to adopt the amendments to the text of the directive proposed by Parliament, in particular the time-limits for obtaining stocks; "the Council is requested to approve this directive rapidly".¹

At the same time, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Commission's proposal modifying Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty. It "approves the Commission's proposal" as well as "the purpose of this amendment, which is to make the Treaty provisions concerned independent of the supply situation". Like the Commission, the Parliament thinks that nothing should be done which impairs the essential powers of the Commission and the Agency as regards supply policy". Parliament urges that the Commission present implementing rules soon after the Council has laid down the modified text of Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty².

64. For its part, the *Economic and Social Committee* issued, on 24 November 1971, an opinion on the proposed directive regarding minimum crude petroleum or petroleum products stocks, which it generally approved, while nevertheless making a number of comments.³

¹ See sec. 122.

² See sec. 123.

³ See sec. 149.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Commission memorandum on the development of the common transport policy

65. Continuing its efforts to instigate a debate on policy between the two institutions, and in conformity with the undertakings it gave at the Council meeting of 12 October, the Commission, on 8 November, submitted a memorandum concerning the development of the common transport policy¹ to the Council, with an eye to the 3 December meeting.

The aim of this memorandum, which follows on two others concerning respectively the common organization of the transport market² and rate—fixing for the use of infrastructures² is to enable the Council to lay down a time-table of the measures to be taken during the next six years and, above all, to decide between a certain number of fundamental political options which determine the choices, priorities and interdependencies on which this time-table is based.

In its memorandum the Commission has also situated the proposed measures in their general context and fixed certain principles and objectives. It has especially emphasized the need to implement a transport system ensuring maximum efficiency and responding to the requirements of integration, the political and social significance underlying certain measures, and, finally, the need to place transport problems in the general context of the economy.

It is from this angle that the Commission's memorandum must first be seen in relation with the prolongation of action already undertaken, providing for the adoption of the measures still necessary to complete the organization of the market and the harmonization of conditions of competition in its different aspects with a view to ensuring rational development with production factors put to optimum use.

In addition, the Commission has emphasized that the common transport policy must take on a new dimension and be dovetailed into a global action for the protection of the environment. To this end it is appropriate to step up efforts, on the one hand to eliminate or reduce the nuisances proper to transport (occupation of space and equipment, noise, pollution, etc.) and, on the other hand, to integrate transport into the overall environment programmes which

¹ See Supplement 8-1971 annexed to Bulletin 12-1971.

² See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, secs. 43 and 47.

are in any case inseparable from the planned use of available space. The coordination of investments and research into new transport techniques are an integral part of such action. In addition, the improvement of road safety is one of the essential aims of the policy advocated by the Commission.

Finally, the Commission recalls that certain adjustments to the programme which it proposes might prove necessary because of the enlargement of the Community, and that other measures additional to those mentioned in the programme will obviously have to be undertaken, particularly in the sectors of sea and air transport and policy regarding ports.

Conditions of competition

66. On 5 November 1971 the Commission sent a notification¹ to the Italian Government concerning circular No. 130 of 19 February 1970 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and an advance draft of a law covering the implementation of the Council regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain provisions concerning social matters in the transport field. This draft provides, among other things, for penalties to be applied in the event of infringement of the provisions of the regulation.

*
**

67. At its session of 15 to 19 November 1971 the European Parliament adopted a resolution approving the proposal for a Council regulation submitted by the Commission on 10 June 1971, and amending the Council regulation of 25 March 1969. The aim of this proposal is to make it possible for the Community regulation and the European Agreement on the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Transport by Road (AETR) to be applied concurrently on this same point on 24 November 1971.

Technical harmonization

68. In the course of its November 1971 session, the European Parliament also adopted a resolution approving, subject to some points of detail, the proposed Council directive on weights and dimensions of road vehicles.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 254, 17 November 1971.

Transport rates and conditions

Road haulage tariffs

69. Following the procedure¹ instigated by the Commission against the six Member States under Article 69 of the Treaty, *Belgium* and *France* have adopted in their turn the national implementing provisions pursuant to the Council regulation of 30 July 1968² and of the Commission regulation of 26 February 1969³ concerning the introduction of a system of bracket rates for the transport of goods by road between Member States. In this way, all the Member States have thus adopted the above-mentioned provisions.

As regards the international road transport tariffs provided for under the Council regulation, the majority of these came into force before 30 November 1971.

Publication of ECSC inland waterway freight rates

70. The competent Council authorities had requested the Commission's departments and the national experts to examine the possibility of simplifying the practical procedures for the publication of the ECSC international inland waterway freight rates finalized earlier with the High Authority. This examination took place on 22 November 1971 and several proposals to make the planned system more flexible were put forward, subject to a further examination in January 1972.

Remuneration of transport ancillaries

71. On 19 November there was a meeting between representatives of the Commission and of the European Liaison Committee of Common Market Forwarding Agents. The meeting discussed problems of the remuneration of transport ancillaries in the setting of the provisions of the Council regulation of 30 July 1968 concerning the introduction of bracket rate system for road transport of goods between the Member States.

¹ See Bulletin 2-1971, Part Two, sec. 76.

² *Journal officiel* L 194, 6 August 1968.

³ *Ibid.* L 53, 4 March 1969.

Consultative Committee on Transport

72. The subgroups of the Consultative Committee on Transport instructed to examine the problems involved in the implementation of a structural policy in the road and inland waterways transport sectors continued their studies on 18 November 1971 (road transport) and 23 and 24 November 1971 (inland waterways).

III. ENLARGEMENT AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Negotiations with countries applying for membership

Course of the negotiations

73. The Commission has submitted to the Council interim reports concerning, on the one hand, the technical adaptations to be made to Community rules and regulations in the light of enlargement and, on the other hand, the translation of the Treaties and of Community legislation into the languages of the applicant countries.

74. The Conference came to an agreement regarding the system valid until 31 January 1975 in relations with the AASM, the East African countries and those independent Commonwealth countries to which an offer of association with the Community is being made.

Relations between the Member States of the present Community and the AASM, the East African countries, and the OCT, will be governed by the provisions of the Yaoundé II and Arusha II Conventions and the decisions of the Council on 29 September 1970. A particular result of this is that the present Member States will maintain vis-à-vis these countries and territories the same trading system on both the industrial and agricultural plane as they were applying to them before accession.

In addition, the Member States of the present Community will continue to apply to the independent Commonwealth countries to which the Community's offer is addressed, to the territories dependent on the United Kingdom for which the principle of association has been chosen, and to the Condominium of the New Hebrides, the same trading system on both the industrial and agricultural plane as they were applying to them before accession.

The new Member States, will apply to products imported from the AASM, the East African countries and the OCT, the system they were applying to them before the entry into force of the Accession Treaty, it being understood that for products in respect of which alignment on the CCT involves a reduction of tariff protection, they will apply the new duties resulting from this alignment.

For agricultural products subject to a Common Market organization the new Member States will apply vis-à-vis the AASM, the East African countries and the OCT, the machinery of the common agricultural policy. It will, however, be understood that for the protection components other than customs duties

provided for in the market organizations the institutions of the enlarged Community will decide—if this should be seen to be necessary—on the appropriate adaptations to ensure that imports from the countries in question enjoy conditions similar to those existing before the Accession Treaties came into force.

For products subject to specific rules and regulations under Article 235 of the Treaty of Rome a similar solution will be chosen.

With respect to the independent Commonwealth countries for which association is open, the dependent territories of the United Kingdom for which the principle of association has been chosen, and the Condominium of the New Hebrides, the application of the status quo by the new Member States will be effected according to the same principles as those defined above as regards the AASM, the East African countries and the OCT.

75. The Conference also agreed that, following the termination on 10 November 1971 of the study of consequential law, the procedure for information and consultation, like that decided on for the interim period, would come into force.

76. In addition, agreements have been reached with the various applicant countries on certain questions concerning, in particular, the supplementary measures during the transition period, freedom of establishment, exports of scrap and institutional adaptations.

77. Finally, the British, Norwegian and Danish delegations expressed their agreement to the Community declaration on the system of generalized preferences. This system, with the decisions pursuant to it, is an integral part of the common commercial policy which the applicant countries have accepted. However, in response to requests from these countries, the Community has agreed to grant a transitional period of grace of one year—that is to say on the occasion of the first approximation to the CCT, fixed for 1 January 1974—in order to enable them to adapt themselves to it.

Visit by the Danish Prime Minister to the Commission

78. On 22 November 1971, Mr Wilhem Haferkamp, Vice-President, and Mr Jean-François Deniau, the member of the Commission responsible for coordination of the enlargement negotiations, received Mr Jens Otto Krag, Prime Minister of Denmark, and Mr Ivar Nørgard, Danish Minister of Economic Affairs. The talks, which went off in a friendly atmosphere, were centred on problems connected with accession.

Relations with Member and Associated EFTA States not applying for Membership

Negotiation mandate

79. At its meeting of 8 November 1971, "the Council completed its discussions of the contents of the draft mandate to be given the Commission for negotiations with EFTA member and associated states not applying to join the Community, it being understood that this mandate could be completed later as regards certain problems. The Council agreed to consult the applicant States concerning this mandate". So runs the press release published by the Secretariat-General of the Council issued after this meeting.

The upshot of this decision was to authorize the Commission to open negotiations on behalf of the Community with the six EFTA countries not applying for membership (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) with a view to concluding with each of them agreements to come into force at the same time as the Treaty of Accession of the United Kingdom and the other candidates, and to aim in the main for a system of free trade in industrial products. These negotiations are scheduled to begin in December 1971 and if things go well they should be terminated before the end of the first half of 1972.

Official visit of Mr Franco Maria Malfatti to Sweden

80. On 11 and 12 November 1971, Mr Franco-Maria Malfatti, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Government of that country. During his visit, Mr Malfatti was received at luncheon by the Crown Prince, Carl Gustav.

Mr Malfatti also had talks with the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme and with several members of the Swedish Government, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Krister Wickman, the Minister for Commerce, Mr Kjell-Olof Feldt, Mr Lidbom, Minister without Portfolio and with Mr Sverker Åström, Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also met Mr Arne Geiger, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Parliament and leader of the Swedish General Confederation of Labour. In an address which he gave in Stockholm on 11 November 1971 the President of the Commission stated in particular:

"We have come to Sweden impelled primarily by concern to deepen our knowledge of your country and familiarize ourselves more directly, on the eve of the negotiations which will give a fresh impulse to relations between

Sweden and the Community with the thinking of the Swedish Government and its problems, as well as those confronting both Sweden and the Community.”

After stressing the “changes of structure in relations between the peoples” which the Community had brought with it, and its desire to achieve a genuine economic and monetary union completed by common policies, President Mal-fatti spoke in particular of the monetary and trade problems facing the Community. Finally he stated that “in view of the new responsibilities which the Community will be led to assume and of the close interests which already exist between Sweden and the enlarged Community, we may expect to see new relationships established between Sweden and the European Community”.

RELATIONS WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Greece

81. The EEC-Greece *Association Council* held its 33rd meeting on 12 November 1971 at ambassadorial level in Brussels. It examined the following questions which come under the current administration of the Athens Agreement:

- (i) Partial suspension of the CCT duties on rosins and essence of turpentine envisaged by the Community for 1972 but made conditional on the agreement of the Association Council (Protocol 10, sec. 3 of the Agreement);
- (ii) Application of Article 64 of the Agreement which provides that in the event of new members joining EEC, rights and obligations could only result for Greece after the conclusion with this country of an additional protocol;
- (iii) Greek applications for the following:—extension for the benefit of Greece, by virtue of Article 37, sec. 3a, of the generalized preferences granted to third countries for processed agricultural products not listed in Annex III to the Agreement, and—the possibility for Greece to negotiate within GATT tariff concessions in favour of developing countries;
- (iv) Certain problems (in particular obstacles to imports into Greece) arising from the operation of the customs union.

82. On 1 November 1971 Greece made a new 10% reduction in its *basic duties* and the surties applicable to imports of Community products subject to the 12-year transition period. These duties and surties are thus 70% lower

than in 1962 and they will be completely abolished by 1 November 1974. For the products and sureties subject to the transition period of 22 years, the next 10% reduction is planned for 1 November 1972.

83. For its part, the Community, taking into account the commitments upon which it entered under the Athens Agreement,¹ has maintained unchanged for the 1971/72 marketing year the standard amount for the benefit of Greek exports of unrefined olive oil to the Community. This amount, which is fixed as in the past at 0.5 units of account per 100 kg, is applicable with effect from 1 November 1971. Furthermore, by its regulation of 24 November 1971, the Commission amended its system of minimum prices for the import of tomato concentrates coming from Greece but intended for re-export after undergoing processing in the Community.²

Turkey

84. Following the regulation¹ adopted by the Council on 29 October 1971 the tariff quotas opened for quality wines from Turkey were extended until 31 December 1971 pending the introduction of the transitional system applicable to all the Turkish wines defined by the Council at its meeting of 25 and 26 October 1971.³

85. At its session of 15-19 November 1971, the European Parliament adopted a resolution⁴ approving the recommendations made by the joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee at its 12th meeting held in Brussels from 16-18 September 1971.⁵

RELATIONS WITH ASSOCIATED AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Associations

Visit by President Malfatti to Africa and Madagascar

86. In response to the invitation of the Heads of State of three of the African and Malagasy countries associated with the Community, Mr Franco Maria

¹ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 51.

² See *Journal officiel* L 261, 26 November 1971.

³ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 53.

⁴ See sec. 126.

⁵ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 55.

Malfatti, President of the Commission, made an official visit to Madagascar (19-23 November), Kenya (24-26 November) and Burundi (26 and 27 November 1971).

In *Madagascar* the President of the Commission had talks with President Tsiranana and Vice-President Rabemananjara concerning the general action of the EDF and the lines of its future interventions. Mr Malfatti also visited several projects which are in course of execution and spoke to the two Malagasy Houses of Parliament in a joint session, when he brought out in particular that the dispute between the "world approach" and "regionalism" was based on a false problem. "In no case is it a question of choosing between these two approaches"—Mr Malfatti declared—"but of combining them in order to lend maximum effectiveness to development cooperation. It happens that of all the developing countries the Associated States are among the least favoured. This being so the Communities special commitment towards them appears first of all as an effort to offset inequalities existing between developing countries themselves, inequalities which could not fail to be an obstacle to the implementation and effectiveness of measures of more general scope. Seen in this way, the Association does not exclude such measures but, on the contrary, is their indispensable supplement".

In *Kenya* Mr Malfatti was received by President Kenyatta. He had talks with Mr Ouko, the Minister responsible for East African Community Affairs and Mr Osogo, Minister of Trade and Industry with whom he reviewed the functioning of the Association with the EEC in the setting of the Arusha Agreement.

Finally, in *Burundi*, President Malfatti was received by President Micombero, and after an exchange of views with the Minister for Foreign Affairs signed the EDF financing convention for the Burundi secondary teachers college. He also had the occasion to visit several EDF projects which are in the course of being carried out.

EEC/AASM Association Committee

87. The Association Committee held its 34th meeting on 23 November 1971 in Brussels under the chairmanship of Ambassador Alioune Sissoko, representative of the Republic of Mali with the European Communities. The Committee settled several questions and adopted two decisions concerning the definition of the concept of "originating products".¹ In relation with this same matter, it fixed for 20 December 1971 the meeting of the Customs Cooperation Committee instructed to examine the repercussions on the rules for the

¹ See sec. 1.

definition of origin of the amendments to the Brussels Nomenclature. It also extended the terms of reference of the joint expert group studying the question of quantitative import restrictions in the AASM in order to enable this group to terminate its work. Finally, it prepared the extraordinary session of the Association Council.

EEC/AASM Association Council

88. The EEC/AASM Association Council held an extraordinary session on 30 November 1971 in Brussels at the request of the AASM, which desired particularly to continue the information and consultation work on the Community's negotiations with the States applying for membership. The chair was taken by Mr Charles Samba Sissoko, Mali Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Community spokesman was Mr Pedini, Italian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Council afterwards heard a general communication from the Community on the progress of negotiations with the States seeking membership which took into account all the information made available since July 1970 to the Associated States and the work at present going on in the multilateral group drafting the Act of Adhesion.

A far-ranging debate was joined on the questions of particular interest to the AASM as regards the association policy envisaged by the enlarged community, in particular the safeguarding of what the Association has already achieved, and the main guidelines for the future, the system to be provided for between the date when new membership comes into force and the expiry of the Yaoundé Convention, and, finally, the intentions of the enlarged Community as regards the Commonwealth developing countries.

All the European and African members stressed how much they were attached to the Association, and, after the discussions, the President of the Association Council confirmed that the AASM intended to hold, early in April 1972, an extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Council to examine the repercussions of the enlargement of the European Communities on their relations with the Associated African States and Madagascar.

The Community also informed the Association Council of the *negotiations envisaged with the EFTA States which are not applying for membership* (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal) on the basis of the directives which the Council of the Community adopted on this matter at its meeting of 29 November 1971. It also informed the Association Council of the progress in the work begun as regards the *application of Mauritius to join the Yaoundé Convention*, concerning which the AASM have expressed a favourable opinion and shown their interest in regular consultation. The

Association Council had to give its opinion on the draft for general specifications for *public works contracts financed by the EDF*. As an agreement was reached on the pending articles, this draft was adopted. The rules and regulations thus adopted will have to be introduced into the laws of the countries concerned, it was agreed that the Associated States, the Member States and the Community would take the necessary implementing measures before 31 March 1972.

As to the definition of the general lines of *financial and technological cooperation*, the Association Council agreed that the studies on this matter should be continued. It will resume examination of this point at its next meeting.

The Association Council also scrutinized a communication from the Malagasy authorities concerning protection of natural vanilla and heard a communication from the representatives of Gaboon on problems of marketing of plywood from this country, a subject which it was decided to study further.

Utilization of aids by the associated countries

89. On 17 November 1971 the Commission submitted to the Council a "report on how aids are utilized by the associated countries". This document, which is the second of its kind and concerns the year 1970, examines in detail the way in which projects already completed are in fact put to use. It has become clear that the efficacy of the financial resources made available by the Community for the development of the associated countries depends more on the way these resources are utilized than on the conditions under which these countries handle them during the phase of erection of the work.

Industrialization of the AASM

90. From 8 to 11 November 1971 the Commission organized a working meeting on the industrialization of the AASM. By thus bringing together for the first time the senior officials responsible, in the 18 Associated States and in several African regional organizations, for development and industrial promotion, to discuss with them the problems posed by the industrialization of their countries, the Commission was giving effect to one of the fresh approaches which the new Yaoundé Convention gives to the Association, namely priority for the industrialization of the AASM.

The purpose of this working meeting was a threefold one. Its first objective was to provide complete information for the AASM personalities responsible regarding the means of action at the disposal of the European Development

Fund and the European Investment Bank to promote industrial advance in the associated States. Those taking part in the meeting heard this information with interest.

The second aim of the discussions was to lay down jointly a programme of detailed sectoral studies to explore the possibilities of an export—orientated industrialization of the AASM. In order to provide a framework for this discussion, the Commission had submitted to the meeting a preparatory study consisting of a “pre-selection of those export industries susceptible of being set up in the Associated African and Malagasy States”. It was on the basis of the conclusions of this work, completed by the suggestions of the AASM representatives, that the meeting succeeded in agreeing on the main lines—choice of priority sectors and methodology—of a programme of studies which will be launched next year.

The third item on the agenda concerned an exchange of views on the main obstacles encountered by the AASM in their efforts to industrialize and on the means which would permit greater cooperation between the Community and its Associates to overcome these obstacles. Discussion on this subject was particularly lively. Problems of more systematic prospection to find investors likely to be interested in industrial projects in Africa and the aid to be given to genuinely African enterprises were at the centre of this debate, in which it proved possible to define how the machinery for financial and technical cooperation existing in the Association could be better adapted to the industrial development requirements of the AASM.

The delegates from the associated States and the regional agencies took advantage of the opportunity offered by their stay in Brussels to meet, on 12 November 1971, a delegation of the Union of Industries in the European Community (UNICE).

European development fund

New financing decisions

91. Following endorsement by the EDF Committee, the Commission, on 16 November 1971, took six new financing decisions¹ to be set against the resources of the third EDP. The amount involved is 6 899 000 units of account; two of these decisions concern loans on special terms for a total of 4 032 000 u.a. The schemes involved are the following:

¹ *Journal officiel* C 4, 20 January 1972.

Dahomey — Building of a palmoil mill at Agenvy: 3 276 000 u.a., equal to about Frs CFA 910 million. This is a loan on special terms for the construction by SONADER, a public capital company, of a palmoil mill with crushing capacity of 20 tons per hour.

Niger — *Development of industrial tobacco growing in the Upper Niger Valley*: 363 230 000 Mali francs, or about 654 000 u.a. The aim of this scheme is to achieve at the end of the next four crop years a minimum annual production of 300 tons of (brown) industrial tobacco cultivated by peasant families—about 57 000 inhabitants—to cope with the needs of a local cigarette factory.

Gabon — *Mouila-Moanda-Franceville Hertzian wave link*: 756 000 u.a., equivalent to about Frs CFA 210 million. This is a loan on special terms for the installation of the above mentioned telephonic and telegraphic link by Hertzian waves.

Congo (Brazzaville) — *Construction of four bridges in the Congo Basin*: Frs CFA 400 million, or about 1 440 000 u.a. The scheme is to build four modern bridges to replace the existing old ones, and to improve the access roads of a total length of about 8 km on the Ngoko at Tsongo and Kebouya, on the Kouyou at Ewe and on the Lakory at Okoyo.

Congo (Brazzaville) — *Supplementary financing to complete the work on the Kinkala-Boko road*: Frs CFA 175 million, or about 630 000 u.a. The aim is to meet the excess costs of the work occasioned by taking over the expenditure on supervision, a change in the itinerary and the financial repercussions of the revaluation of the DM.

*Republic of Zaire*¹ — *Standard rate interest subsidy (2%) in favour of the Congolese Development Finance Corporation "SOCOFIDE"*: 143 117 u.a. This subsidy will apply to a 9 year loan of 1.6 million u.a. granted the Corporation by the European Investment Bank.

Following this last batch of financing decisions, total commitments by the third European Development Fund now amount to about 196 000 000 u.a. in respect of 80 decisions.

Training, in-stage periods and seminars

92. As part of the 1971 programme for further training sessions, the African civil servants following in-stage periods with the Commission's departments took part, from 24 November to 9 December 1971, in a study trip to France

¹ Congo/Kinshasa.

(Paris-Bordeaux-Toulouse-Marseille) and Italy (Naples-Rome-Venice-Turin), where they had an opportunity of visiting factories, international organizations and various institutes.

From 9 to 11 November 1971 a seminar on problems of European integration and the Association with the African States and Madagascar was organized in Brussels for a group of 60 EEC scholarship-holders residing in Germany and Italy. From 30 November to 2 December 1971, there was a similar seminar in Rome reserved for others resident in Italy.

RELATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

Austria

93. The Council—and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting therein on 8 November 1971—agreed two decisions completing the negotiating directives for a *partial interim commercial agreement* with Austria. The mandate to be given the Commission for the opening of the negotiations¹ is thus definitively established.

Iran

94. The EEC-Iran commercial agreement, which was due to expire on 30 November 1971, was extended for one year under the terms of a decision made on 16 November 1971 by the Council.² This agreement between the European Economic Community and Iran was signed on 14 October 1963, amended by an exchange of letters dated 14 October 1967, and extended several times.

Argentina

95. A non-preferential *commercial agreement*—the first concluded with a Latin American country—was signed on 8 November 1971 in Brussels. Its conclusion³ had been decided on the same day by the Council of the European Communities.⁴

¹ These have opened meanwhile, on 14 and 15 December in Brussels.

² *Journal officiel* L 262, 27 November 1971.

³ See Part One, Ch. III.

⁴ *Journal officiel* L 249, 10 November 1971.

South Africa

Visit of the Minister for Economic Affairs

96. Mr Muller, South African Minister for Economic Affairs, visited the Commission on 8 and 9 November 1971. He was received by Mr Mansholt and Mr Barre, Vice-Presidents, and by Mr Dahrendorf and Mr Borschette, members of the Commission. Mr Muller pointed in particular to his country's fears as to the repercussions, which he thought would be unfavourable, of the enlargement of the Communities for its exports. He laid special stress on the importance of the United Kingdom market as a source of foreign currency income for South Africa.

The different Commission members noted Mr Muller's declarations and pointed out that it seemed premature at the present stage to try to assess the repercussions of enlargement, and that the Community would examine with its partners, at the appropriate time, any problems which might arise, taking into account its responsibilities as the world's leading import area. Mr Muller also handed Mr Dahrendorf a copy of a memorandum he had sent to the President-in-office of the Council, Mr Aldo Moro.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Common arrangements for imports

97. On 8 and 9 November 1971 the Council agreed several regulations¹ extending to other imports the lists annexed to the regulation of 19 December 1969,² and to that of 25 May 1970 establishing a common system applicable respectively to imports from state-trading countries and from GATT members and countries treated on the same footing as these.³ At the same time the Council authorized the Commission to publish these annexes in the version resulting from their successive extensions.

¹ *Journal officiel* L 249, 10 November 1971 and L 250, 11 November 1971.

² *Ibid.* L 19, 26 January 1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 124, 8 June 1970.

These two batches of extensions are of particular significance. For the GATT countries the list of products to which the common system applies is very appreciably increased as to the geographical field of application of the regulation on state-trading countries. It now includes countries of the Far East, in particular the People's Republic of China.

Commercial agreements : renewal, derogation or authorization

98. Following a Commission proposal, the Council has authorized *Italy* to open negotiations for trade protocols for 1972 with two east European countries, *Rumania* and *Czechoslovakia*.

In addition, the Council took a decision amending the conclusions and guidelines which it agreed on 3 March 1970 for the negotiation of a commercial agreement between *Benelux* and *Hungary*.

Special commercial policy measures

Scrap

99. The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council on the occasion of its session of 22 and 23 November 1971, decided to authorize the temporary export of non-treated scrap for treatment in non-member countries on condition that it is reimported. A similar decision was taken to authorize trade in the other direction, i.e. to permit re-export of scrap coming into the Community purely for treatment. These arrangements came into force on 1 December 1971 for a twelve months' period.

Wines

100. Following bilateral talks, and in view of the guarantees offered, the Commission decided, on 28 October 1971, to exempt Chile and Israel from the application of any compensatory taxes which might be applicable to the import of wines into the Community. Under the terms of a Council regulation of 28 April 1970, introducing supplementary arrangements as regards the common organization of the wine market, compensatory taxes may be levied when wines are imported from third countries if their free-at-frontier offer prices are lower than the Community reference prices less the customs

duties. But the same regulation lays down that third countries which are prepared and able to guarantee that the offer prices on importation into the Community of wines originating in and coming from their territory are not lower than the reference prices minus the customs duties may be exempted from the possible application of compensatory taxes. It is from this measure that Chile and Israel now benefit.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Wheat

101. The Commission is following attentively the trend of the world wheat market the export policies of the leading exporting countries and the declarations made by the Community's trading partners on the probability of the International Wheat Council opening discussions in the near future to complete the Agreement by price arrangements. Such is the gist of the answer given to a written question put down by a member of the European Parliament, Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) by the Commission, which believes that there is no evidence at the present time that discussions are imminent on the questions which could not be negotiated at the conference held in Geneva in the spring of 1971.

Cocoa

102. "It is necessary that the Community should participate in any future international agreement on cocoa, in view of the commercial policy matters it will involve. Moreover, such an agreement will be of particular interest for the cocoa-producing countries which are, or will be, associated with the Community, and the latter will have to take account of this". Thus the Commission in reply to another written question from Mr Vredeling.¹ It is known that consultations with a view to a resumption of the negotiations for an international agreement on cocoa were held under the aegis of UNCTAD from 22 September to 1 October 1971.² Further talks are scheduled for early 1972.

Olive oil

103. The International Olive Oil Council (IOC) held its 25th session from 22 to 25 November in Madrid. At this meeting the Director General for

¹ *Journal officiel* C 119, 26 November 1971.

² See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 69.

Agriculture in the Commission of the European Communities announced officially that the Council of the Communities, at its session of 27/28 September 1971, had agreed to the opening of negotiations with the IOC with a view to the Community's adhering to the International agreement.¹

Following this communication the International Olive Oil Council decided, by virtue of the 1963 International Olive Oil Agreement, to set up a Special Committee consisting of representatives of the member States of this Council—and in which representatives of the EEC and the Governments of the Netherlands and the Federal German Republic have been invited to participate—to negotiate, as provided for by the 1969 United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, details of the accession of the EEC, as such, and these two Governments to the protocol of 7 March 1969 renewing the extension of the 1963 International Olive Oil Agreement. When this work is completed the Committee will adopt a report which will then be communicated to all the States belonging to the Council, to the European Economic Community and to the Dutch and German Governments (FR).

At its 26th session, scheduled for June 1972 in Madrid, the International Olive Oil Council will have on its agenda, not only the report in question, but also all the comments which may have been received concerning it “so that, in the course of this session, the Council may take the appropriate decisions and that the negotiation begun may reach its conclusion”.

Groundnuts

104. Studies will shortly begin to work out concrete proposals following the seminar on groundnuts held in Dakar from 22 to 26 March 1971.² The Commission has been invited to take part in this work, but—as it points out in a third reply to the same member of the European Parliament—it is not possible at present to foresee what their results will be or how long they will go on.³

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Food Aid

105. In the setting of the Food Aid Convention and of the outline implementing plan for 1970/71, the Council decided, at its meeting of 8 Novem-

¹ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 68.

² See Bulletin 6-1971, Part Two, sec. 69.

³ *Journal officiel* C 115, 13 November 1971.

ber 1971, to conclude three agreements: with *Indonesia* (supply of 17 748 tons of flour of soft wheat as food aid), with *Morocco* (28 000 tons of soft wheat),¹ and with the UNRWA (2 980 tons of wheat flour).

In addition, in the framework of the same 1970/71 implementing plan, the Council approved, at its meeting of 22/23 November 1971, the conclusion of two other agreements under the food aid heading. The first of these was with *Lebanon* (7 500 tons of soft wheat) and the second with *Yemen* (supply of 7 000 tons of soft wheat).

As regards the implementation of the agreements concluded between the EEC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 25 March and 20 January 1971, the Council gave its agreement to two aid measures in favour of *Jordan* (500 tons of wheat flour) and *Chile* (200 tons of skim milk powder).

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

106. The 27th session of the Contracting Parties took place in Geneva from 16 to 26 November 1971. The discussions were considerably inhibited by the uncertainty prevailing at the time as a result of the upheavals in the international monetary situation and the restrictive measures taken by certain countries in connection therewith. It was difficult for GATT, in this context, to take any spectacular commercial policy measures, but it would also have been irresponsible to abstain from any action at all. This feeling was stressed in particular in the declaration of the Commission representative, present as speaker for the Community: "The present situation must not in any way signify inaction or discouragement. To do everything to hold on to course is already in itself, and once again, the primary and essential task which calls for the mobilization of all the Contracting Parties and engages our collective responsibility".

The Contracting Parties did not fail to come up to this expectation. In a declaration concerning commercial policy, they agreed to neglect no opportunity, in the framework of the GATT programme of the expansion of trade, to advance further along the road of liberalization, whether as regards particular measures or groups of measures, in both the industrial and the agricultural sectors.

The Contracting Parties also agreed that they would take advantage of every occasion that might present itself to settle particular trade problems, especially

¹ *Journal officiel* L 3, 5 January 1972.

those which are considered as the most dangerous and irritating and whose elimination would attenuate present frictions.

The Contracting Parties were further at one in agreeing that their more distant intention is to take as their main objective a new major GATT initiative to deal with long-term commercial problems as soon as this becomes possible.

Certain developing countries presented at the 27th session the initial results of the negotiations launched in 1967 for the exchange of concessions in their mutual trade. The principle of such concessions reserved purely for the benefit of the developing countries among themselves had been recognized by the Contracting Parties at the beginning of the negotiations in question. The first results of these negotiations do not exactly come up to the expectations of the advanced countries, in particular as regards non-discriminatory application to all the developing countries. However, the 16 countries at present participating have given an assurance that they will facilitate accession to the benefit of the system of all the developing countries, on terms compatible with their needs in the matter of development, finance and trade. The Contracting Parties have consequently adopted a decision which authorizes the implementation of this system of preferences between developing countries as a derogation to the principles of Article One of the General Agreement.

In its principle this type of derogation concerning the implementation of a particular system of trade relations is similar to that concerning the application of the generalized preferences system. In both cases it is in fact a matter of reconciling the general rule of non-discrimination with the imperative requirements of economic development. In both cases the Contracting Parties show that GATT is still an effective instrument of international cooperation and that its rules are essentially dynamic.

Western European Union

107. The second part of the 17th ordinary session of the Assembly of the Western European Union was held in Brussels from 29 November to 1 December 1971, under the chairmanship of Mr Georges Housiaux (Belgium). The parliamentarians had to deal with three important reports submitted by Lord Gladwyn (United Kingdom) on the "Brussels Treaty and the European Institutions" (outlook for WEU after enlargement), Mr Boyden (United Kingdom) on the "future organization of Western defence", and Mr Nessler (France) on the "political implications of the conference on European security". Mr Pierre Harmel, Belgian Foreign Affairs Minister, spoke in the plenary session and dealt at length with the political and institutional outlook for Europe in the context of the enlargement of the Community.

United Nations General Assembly

108. On 20 September 1971 the Commission was given a mandate, at its own request, by the Council to make approaches in New York to find a solution to the problems of participation by the Community in the Second Committee of the General Assembly. However, considerations mainly of a political nature have prevented the efforts made in New York on the occasion of the 26th session of the United Nations General Assembly from being crowned with success this year.

United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

109. The sixteenth session of the biennial FAO Conference was held in Rome from 6 to 25 November 1971, with 105 of the 121 Member States participating. Mr Boerma, Director-General, was re-elected for four years, and Mr Gèpede, President of the Council of the Organization, for two years.

Among the problems of very special interest to the Community were the world situation as regards food and agriculture. In 1971 world agricultural production increased, but more in the advanced than in the developing countries. It was pointed out that, as regards the latter, despite the introduction of high-yield cereal varieties, the 4% annual rate of increase chosen as a target by the second United Nations ten-year development plan will perhaps not be attained. The outlook for 1972 is darkened, among other factors, by the monetary crisis. Certain countries, including, in particular, the developing countries, have become anxious, moreover, as regards the possible repercussions of the enlargement of the Community on trade. Using figures to support their arguments, the Community representatives were in a position to prove that the EEC was a dynamic trading area whose imports of farm products from third countries had increased rapidly.

The Conference noted the chief conclusions of the recently published forecasts on products for 1970-80. The FAO has an important part to play in updating these in cooperation with other institutions, such as UNCTAD, GATT, etc.

One of the most important points was that of the "international agricultural adjustment" on which Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, spoke in the course of a plenary session reserved for heads of delegations. The FAO wished to make this the chief subject of its next conference and take over the leadership in this field. It was agreed that its role—certainly not a negligible one—should, above all, be to aid its members by means of thorough and continuous studies, rather than by very detailed coordination. Thus, agricul-

tural adjustment will not be the "principal subject" but "one of the principal subjects" of the 1973 conference.

The FAO Conference also considered agricultural reform, in particular its social aspects from the development angle, the World Food Programme and the results of the Second World Food Congress held in June in The Hague.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Non-Proliferation Treaty

110. On the basis of directives agreed by the Council on 20 September 1971 the Commission, in November, began negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for the conclusion of a verification agreement which would ensure respect by the five Member States of the Community which do not possess atomic weapons of the obligations they have accepted under Article III of the Non-proliferation Treaty. These negotiations, which are being carried on by a delegation consisting of representatives of the Commission and of the five Member States signatories of the NPT, are intended to produce an agreement to which the Community and the States will be parties—each to the extent that it is concerned (art. 102 of the Euratom Treaty) and which will enable the IAEA to fulfil its obligations under the NPT. It will be remembered that when they signed the latter the five States declared that they would ratify it only on condition that the agreement negotiated between the Commission and the IAEA ensured full respect for the Euratom Treaty.

THE COMMUNITIES' DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

111. On 9 November 1971 the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Edson Dawson Phakamea, who handed them his letters of credence as Head of the Mission of the Republic of *Malawi* to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, Euratom).

On the same day the two Presidents received H.E. Ambassador Josua Rasilan Rabukawaqa, MVO, MBE, who handed them his letters of credence as Head of Fiji Mission to the European Economic Community (EEC).

The two new Ambassadors are the first representatives of their respective countries with the Communities. The number of diplomatic missions is now 91.

IV. INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

November Session

112. The European Parliament, assembled in Strasbourg from 15 to 19 November 1971, held its annual colloquium with the Council and the European Commission on the subject: "the role of the enlarged Communities in the evolution of international relations and the consolidation of peace". The Parliament adopted the Mansholt Plan for the reform of European agriculture and came out in favour of an average 8% increase in agricultural prices. It approved the general budget of the Communities for the financial year 1972 after having made several changes in it. The Parliament gave its Opinion on several texts concerning the common transport policy, energy, and social policy, and approved the recommendations adopted by the joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee.¹

The President of the European Parliament welcomed a delegation from the Folketing (the Danish Parliament) which was on an information visit and had an exchange of views with a delegation of the European Parliament.

In addition, the Parliament validated the mandate of Mr Durieux (Liberal, France) appointed by the French National Assembly to replace Mr Boscary-Monsservin (Liberal, France), who had been elected a Senator. The President of the Parliament thanked Mr Boscary-Monsservin for the work he had accomplished since 1959 as President of the Committee on Agriculture.²

The role of the enlarged Communities in the evolution of international relations and the consolidation of peace (17 November)

113. Opening the annual meeting between the Parliament, the Council and the Commission on the above subject; the President-in-office of the Council, Mr Moro, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, traced a certain number of guidelines to be followed on the eve of the enlargement of the Community and the achievement of economic and monetary union. The cumulative effect of these two factors would enable the Community to shoulder its responsibilities and to play the part which should devolve on it in the world of tomorrow. Mr Moro continued that the enlarged Community would have to work out an

¹ For the full text of resolutions passed by the Parliament at this session, see *Journal officiel* C 124, 17 December 1971.

² This account is based on the French edition of « Informations » published by the Secretariat General of the European Parliament.

harmonious concept of its relations with the Mediterranean and African countries. The Community had always been ready to apply a responsible policy vis-à-vis the developing countries. Furthermore, like the applicant States, it had the will to contribute to the development of international trade. Its relations with the United States would need to be settled in a climate of reciprocal understanding and cooperation. The Community and the applicant countries would be required to make an essential contribution to the solution of the current problems by gradually achieving an overall agreement with the United States which would safeguard the interests of both sides. Relations with Japan were continuing to develop, and there were certain signs indicating that the Eastern countries wanted to enter upon a dialogue with the rest of Europe. Mr Moro thought that the enlarged Community would have to give expression to its identity, particularly by defining an external policy of its own. A well-prepared Summit could make a contribution to the solution of the problems of balance, security, justice and peace. If we stopped at the present stage in the building of Europe there would be a risk of disintegration. After mentioning the place of the Parliament in the Community's institutional system, Mr Moro concluded by affirming that Europe could not be built without the active participation of the peoples, of public opinion and of the political, social and economic tendencies which represented it.

Mr *Scelba* (Italy), speaking for the Christian Democrat Group, recalled the political aims of the Treaties and mentioned the world supremacy of the United States and the USSR and the emergence of China on the world stage and the economic and social backwardness of the Third World. In this context the Community could play an effective role for the maintenance of peace. Relations between the countries of the Atlantic Alliance and those of the Warsaw Pact could be examined in the light of the European security conference, Mr *Scelba* concluded.

Mr *Lautenschlager* (Germany) on behalf of the Socialist Group, stressed the need for a political union of Europe which would enable the Community to act effectively to maintain peace. The speaker requested the establishment of the monetary union. The Socialist Group was in favour of a Summit Conference but feared the gradual watering-down of the decisions or choices made on such an occasion. Mr *Lautenschlager* also emphasized the role that the Parliament should play within the Community and asked that its powers be strengthened and widened. Mr *Corona* (Italy), also speaking for the Socialists, underscored the importance and interest for Europe to adopt a single point of view. The stage of bilateral negotiations was passed and should give place to Community negotiations.

Mr *Berkhouwer* (Netherlands), Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, in whose name he spoke, mentioned the Franco-British and Franco-German

meetings and said that, as these bilateral talks could not appreciably advance the business of Europe, a European Summit Conference of the Ten was necessary. He thought that the European security conference should be the occasion to obtain official recognition for the existence of the Community.

Mr *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, thought that the enlargement of the Community would contribute to improved balance within it and should lead to that better international equilibrium on which peace depended. The cohesion of the States of Western Europe would make possible a policy of release of tension without creating dangerous disequilibrium. The United States had a role to play in the quest for a European equilibrium and its presence in Europe was necessary but it must respect European independence.

Mr *Amendola* (Communist, Italy), was of the opinion that at European level enlargement of the Community could be a factor favouring the consolidation of peace. But he did not think that the Community could be considered as a superpower, for each State retained its national sovereignty. Mr Amendola stressed the importance of the conference on European security and considered that the Community could show an example where disarmament was concerned.

Mr *Malfatti*, President of the European Commission, sketched a timetable of the principal deadlines which required a special commitment by the Community if it was to affirm its personality: the effective entry of the countries applying for membership; relations with the non-applicant EFTA countries; negotiations with the United States on monetary problems, trade and defence; preparation of the conference on European security and of the third UNCTAD conference. On all these questions Europe must find its identity and its personality and speak with a single voice. Mr Malfatti went on to deal with the internal development of the Community and indicated that the functional and sectoral approach was no longer adequate at a time when a global strategy was indispensable and when the barriers between the economic and political fields were crumbling from day to day. He recalled that there was a correlation between membership of the Communities and participation in activities which should make it possible to achieve progress in the field of political unification.

Mr *Scarascia Mugnozza* (Christian Democrat, Italy), Chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, stressed the urgency of fixing European principles in the fields of foreign policy and defence so that Europe would be able to play its part at international level, and particularly vis-à-vis the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr *Corona* (Italy), speaking for the Socialist Group, noted that this debate reflected Europe's need to present a face of its own to the

world. He emphasized the need for European unification; the Member States must adopt uniform and Community positions in all the problems pending between them and outside countries. Mr Corona finally pleaded for greater powers to be given to the Community institutions, in particular the Commission and the Parliament.

Mr *Schuijt* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) was convinced that the accession of Great Britain would strengthen the Community from the economic and political points of view, and asked for a clear and coordinated European policy. Mr *Boiardi* (Proletarian Socialist Unity Party, Italy), evoked the monetary problems which it will be possible to settle at Community level if firm political will exists. For Mr *Van der Stoel* (Socialist, Netherlands) the military links between Europe and the United States had to be maintained. Mr *Cifarelli* (Socialist, Italy), thought that Great Britain's entry would bring difficulties from the angle of political union and asked that the choice be made between keeping the Atlantic framework and accepting the economic effort necessary for Europe to defend itself independently. Mr *Jahn* (Christian Democrat, Germany), thought that harmonization of European interests was needed before sitting down at a European security conference. Mr *Cantalupo* (Liberal, Italy), shared this opinion: without such unity of views, any East-West meeting could not but fail.

Answering the different speakers, Mr Moro underscored the progress which had been accomplished on the road to the political unity of Europe. The Community of the Six—who would soon be Ten—was very representative of the interests of Europe, which was already a part of the new world balance progressively getting away from bi-polarism. As regards defence, the President-in-office of the Council thought that European unity could consolidate the Atlantic Alliance. In conclusion, Mr Moro spoke of the need to broaden the powers of the European Parliament which will have a primordial role to play in an enlarged and united Europe.

Agricultural policy (16 and 18 November)

Reform of agriculture: farm products: aid to producers

114. The European Parliament discussed a report submitted on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture by Mr Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) the chief rapporteur, Mr Baas (Liberal, Netherlands), Mr Brouwer (Christian Democrat, Netherlands)—replaced by Mr de Koning (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and Mr Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands)—all of whom helped to draw it up, on the amended proposals for the reform of European agricul-

ture, the general aspects of the price proposals for certain farm products and the proposals concerning income subsidies of certain categories of farmers.

As the general rapporteur Mr Richarts pointed out, the aim of the proposals for the reform of agriculture—also known as the Mansholt Plan—is to create farms which assure those persons occupied in this sector incomes and living conditions comparable to those in other trades. The arrangements proposed were studied in detail by the different rapporteurs, who approved them on the whole subject to a few amendments, mainly to the directive on the modernization of farms. The Commission on Agriculture requests that the average increase in prices for 1972/73 should be 8%, instead of the 3% proposed by the European Commission. The prices proposed will need to be revised in the light of the solutions applied to the present monetary problem.

The Committee on Agriculture also approved the granting of an income subsidy to some categories of farmers.

Mr *Natali*, Italian Minister for Agriculture and President-in-office of the Council, pointed to the danger of any hasty decision in the field of prices, particularly in view of the monetary crisis. He recalled that the Council had adopted the principle of a reform of agricultural structures giving priority to the modernization of these and to the phasing out of farms unable to pay their way.

Mr *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, examined the proposed amendments submitted by the Committee on Agriculture. Although he contested the advisability of several of them, particularly as concerned the directive on the modernization of farms, he accepted most of the others. Mr Mansholt thought that arrangements should be made for farm prices to make up their leeway over a period of two years.

Mr *Offroy* (UDE, France), replacing Mr *Beylot* (UDE, France) rapporteur for the Committee for Finance and Budgets, emphasized that on the whole the modernization of the Community's agriculture might seem to be costly, but it was necessary for security of supplies. The Finance Committee proposed measures to make the arrangements more flexible, economies to be achieved by abolishing certain aids, and the concentration of action on a few precise points. It was also in favour of more aids to encourage farmers to leave the land and an increase in the number of those benefiting from compensation and greater aid to groupings of producers whose output was inadequate in the Community.

The proposals of the Committee on Agriculture were approved by Mr *Vetrone* (Christian Democrat, Italy), Mrs *Orth* (Socialist, Germany) and Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg), on behalf of their political groups. Mr *Liogier*

(France), speaking for the UDE Group, came out against the whole body of the proposals. Mr Vetrone underscored the human and psychological aspects of the modernization of agriculture and the need for Community action regarding employment and regionalization. Mrs Orth was of the opinion that incomes should be adapted in future to the Community average.

Miss Lulling approved the method of reference to precise profitability criteria when fixing farm prices. She stressed that the proposed increase should not be passed on fully to consumers, since marketing margins were sufficient to absorb the adjustments to producer prices. Mr Liogier strongly criticized the policy advocated by the Commission to achieve reform of European agriculture. Similarly, the UDE group rejected the prices proposals. Mr *Estève* (UDE, France), was in favour of the re-establishment of fixed parities and called for the rapid introduction of economic and monetary union. He considered that price and structures policy must be based on guidance of production with an improvement in markets and economic organization. Mr *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands), asked Mr Liogier whether he was talking against the proposals of the Commission on Agricultural or against the resolution adopted by the Council in May 1971 and approved by Mr Cointat, French Minister of Agriculture. For Mr *Cifarelli* (Socialist, Italy) it was not a question of introducing state control over agriculture but of bringing it out of its condition of stagnation. Mr *Zaccari* (Christian Democrat, Italy), brought up the question of the hill-farming areas. Mr *Klinker* (Christian Democrat, Germany), said he would abstain in the vote on the various texts; he considered that the price increases were inadequate. Mr *Scardaccione* (Christian Democrat, Italy), laid the stress on the human aims of all these reforms and said that it would be preferable to encourage people not to leave rural areas. In addition, the question of agricultural property needed to be handled differently in different regions of the Community.

Replying to the various speakers, Mr Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission pointed to the relationship between price policy and monetary problems. He thought that the consequences of the price increases would have to be studied carefully and was happy that the majority of the Parliament approved the European Commission's proposals.

The Parliament adopted the resolution in a form which includes no less than 68 paragraphs summing up the comments and amendments proposed by the Committee on Agriculture, and approving, subject to these reservations, the corpus of Commission proposals.

Guide price for wine

115. In his report on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr *Vals* (Socialist, France), advocated an average increase of around 5% in the guide

prices for wine during the marketing year 1971/72, whereas the proposals of the European Commission envisaged an increase of 2.5%. Mr Liogier (France), for the UDE Group, and Mr Vetrone (Christian Democrat, Italy) approved the rapporteur's proposals, which were then adopted by the Parliament. Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, gave details concerning aid to stocking, and Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, regretted that the Council was not able to pronounce on the whole body of agricultural prices because of the pending monetary problems.

Prices for certain fisheries products

116. Following a report drawn up by Mr *Kriedemann* (Socialist, Germany), for the Committee on Agriculture, the Parliament asked to be consulted by the Council on the prices of fisheries products. It considered that the price increases of the order of 3% already decided on by the Council for certain products should also apply for 1972 to those of the fishing industry, in view, particularly, of rising production costs.

General Budget of the Communities for 1972 (16 and 18 November)

117. Following the presentation of the General Budget for the Communities for 1972 by Mr Moro, President-in-office of the Council at the latter's October session¹, the European Community pronounced on the budget on the basis of a report submitted by Mr *Dulin* (Liberal, France) for the Committee for Finance and Budgets. As concerned receipts, which balance with expenditure at about 4 000 million units of account, the rapporteur noted that "own resources" represented around 46% of total receipts, the rest being covered by the contributions of the Member States. The main body of expenditures was made up of EAGGF costs which represent 80% of the total. The increase in expenditure in relation to 1971 could be considered as normal. Mr *Dulin* stressed the need for close cooperation between Parliament, Commission and Council and regretted the disproportion between the amount of the budget and tasks to be fulfilled.

Mr *Picardi*, Italian State Secretary for the Treasury, and President-in-office of the Council, stressed that the adoption of a new budget procedure had made it possible to establish new structures for relations between the Parliament and the Council. He then submitted to the Parliament several amendments to the budgets which had become necessary because of the way negotiations on the accession of new members to the Community were going.

¹ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part Two, sec. 125.

Mr *Spénale* (France), Chairman of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, spoke on behalf of the Socialist Group to criticize the draft budget, which he said was uncertain as to the sums involved, disappointing from the angle of research, timid as far as the take-off of the new Social Fund was concerned, hesitant regarding the common environment policy, empty as to the launching of a genuine regional policy, and lightweight and obscure in all that concerned youth policy. He added that the procedure for examining the budget was still very defective, particularly when the Parliament wished to introduce amendments. Mr *Aigner* (Germany), for the Christian Democrat Group, warned that the political will behind the budget was more the will of the officials of the Council than of the Council itself. Mr *Aigner* also pointed to the considerable amount of agricultural expenditure, while other important investments needed to be made on both the social and the political plane, and he stressed the need for stricter control of "own resources".

For the UDE Group, Mr *Estève* (France), was pleased with the new budget procedure which had made it possible to establish a continuous political dialogue between the Council and the Parliament. Mr *Fabbrini* (Communist, Italy) said that the Italian Communists would vote against the budget of the Communities, essentially by reason of the political line it reflected. The agricultural policy was eating up 80% of the credits, but had not made it possible to solve the problems of European farming. Furthermore, it had to be stressed that the Parliament had no real power to amend the budget.

Mr *Lange* (Socialist, Germany) regretted that the Council had not taken any decision concerning a regional structure policy. Mr *Girardin* (Christian Democrat, Italy) remarked that the budget was very parsimonious in the social field and far from satisfactory in the matter of regional policy.

After Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, had replied to the speakers, the Parliament went on to examine the various chapters of the budget and adopted many amendments submitted by the political groups, individual members and several Committees. These concerned in particular security control, the Committees concerned by economic and monetary union, pollution and environment, information services and youth, the Social Fund, the administrative expenditures of the institutions, and the budget of Euratom. The draft budget thus amended was adopted by the Parliament after Mr *Dulin*, Mr *Spénale* and Mr *Aigner* had expressed themselves in favour on behalf of their respective political groups.

The Parliament then adopted a resolution on the draft budget in which it renewed its requests concerning the establishment of a genuine dialogue with the Council and the need for the President of the Council to have negotiating powers when the budget was discussed.

Cooperation between the Parliament and the Council in the frame work of the budget procedure

118. At the session of 18 November, the President read a communication from the President-in-office of the Council which laid down the detailed procedures for cooperation between the Parliament and the Council in the different phases of preparation of the budget of the Communities. The Parliament will be closely associated with the working out of the budget and will be able to bring its point of view to the attention of the Council at each stage in the work. The Parliament approved these Council proposals.

ECSE budget and rates of levy for 1972 (19 November)

119. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Borocco* (UDE, France) on behalf of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, the Parliament expressed its support, in a resolution, for the retention of the rates of ECSE levies at 0.30%. It requested the Commission to re-examine certain aspects of the basis of calculation of the levies with an eye to keeping them constantly up to date. Mr *Artzinger* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Miss *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) approved the resolution on behalf of their political groups. Miss *Lulling* asked for the credits for the construction of workers housing to be increased. Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, said that the fall-off in the production of coal and steel which could be foreseen for 1972 made it imperative to take certain measures forth with. He was pleased with the compromise submitted to the approval of Parliament.

*Transport policy (18 November)**Weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles*

120. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany), on behalf of the Transport Committee, the Parliament approved a draft directive laying down the permissible maximum dimensions, weights and power of commercial road vehicles in the Community. In its resolution, the Parliament stressed the importance of this directive and accepted, as a compromise solution for the permissible maximum weight for single axles a value of the order of 11.5 tons.

Mr *Meister* (Christian Democrat, Germany) Mr *Faller* (Socialist, Germany) and Mr *Biaggi* (Liberal, Italy) approved the resolution in the name of their political groups, while emphasizing that it was a political compromise solution. Mr *Couste* (France), speaking for the UDE group, elaborated the

arguments in favour of a 13-ton load per axle which was preferable for technical and economic and social reasons, and hoped that if a transaction proved necessary it should be on the basis of a standard of 12.5 tons per axle.

Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, noted that the technical arguments put forward in favour of 13 tons could be countered by others for 10 tons. A compromise solution would therefore have to be found, and this was what the European Commission had aimed at when it proposed an axle load of 11.5 tons. The Commission had endeavoured to find a synthesis between the interest of the carrier and the interest of the authority responsible for the upkeep of the roads. Mr *Coppé* elaborated on the arguments militating for the adoption of the Commission proposal. This limited wear and tear on the infrastructure, it allowed of the transport of big containers, and the rational construction of isolated vehicles and road convoys. It should be possible on such bases to find a compromise solution in the Community.

Social arrangements in road transport

121. Acting on a report presented by Mr *Couste* (UDE, France), on behalf of the Transport Committee, the Parliament approved a regulation amending the one on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport. The European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR) will be applied to vehicles registered in non-member countries which enter the Community territory. The Community rules and regulations will be maintained for intracommunity traffic and for traffic by vehicles registered in the Member States towards non-member countries. The Parliament considers that the disparities which may emerge temporarily between these arrangements are not so important that it would be impossible to accept them.

Mr *Kollwelter* (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) and Mr *Faller* (Socialist, Germany) approved these proposals on behalf of their political groups. Mr *Coppé*, member of the Commission, pointed out that there would not be any social regression or distortion of competition because the AETR and the Community regulations continued to exist side by side.

Energy policy (15 and 17 November)

Level of petroleum in the Community

122. On the basis of a report by Mr *Bousch* (UDE, France), for the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, the Parliament approved an

amendment to the directive requiring the Member States to maintain a minimum level of stocks of crude petroleum and/or petroleum products. In future this level will be the equivalent of 90 days' consumption instead of 65 days. In its resolution the Parliament also requests that the Council reserve for itself the possibility of increasing the volume of compulsory stocks and that the Commission submit annually to the Council a report on how the directive is being applied. Furthermore, this directive will have to be completed by common commercial policy measures for petroleum.

Mr *Springorum* (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mr *Reischl* (Socialist, Germany) and Mr *Merchiers* (Liberal, Belgium) approved the resolution on behalf of their political groups but pointed out that this measure cannot be a substitute for a common energy policy and drew attention to the cost of maintaining stocks. Mr *Wolfram* (Socialist, Germany) and Mr *Burgbaker* (Christian Democrat, Germany) regretted the poor progress achieved in implementing a common energy policy. Mr *Oele* (Socialist, Netherlands) was not convinced of the advisability of raising the level of petroleum stocks. Mr *Haferkamp*, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled the efforts which the latter and the Parliament had put forth to achieve a common energy policy.

Amendment of the Euratom Treaty

123. As Chapter VI of the Euratom Treaty concerning these Community's uranium supplies no longer corresponds to the requirements of the present situation, the Commission has proposed an amendment to it. The new provisions maintain the principle of monopoly whose application is compulsorily suspended by the Commission in periods when offers are plentiful. Enterprises will no longer be required to make their purchase only through the Supply Agency. These changes were approved by the Parliament on the basis of a report submitted by Mr *Bos* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) for the Economic Affairs Committee. In its resolution the Parliament considered that the essential competences of the Commission and of the Agency as regards supply policy may not be impaired. In particular, it regretted that it was obliged to give a verdict on one part of the common energy policy before any overall concept of this policy existed.

Mr *Noé* (Christian Democrat, Italy) and Mr *Flämig* (Socialist, Germany) approved the resolution on behalf of their political groups.

Control agreements between Euratom and IAEA

124. In an oral question with debate (No 8/71), the Political Affairs Committee and the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems asked the

Council what measures it was planning to take so that the control agreements between the Community States signatories to the non-proliferation treaty and the International Atomic Energy Agency would not fix conditions disadvantageous for Euratom and its Member States. The Council was also requested to give a negotiating mandate to the Commission in good time and also to state what would be the difficulties and problems with which the Community States would have to cope, if such a control agreement were not concluded.

Mr *Springorum* (Christian Democrat, Germany) Chairman of the Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems, presented the oral question by pointing out that, as the negotiations had begun in Vienna on 8 November, only the last points of the oral question was still topical. Mr *Moro*, President-in-office of the Council, declared that he found it difficult to give details in an open session regarding the directives given to the Commission while the negotiations with the IAEA were going on. Mr *Flämig* (Germany), for the Socialist Group, hoped that the Treaty would be ratified by all the Community States which had signed it. Mr *Jahn* (Christian Democrat, Germany) asked for details concerning the controllers and stressed the importance of the protection of the public and the need for measures to preclude industrial espionage.

Social security of migrant workers (19 November)

125. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Gerlach* (Socialist, Germany), on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, the Parliament approved the main lines of the implementing procedures of the regulation concerning the application of social security systems to paid workers and their families moving within the Community. The Parliament was happy that certain important problems, such as those of mixed careers, had been solved and that major innovations had been made particularly as concerned workers in International Transport, the amount of sickness insurance, maternity and unemployment benefits paid to unemployed workers moving to another Member State in search of jobs, the detailed procedures concerning invalidity, old age and service pensions, and family allowances. It particularly stressed the following points: simplification of the formalities to be complied with by workers and their families moving in the Community; introduction of an international insurance book or an equivalent document for such workers; the supply of information to workers concerning the formalities to be gone through in order to obtain the benefits to which they are entitled.

Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, declared that the latter was in agreement with most of the changes proposed by the Parliament, which

rejected an amendment submitted by Mr *Ricci* and Mr *Girardin* (Christian Democrats, Italy) and Mrs *Carrettoni Romagnoli* (Left Independent, Italy) concerning benefits for the unemployed.

EEC-Turkey Association (19 November)

126. On the basis of a report presented by Mr *Wohlfart* (Socialist, Luxembourg) for the Committee for the Association with Turkey, the Parliament approved the recommendations adopted on 18 September 1971 by the joint EEC-Turkey Parliamentary Committee.¹ In a resolution the Parliament noted that the organs of the Association were functioning well and hoped that institutional cooperation would be strengthened. It requested that the Community system of generalized preferences be applied to Turkey and that the existing balance on the basis of the Ankara Agreement be safeguarded when this Agreement was adapted to the needs of the enlarged Community. Mr *Wohlfart* pointed out that the development of the Association was closely linked with the maintenance of a democratic régime in Turkey and asked the Commission for an outline of the political situation in that country. Mr *De Winter* (Christian Democrat, Belgium), Chairman of the Committee of the Association with Turkey, approved the resolution for the Christian Democrat Group and stressed the need for Turkey to adapt itself to the modern forms of economic life with the help of the Community. Mr *Spinelli*, member of the Commission, considered that the Community should make known the importance it attached to the maintenance of a democratic system in Turkey. He then brought up the problem of the entry into force of the second financial protocol and advocated the application of the system of generalized preferences to this country.

Amendment to the standing orders of the European Parliament (15 November)

127. The Parliament discussed a report submitted by Mr *Merchiers* (Liberal, Belgium) on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee on the procedure for examining the Commission's Annual General Report on the Activities of the Communities and the Commission Programme for the following year. The discussion mainly turned on the advisability of simplifying the procedure for the examination of the General Report in view of the importance which the Parliament attaches to the Annual Programme. The Legal Affairs Committee proposed that the Committees concerned should pronounce on the General

¹ See Bulletin 11-1971, Part Two, sec. 55.

Report in accordance with procedures laid down by the Parliament. An amendment from the Christian Democrat Group asked that the Parliament take the decision to discuss this report and fix the date of its debate. As was pointed out by Mr *Meister* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mr *Lücker* (Germany), Chairman of the Christian Democrat Group, the aim was to loosen up the examination procedure for the General Report and leave the Parliament to judge the advisability of referring it to this or that Committee. For the Socialist Group, Mr *Broeks* (Netherlands) spoke to the same effect, while Mr *Estève* and Mr *Couste* (France), for the UDE Group, supported the text proposed by the Legal Affairs Committee. They stressed the importance attaching to the discussion of the General Report, on the occasion of which the Parliament exercised to the full its control function over the activities of the European Commission. On the proposal of the rapporteur, the document was sent back to the Legal Affairs Committee for further study.

Miscellaneous

128. In an oral question without debate, the Legal Affairs Committee asked the Council what measures it had taken or intended to take to ensure recognition by the national authorities of the laissez-passer issued to members of the European Parliament by virtue of the Protocol on privileges and immunities annexed to the Treaty. Mr *Moro*, President-in-office of the Council, pointed out that this question showed what practical problems were posed by European unification and informed the Parliament that all arrangements had already been made for a rapid solution of the problem.

COUNCIL

During November the Council held 5 meetings¹ on general matters, education, agriculture and scientific and technical research.

173rd meeting - General matters

(8 November 1971)

129. The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Aldo Moro, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President, Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President, and members of the Com-

¹ For the various items examined at the Council's meetings, see the chapters of this Bulletin corresponding to the matters dealt with.

mission in attendance. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

As part of the implementation of the new budget procedure adopted in April 1970, the Council agreed, in the light of the results of the meeting between its President-in-office and a delegation from the European Parliament, to propose to the Parliament certain improvements in the procedure for cooperation between the two institutions on budget matters. These improvements concern the first phase of the procedure, in which the Council establishes the draft budget.

In response to the request of the Parliament to be consulted, on a non-compulsory basis concerning the agreements between the EEC and the Lebanon and the EEC and the United Arab Republic, the Council announced its intention to improve the procedure for informing the Parliament as regards commercial agreements to be concluded by the Community.

In the framework of the studies concerning the adhesion negotiations, the Council decided on the Community's position in the ministerial negotiations with the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway and Ireland.

The Council completed its discussion on what the Commission's mandate for negotiations with the EFTA States and associated Finland which are not applying for membership shall contain.

As regards Austria, the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in Council, have agreed to decisions completing the negotiating directives for the conclusion of a partial interim commercial agreement with this country.

The Council also formally decided on a number of regulations on commercial, agricultural and social policy matters.

The President of the Council took note of the fact that supplementary budget No. 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1971 had definitively been agreed.

174th meeting - Education

(16 November 1971)

130. The meeting of the Council and the conference of the Ministers of Education of the Member States were held in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mr Riccardo Misasi, Italian Minister of Education, and with Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, in attendance. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Education.

The Council had an exchange of views on questions of the mutual recognition of diplomas in the setting of freedom of establishment. At the end of the discussions, the Council requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue to expedite, on the basis of the Commission's proposals, the current studies on the directives for the mutual recognition of diplomas. It also asked the Commission to examine, in cooperation with the higher education experts of the Member States, the possibilities for generalized reciprocal recognition of diplomas.

The Ministers of Education agreed on the establishment of the European University Institute, which will be situated in Florence. They instructed a group of experts to work out the draft of a convention on the creation of the Institute. They also exchanged views on the scheme for a European Centre for educational development and decided to set up an expert group with which the Commission will be associated.¹

In conformity with the 1964 Protocol of agreement concerning energy problems, the Council also held the consultation concerning the German law on the tariff quota for solid fuels for the years 1971-1976. In addition, it adopted a decision with a view to prolonging for one year the trade agreement between EEC and Iran. Finally, the President of the Council took note of the fact that supplementary budget No. 2 of the European Communities was definitively agreed.

175th meeting - Agriculture

(22 and 23 November 1971)

131. Under the Chairmanship of Mr Primo Silvestri, Italian State Under-Secretary for Agriculture, the Council met in Brussels. Mr Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission was in attendance. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Agriculture or by State Secretaries.

Continuing its work on the Commission proposals for the reform of agriculture, the Council studied the key concept of comparability of incomes from agricultural and non-agricultural activities and instructed the special committee on agriculture to continue its work on the corpus of Commission proposals, the examination of the financial aspects being reserved for the Committee of Permanent Representatives.

¹ See Bulletin 12-1971, Part One, Ch. III.

On a proposal from the Commission, the Council agreed a regulation fixing the guide prices in the wine sector for the marketing year 1971/1972 at the same level as for the previous year.

In the framework of the Convention on Food Aid and the implementing outline plan for 1970/1971, the Council adopted the decisions concluding two agreements between the EEC and Lebanon and between the EEC and the Arab Republic of Yemen concerning the supply of soft wheat as food aid. As regards the implementation of the agreement between the EEC and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Council has given its agreement to two aid actions in favour of Jordan and Chile.

Finally, the Council definitively agreed a regulation on the common organization of the wine market, the 1972 forecast balance sheet of beef and veal for the processing industry, a regulation concerning the Community tariff quota for raisins and a decision authorizing Italy to open negotiations with Czechoslovakia on a trade protocol for 1972.

The Representatives of the Governments of the ECSC Member States, meeting in the Council, formally agreed the decisions concerning temporary import and export of scrap.

176th meeting - Scientific and technological cooperation

(22 and 23 November 1971)

132. The Council met in Brussels under the Chairmanship of Mr Camillo Ripamonti, Italian Minister for Scientific and Technological Research, and with Mr Altiero Spinelli, member of the Commission, present. The Governments of the Member States were represented by the competent Ministers or by their Permanent Representatives.

The Ministers discussed in detail the problems involved in Community participation in scientific and technological cooperation activities planned by the European cooperation group in the field of scientific and technical research (COST).

177th meeting - General matters

(29 and 30 November 1971)

133. The Council met in Brussels with Mr Aldo Moro, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs in the chair. Mr Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the

Commission, attended. The Governments of the Member States were represented by their Foreign Affairs Ministers.

The Council agreed on the common position to be adopted by the Community delegation at the ministerial sessions of the membership negotiations.

The Council agreed a decision concerning the opening of negotiations with the EFTA Member States and associated Finland not applying for membership.

In addition, the Council gave a favourable opinion in principle on the application from Mauritius to be associated with the Community by acceding to the Yaoundé Convention.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 89/71 — *Syndicat général du personnel des Organismes européens v. Commission*

134. The object of this appeal to the Court is the cancellation of an appointment.

Case 91/71 — *Commission official v. Commission*

135. This case concerns the implicit refusal of the Commission to authorize the plaintiff to publish an article.

Case 92-71 — *Firma Interfood GmbH, Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus*

136. On 9 November 1971, the Hamburg Finanzgericht lodged with the Court a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the tariff classification of fruits with a sugar content by weight between 9 and 13%.

Case 93-71 — *Signorina Orsolina Leonesio, Monica, v. the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Forests*

137. On 17 November 1971 the district court of Lonato lodged with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the direct applicability of regulations Nos. 1975/69 and 2195/69 establishing a system of bonuses for the slaughter of cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products.

Case 94-71 — Firma Schlüter & Maack v. Hauptzollamt Hambourg-Jonas

138. By an order entered on the register of the Court of Justice on 18 November 1971, the Hamburg Finanzgericht requested a preliminary interpretation of regulation No. 1009/67 setting up a common organization of the markets in the sugar sector, and more particularly the concept of application for export refund and the term "case of force majeure".

Case 95-71 — Commission official v. Commission

139. This is an appeal for the annulment of the Commission decision of 10 March 1971 concerning "criteria for classification in the event of a change in category".

Judgments

Case 62-70 — K.G. in Firma Werner A. Bock, Hamburg, v. Commission

140. On 12 November 1970 a case was lodged with the Court by a German firm. Its object was the cancellation of a decision by the Commission authorising the Federal Republic to exclude from Community treatment preserved mushrooms from China in free circulation in the Benelux countries.

By a decision of 23 November 1971, the Court acceded to the request and annulled the above-mentioned decision to the extent that it concerns products in respect of which licence applications were regularly pending with the German authorities at the time when the decision came into force.

Case 22-71 — Société Beguelin Import Co, Brussels, and Société Beguelin Import Co France s.a., Paris, v. S.A. GK. Import Export, Nice, Mr Karl Marbach, Mr Fritz Marbach and Firma Gebrüder Marbach GmbH, Hamburg

141. On 29 April 1971 the Nice Tribunal de Commerce asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the following two questions: (i) Do two distinct trading companies, having their head offices in two Community countries and exploiting in a joint economic interest the exclusive distribution agency for manufactured products (lighters) from Japan, infringe Article 85 of the EEC Treaty? (ii) Is the prohibition on import under exclusive distribution contracts in contradiction with the provisions of the EEC Treaty?

In its decision of November 1971 the Court judged, as regards the first question, that the relations between two companies of which one does not enjoy any economic independence vis-à-vis the other cannot be taken into consideration in appreciating the validity of an exclusive concession agreement concluded between the subsidiary and a third party.

As regards the second question, the Court interpreted the law as meaning that an exclusive agency agreement made between a producer who is a national of a third country and a distributor established in the Common Market falls under the prohibition set out in Article 85 of the EEC Treaty when it is a *de jure* or *de facto* obstacle to the distributor re-exporting the products in question to other Member States or to these products being imported from other Member States which belong to the protected area and distributed there by persons other than the holder of the concession or his clients. This latter question is notably present once the holder of the concession is in a position to prevent parallel imports from other Member States into the territory conceded thanks to the combination of the agreement with the effects of national legislation on unfair competition.

Case 26-71 — *Mr Heinrich Gross, Mullheim, v. Caisse Régionale d'Assurance Vieillesse, Strasbourg*

Case 27-71 — *Mr August Keller, Gundelfingen, v. Caisse Régionale d'Assurance Vieillesse, Strasbourg*

Case 28-71 — *Mr Eugen Höhn, Suls a/N., v. Caisse Régionale d'Assurance Vieillesse, Strasbourg*

142. La Commission de Première Instance du Contentieux (disputed claims office) de la Sécurité Sociale et de la Mutualité Sociale Agricole of the Bas-Rhin Département had asked the Court on 8 June 1971 to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Council regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers, and in particular on the question whether, despite the provisions of Articles 27 and 28 of this regulation and of Article 51 of the EEC Treaty, migrant workers are to have a privileged situation in relation to the nationals of the country in which they work.

In its judgements of 10 November 1971 in cases 26 and 28/71, the Court interpreted the law as meaning that when the legislation of a Member State provides for old age benefits of a different quality in the light of the period of affiliation of the worker, Articles 27 and 28 of regulation No. 3 should be applied to enable the worker to obtain the entitlement which is qualitatively superior. This being so, all the periods of work actually completed by the person in question must be taken into consideration in calculating benefits.

As regards case 27/71, by its judgement of the same date, the Court ruled that when the right to an old age pension exists in a Member State by virtue merely of the insured periods completed under the legislation of that State, the latter is not entitled to apply Articles 27 and 28 of regulation No. 3.

Case 30-71 — *Firma Kurt Siemens & Co., Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt Bad Reichenhall*

143. On 15 June 1971 the Munich Finanzgericht submitted to the Court a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the classification of a product in the Common Customs Tariff and the right of "Oberfinanzdirektionen" to issue in customs tariff matters official information binding the administration and covered by section 23 of the German customs law.

By its judgement handed down on 24 November 1971, the Court defined the tariff position of dietetic mayonnaise and interpreted the law as meaning that the entry into force of Council regulation No. 950/68 concerning the Common Customs Tariff did not influence the legal effects of the official information mentioned above.

Case 34-71 — *Firma Getreidepflege H. Paulsen KG, Hamburg, v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Ericus*

144. On 30 June 1971 the Hamburg Finanzgericht submitted to the Court an application for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of Article 15 of regulation No. 120/67 of 13 June 1967 on the common organization of the markets in the cereals sector. The point at issue was the meaning of the term "day of import".

By order of 23 November 1971 the Court decided to strike off this case.

Case 81-71 — *Wilhelm Spethmann, Kiel, v. Hauptzollamt Lübeck-West*

145. By an order of 13 August 1971 the Hamburg Finanzgericht applied to the Court for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 9 of regulation No. 803/68 concerning the customs value of goods.

The Court decided to strike off this case by order of 23 November 1971.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

146. The Economic and Social Committee met in Brussels on 24 November 1971 with Mr J.D. Kuipers in the chair. The Committee adopted five Opinions in the course of this meeting.

At the beginning of the meeting the Economic and Social Committee officially took leave of its Secretary General, Mr Jacques Genton, who had been elected to the French Senate. In his farewell speech, the President of the Committee first congratulated Mr Genton on his electoral success and then spoke of the eminent services which he had rendered as Secretary General since the Committee was set up. He hoped that the future would permit Mr Genton to continue to place his experience at the service of Europe either in the setting of a European Institution, or under some other form of political responsibility. In his reply, the retiring Secretary General first thanked the Presidents and members of the Committee for their spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding and stressed his attachment to the European cause, to which he had devoted a great part of his political career. He expressed his satisfaction at the prospect of the enlargement of the Community and wound up by extending his best wishes to his successor and to the Committee.

*Opinions issued by the Committee**Opinion on the preliminary guidelines for a Community social policy*

147. This Opinion, drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr Debunne (Belgium, Workers' Group) and in the presence of Mr Coppé, member of the Commission, was adopted unanimously less three abstentions. As the Commission had requested the Committee to express as broadly as possible the opinions and lines of thought brought into play, the Committee considered it would be profitable to include in its Opinion all the attitudes expressed in the course of the discussions.

The Opinion comprises unanimous positions as regards the existence of democratic rules at the power level on the European plane, i.e., the creation of organs for working out concerted positions in economic and social matters, the negotiation of European collective bargaining agreements, the coordination and enlargement of collective services. Similarly the Committee advocated the application of employment policy through individual and collective advancement of the workers. The Committee further considered that any future changes in the field of employment must have the result of creating an adequate number of jobs, better adaptation of labour supply and demand, supply by management to the representatives of the workers within the

enterprise of all information concerning employment, the working out of forward studies on the social repercussions of technological innovations and the vocational guidance and training of juveniles and adults. The Committee's Opinion sets out the various arguments expressed as regards incomes policy, the harmonization of social security and priority measures.

Mr Coppé stressed in particular the need to implement a first batch of social measures in step with the achievement of the initial stage of the economic and monetary union. He underlined the need to safeguard the autonomy of management and labour and to lay the stress on an incomes policy, completed by measures to promote the formation of personal assets, which would take into account all incomes. Finally, Mr Coppé emphasized the need to increase the number of joint committees so as to arrive at the signature of European collective bargaining agreements and to take action to step up the supply of information at all levels.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending certain provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field (AETR)

148. This Opinion, which was drawn up on the basis of reports by Mr de Vries Reilingh (Netherlands, Workers' Group), Mr Bodart (Belgium, Miscellaneous Activities Group) and Mr Renaud (France Employers' Group) was adopted by 42 votes to 29, with 5 abstentions.

The Committee found unacceptable the distinction introduced by the Commission between the provisions applying to vehicles registered in an EEC Member State and those applying to vehicles registered in third countries. This was because of the general provisions of the EEC Treaty concerning equality of conditions of competition and the suppression of obstacles to free movement: the distinction made by the Commission would distort conditions of competition. Community hauliers are subject to restrictions which do not apply to their competitors. The Committee considered that conditions should be created which would enable the Community Member States to ratify the AETR so that this agreement may come into force as rapidly as possible.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive amending Council Directive (EEC) No. 114/68 of 20 December 1968 requiring the Member States to maintain a minimum level of stocks of crude petroleum and/or petroleum products

149. The Committee adopted unanimously, less 3 votes against and 4 abstentions, this Opinion which was drawn up on the basis of the report by Mr Bonomi (Italy, Employers' Group).

The Committee approved the proposal for a directive while making certain comments both on the objectives aimed at and the detailed procedures for constituting and administering the stocks. It thought that these should be part of an overall concept of security of energy supplies; the various protection measures should be assessed realistically in relation to the different possibilities of crisis. This implies the need for a global energy and petroleum policy, the lack of which the Committee regretted. The Committee considered that other solutions should be studied in the setting of petroleum policy and it invited the Commission and the Council to put this study in hand.

Opinion on the draft Council regulation concerning the definition of the concept of frontier traffic

150. This Opinion drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr de Grave (Belgium, Workers' Group) was adopted unanimously less one abstention.

The Committee approved the proposal for a regulation. It pointed out, however, that the concept of frontier traffic seemed difficult to control since it was impossible at the crossing point to verify whether the journey's end was within the ten km zone in the neighbouring country or not.

Opinion on the proposal for a second Council directive on the harmonization of laws and regulations concerning turnover tax and excise duties charged in international passenger traffic

151. The Committee adopted this Opinion drawn up on the basis of a report by Mr de Grave (Belgium, Workers' Group), unanimously save for three abstentions.

Although it approved the Commission proposal, the Committee considered that it would be more appropriate to harmonize the taxes and even to abolish certain excise duties completely.

The Committee thought that the Member States should be invited to take measures to avoid the simultaneous application of tax reliefs on exports and freedom from tax on imports in international passenger traffic.

Visit by President Kuipers to Germany

152. The President of the Economic and Social Committee, Mr J.D. Kuipers, paid an official visit to Germany from 2 to 4 November 1971. He was accompanied by Mr Aschoff, Vice-President of the Committee. Mr Kuipers

was welcomed by Mr Heinemann, President of the Federal Republic, and had an interview with Mr Scheel, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also met representatives of different Ministries, of the Diplomatic Corps and of economic and social circles. On 3 November, Mr Kuipers was received by the Burgermaster of Berlin, Mr Schütz, and by several members of the Berlin Senate.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loans granted

Overseas Departments

153. The Commission and the European Investment Bank, as representative of the European Economic Community entrusted with the administration of the loan, concluded with the French Overseas Department of Réunion on 23 November 1971 a contract for a loan on special terms of a value equivalent to 673 000 units of account.

The purpose of this loan is the part-financing of fixed installations for irrigation by spraying of an area of 895 hectares in the agricultural perimeter of the Bras de la Plaine. The organization of this perimeter, where the total area which can be irrigated is 6 240 ha, has been planned in five stages. The works needed to lead in the water through a derivation dam and a 6 km-long underground gallery, and the installations for the irrigation of a first section of 1 455 ha have already been completed thanks to two subsidies granted in 1961 and 1966 by the Commission of the European Communities from the resources of the first and second European Development Funds, for a total equal to 8 500 000 units of account.

The organization of the Bras de la Plaine area will make it possible to increase the acreage cultivated to achieve considerable productivity gains and to contribute to the diversification of agricultural production by introducing other crops than sugar cane. Moreover, the hydraulic work carried out in the perimeter will supply water to the town of Saint-Pierre and the neighbouring rural centres and will also supply extra electric power.

The total cost of organizing this 895 hectare instalment is estimated at 1 630 000 units of account. The loan on special terms is granted from the resources of the European Development Fund for a 30-year period, ten years of which are interest free, at 1% per annum. The remaining finance for the scheme is being provided by a non-repayable aid from the resources of the European Development Fund equivalent to 960 000 units of account.

Italy

154. The Bank has granted the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno fourteen loans of a value equivalent to Lit 66 900 million (107 million units of account) for industrial development in southern Italy. The loans are guaranteed by the Italian Government and the contracts were signed in Rome on 25 November 1971.

The conclusion of these operations brings the total amount of advances by the Bank in Italy to Lit 712 000 million (1 140 000 million units of account) of which about 80% represents loans to schemes in the South.

These new loans will contribute to financing granted by ISVEIMER (Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale), by IRFIS (Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia) and by CIS (Credito Industriale Sardo) in favour of projects which will make it possible to create and stabilize more than 6 000 jobs. The fixed investments for these projects are more than Lit 160 000 millions.

These operations break down as follows:

Southern mainland. In order to contribute to financing by ISVEIMER, ten loans are granted for a total amount of Lit 51 750 million (82 800 000 units of account). The chemical industry, with six schemes, accounts for more than half of this amount. The other projects concern metallurgy, mechanical engineering and foodstuffs, and also various manufacturing industries.

- (i) *Extension of the liquid gas pipeline network.* This operation is at present going on the southern mainland with the aim of linking the networks of northern Italy and the South-Central area and ensuring supplies to the large petrochemical plants now being built in the Manfredonia area: Lit 3 125 million (5 million u.a.).
- (ii) *Construction of a caprolactam plant at Monte Sant'Angelo (Foggia) :* 15 625 million (25 million u.a.).
- (iii) *Extensions to the installations for the production of polyester fibres in Naples:* Lit 4 500 millions (7.2 million u.a.).
- (iv) *Extensions to the installations for the texturation of polyester fibres at Salerno:* Lit 1 750 000 million (2.8 million u.a.).
- (v) *Building at Caivano (Naples) of a paint and varnish factory:* Lit 2 500 million (4 million u.a.).
- (vi) *Building of a pharmaceutical products plant at Ascoli Piceno:* Lit 1 250 million (2 million u.a.).

- (vii) Enlargement of a production complex for *electrolytic zinc* and *germanium concentrates* at Crotona: Lit 8 750 million (14 million u.a.).
- (viii) Extension and modernization of plant *making ball and ring bearings* in the Province of Naples: Lit 2 125 000 million (3.4 million u.a.).
- (ix) Building of an *ice cream* factory at Ferentino (Frosinone): Lit 2 750 million (4.4 million u.a.).
- (x) A global loan of Lit 9 375 million (15 million u.a.) to finance small and medium sized industrial projects.

Sicily. The loans by which the Bank is contributing to the financing of IRFIS amount to Lit 8 500 million (13.6 million u.a.) and concern the following two projects:

- (i) The initial phase of extensions to a plant at Villafranca Tirrena (Messina) with a view to the creation of a production unit for *radial tyres for heavy vehicles*: Lit 6 000 million (9.6 million u.a.).
- (ii) Construction of a *steel plant* in the industrial area of Catane: Lit 2 500 million (4 million u.a.).

Sardinia. The Bank is contributing to the financing of the CIS by two loans of a total amount of Lit 6 625 million (10.6 million u.a.):

- (i) Extension of the capacity of the plant for the *extraction of magnesium oxide* at Sant'Antioco (Cagliari): Lit 3 750 million (6 million u.a.).
- (ii) Construction in Cagliari of a factory to produce *metal thread for the reinforcement of radial body tyres*: Lit 2 875 million (4.6 million u.a.).

FINANCING OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

General budget for the 1972 financial year

155. At its session of 18 November 1971 the European Parliament approved a resolution on the draft general budget of the Communities for the financial year 1972. On the same occasion it made certain changes to this draft on which the Council will be asked to give its opinion, in accordance with the procedure inaugurated by the Treaty of 22 April 1970, when the budget is finally agreed.

Advance draft of amending budget No. 2/1971

156. Following the shortfalls noted in the resources levied, which are around 86% of the initial forecasts, the Commission, in order to maintain the balance of receipts and expenditures in the general budget of the European Communities for the 1971 financial year submitted to the Council, on 25 November 1971, the advance draft of amending budget No. 2 for the 1971 financial year. The rectification of the receipts also implies a rectification of the expenditures in the "Commission" Section under the heading of repayment to the Member States of the costs incurred in levying "own resources".

The receipts and expenditure situation according to the advance draft of the amended budget No. 2/1971 compared with the 1971 budget, breaks down as follows:

(Amounts in u.a.)

	1971	Advance draft amended budget No. 2/1971	Change
a) Expenditures			
Section III - Commission	3 877 389 487	3 871 053 237	— 6 336 250
b) Total receipts and expenditures	3 909 810 589	3 903 474 339	— 6 336 250
c) In particular			
agricultural levies	852 380 000	689 050 000	— 163 330 000
customs duties to be ceded	488 212 500	588 180 000	+ 99 967 500
Total own resources	1 340 592 500	1 277 230 000	— 63 362 500
Credits to be covered in conformity with the decision of 21 april 1970	2 706 391 553	2 700 055 303	
Difference to be covered by contribu- tions from the Member States	1 365 799 053	1 422 825 303	+ 57 026 250
<i>Final incidence</i>			— 6 336 250

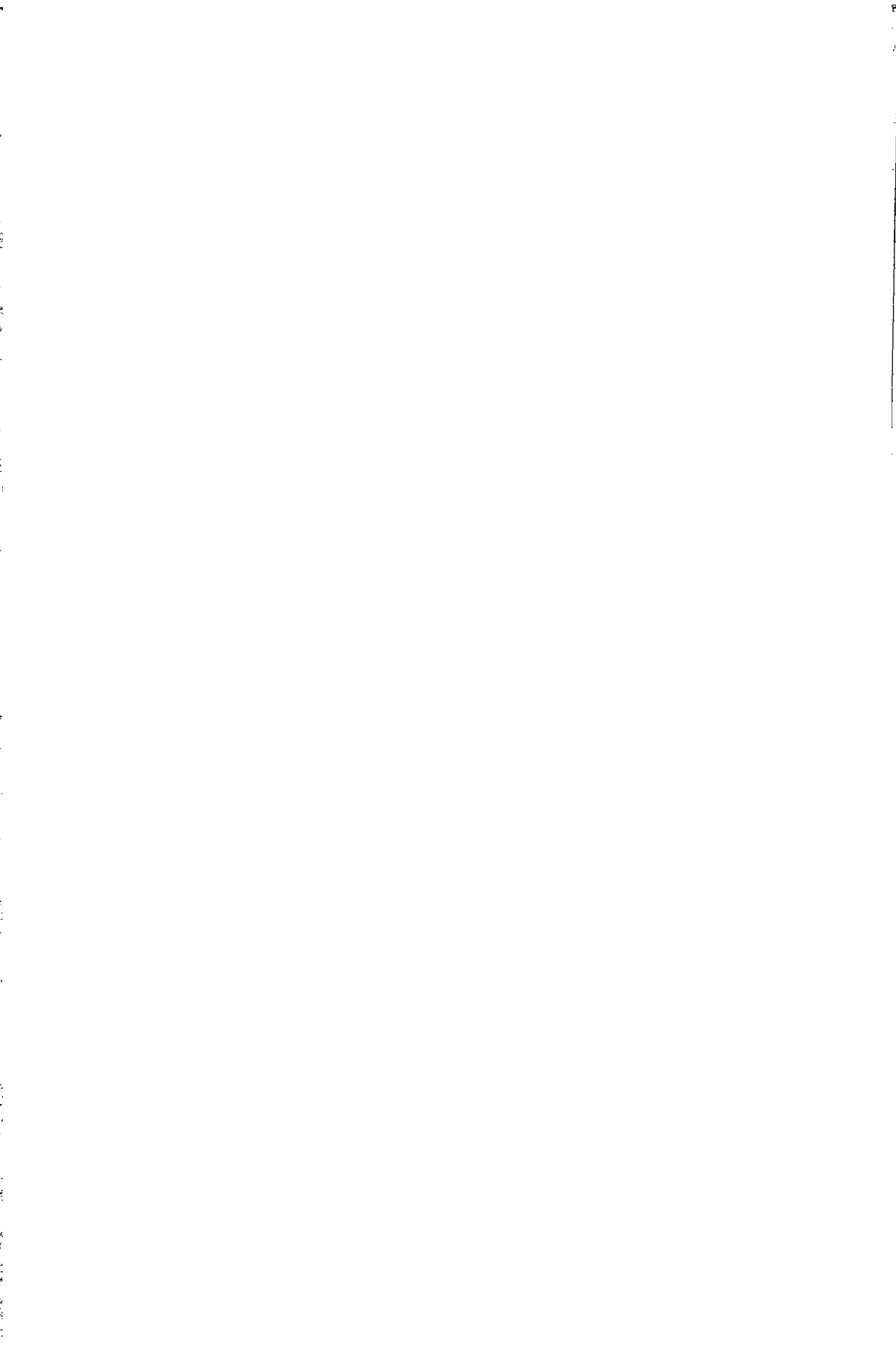
Supplementary budgets Nos. 1 and 2/1971

157. After its approval by the Parliament, the Council, at its 8 November meeting, noted that the supplementary budget No. 1 for the 1971 financial year was definitely agreed. This budget grants the Commission a number of new posts which will strengthen the staff of the departments dealing with the management of the customs union and agriculture.

After consulting the Parliament, the Council further noted, at its meeting of 16 November 1971, the final agreement on supplementary budget No. 2/1971 of the European Communities, concerning the opening in 1971 of commitment credits in annual instalments and fractions for the implementation of the five-year research and education programme beginning 1 January 1971 on controlled thermonuclear fusion decided on by the Council on 21 June 1971. This will enable the Commission to conclude the necessary multiannual association contracts in this field.

PART THREE

Information and sources



Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

1 November 1971

- In Hamburg, Mr *Karl Klasen*, President of the Bundesbank, came out in favour of a "modest devaluation of the dollar and a moderate revaluation of the other currencies". According to him this operation should be accompanied by a widening of the margins of fluctuations of 3% at the maximum. He added that, if the group of Ten did not manage to agree on the realignment of parities, the Common Market countries would have to try to re-establish fixed parities within the Community.
- In an interview on French television, *Chancellor Brandt* said that "an exceptional Franco-German meeting may be considered useful and desirable before the month of January". He continued that Franco-German friendship was still an absolutely essential element in German policy. Without this friendship the Union of Europe would not have been possible.

2 November 1971

- In a lecture he gave in Brussels at the Centre d'études bancaires et financières, *Professor Triffin* said: "It is indispensable to negotiate as a matter of prime urgency the reorganization of the international monetary system taking into account the positions of force facing each other and in particular the existence of the EEC which will soon include other members. Only the rapid establishment of a European Fund to manage exchange operations and reserves can provide the new EEC with the indispensable instruments for a coherent and effective policy, both within the Community and in relations with the outside world, in particular the dollar area".

3 November 1971

- The *Luxembourg Government* decided to recognize the People's Republic of China.
- Mr *Pierre Harmel*, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that justice and forethought imposed on the States of the Community a large scale European Marshall Plan in favour of the countries of the Southern Hemisphere. He was also of the opinion that when the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was being recast, new rules applicable to world trade and investments of capital should be proposed by Europe.

5 November 1971

- Mr *Geoffrey Rippon*, British negotiator in Brussels, announced that Great Britain would leave the European free trade area on 31 December 1972. He added: "This procedure would seem to be the one which will cause the least complications and is seen to be necessary from a legal point of view. On the very unlikely assumption that something should go wrong (in Brussels), there would be no problem for us in reconsidering our position". At the same time, Mr Rippon reiterated his country's determination to respect the principle of a simultaneous approach in the conclusion of agreements between all the EFTA countries and the Common Market.
- In a article published by "Le Monde", Mr *André Piettre*, of the Institut de France, wondered whether we were not on the road towards a new world depression on the 1929-1930 model. After recalling that there was more than one point of similarity which could give rise to this anxiety, Mr Piettre nevertheless stressed the major differences compared with the situation before the last war and concluded that "the present depression could doubtless well become worse if monetary disorder were to continue. It is very true that this disorder, which has come from America, is at present maintained by the lack of agreement between the European countries. But our divisions formerly cost the universe too dear for our Governments not to pull themselves together in a common effort; there is still time for this".

6 November 1971

- The *principal banks in the United States* again reduced their basic rate by a quarter of a point, bringing it down from 5.75 to 5.50%.

10 November 1971

- Mr *Ottmar Emminger*, Vice-President of the Deutsche Bundesbank, stated that, if the international money market were not suffering from distortions, the rates quoted for the French franc and the yen would be above their present levels. In any coming agreement on future monetary parities he declared the yen will certainly be revalued more than the German mark, because of the stronger surplus on the Japanese balance of payments.
- The *Federal Reserve System* decided to reduce its discount rate from 5 to 4.75%.
- In a talk to the Edouard-Herriot Circle on the situation of the European Economic Community, Mr *Jean Rey*, former President of the Commission,

said that present German monetary policy was endangering the economic and monetary union. After sharply criticizing the argument of Mr Karl Schiller, according to whom "the forces of the Common Market must fix the rate of the currency", Mr Rey said that the German Government "will have to choose between the policy of its Minister and the monetary union".

11 November 1971

- At a press conference in Tokyo, Mr *John Connally*, US Secretary of the Treasury, said: "The European countries wish to speak with a single voice and they have difficulty in defining a common position. There are good hopes that the world monetary problems can be resolved by the end of the year, but it is not for me to speak in the name of the other countries".
- The *Swedish Central Bank* decided to reduce its discount rate from 5.5 to 5%.

12 November 1971

- In Tokyo, Mr *John Connally* said: "The dollar has been devalued in relation to the other currencies. If the desire is that the United States should humiliate themselves, this is now being done". According to certain information, Mr Connally proposed a devaluation of the American unit in relation to the Special Drawing Rights (SDR's) on the International Monetary Fund.
- "Since the end of the visit by Mr Leonid Brejnev to France a certain number of countries share the Franco-Soviet desire that the European Security Conference should take place in 1972." Thus "*Izvestia*". Among those opposing such a move, the paper mentioned the British Conservatives, who use as an argument United Kingdom entry into the Common Market. And *Izvestia* goes on: "But the Europe of the Ten which will replace the Europe of the Six will still be no more than Little Europe". Anyone who wishes to set it up in opposition to pan-European cooperation has understood nothing and learnt nothing.
- Mr *Alfred Kastler*, French Nobel Prize winner for physics, presented in Strasbourg a collection of poems written in German and entitled: "Europe my country—German lieder of a French European".

13 November 1971

- "If within a reasonable time France has not ratified the European Convention on Human Rights, signed 21 years ago by Robert Schuman, I will

envisage abandoning the seat which I occupy in the International agencies in Strasbourg and slamming the door behind me”, said Mr *René Cassin*, holder of the Nobel peace prize speaking in Romans. Mr Cassin added: “I would like to prove in this way that the people are not hand in glove with the authorities”.

- On his return from South East Asia, Mr *John Connally* claimed that the present international monetary situation, characterized by floating currencies, could last for “an almost indefinite period”. Mr Connally added that this uncertain situation would not harm the United States.

- The “*Movement for the Independence of Europe*” organized a colloquium on the subject of security and cooperation in Europe. In the summary report, Mr *Georges Gorse*, UDR Deputy and former Minister, said that peace in Europe could not be the result merely of the balance of terror or a *status quo* between blocs, but must be based on a general security agreement, the elimination of the blocs, contestation against hegemonies, and the development of cooperation. Mr Gorse consequently was in favour of the creation of a permanent European Agency for security, political confrontation and cooperation. This organization, based on the principles of sovereignty and independence, would need to be established without delay in such a way to accelerate and orientate the development of the continents both in West and East.

16 November 1971

- In a “*Tribune Libre*” of the Brussels newspaper “*Le Soir*”, Mr *Marc-Antoine Pierson*, Belgian Socialist Senator, wondered whether there existed within the Six a common political will which was sufficiently inflexible to give a new start to European integration. He wrote: “If we wish Europe to come about, we must have the boldness to elect European representatives by universal suffrage. It would even be desirable, if we wish them to act as Europeans and free themselves from national egoism, that we stretch our boldness to the point of decreeing incompatibility between a European and a national mandate.

This is the only chance of seeing the emergence of a common will inspired by the higher interests of our continent rather than the necessarily contradictory wills of the States which make it up and are concerned to accept cooperation only to the strict extent to which it is profitable for them”.

- Mr *Trygve Bratteli*, Norwegian Prime Minister, said in Oslo to Danish journalists that a customs union of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark was no alternative to the EEC. In this way, Mr Bratteli wanted to give the lie

to the information according to which Norway's opposition to the Community policy on fisheries was only a pretext by the Norwegian Government to avoid joining the EEC.

- At a meeting of the central organ for economic relations with foreign countries, Mr *H. Langman*, Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs, said: "The United States, which only a little while ago was directing world economy, has clearly recognized by the Nixon measures that this task has become too heavy for them and therefore that they desire to share it. It has become clear that constructive talks offering chances of success in this field are not yet possible because Europe is still too busy with its own problems and with those of the accession of other countries to the Common Market. It has not worked out a clear external policy because the Member States are still thinking too much in national terms".

17 November 1971

- Questioned by the press on the future of WEO and the possible adhesion of Denmark to this organization, Mr *Jens Otto Krag*, who had two days of political consultations in Bonn, said that his country was not interested in joining. To his way of thinking, problems of nuclear disarmament cannot be discussed in WEO but at the SALT Conference. As for the Community, it was not qualified to busy itself with defence matters and become a sort of substitute for NATO. "It is above all a forum for economic decisions", Mr Krag added.

- Mr *Roy Jenkins* was re-elected deputy leader of the Labour Party. 140 votes were cast for him, while his rival, Mr Michael Foot, obtained 126.

- In the course of a study day on the European Security Conference and cooperation in Europe, Viscount Davignon noted that from now on the Atlantic Alliance would have to be founded on the dual pillars of defence and détente. According to him the Security Conference would have the effect of substituting *de jure* for *de facto* stability. The aims of these meetings were centered on three subjects: politics, cooperation and defence. There would also have to be agreement on certain fundamental rules in relation between the States, sovereignty, non-interference and freedom of political choices.

- Mr *Gerhard Eickhorn*, secretary general of Europa-Union Deutschland, asked the SPD parliamentary group to drop its objections to direct election of the German members of the European Parliament.

- The *United States Senate* authorized President Nixon to increase the import surtax from 10 to 15 % if the American balance continued to deteriorate.

rate in serious fashion. The White House immediately announced that it had no intention of applying this amendment.

- The French representative in the United Nations, Mr *Kosciusko Morizet*, explained to the General Assembly his Government's attitude regarding the Soviet scheme for a world disarmament conference. "The French Government entertains no illusions as to the extreme difficulties of the undertaking, but is convinced that it can make progress if the necessary political and technical conditions can be ensured. It considers that the scheme for a world conference. . . might offer an opportunity to explore, define, and make more widely known, these conditions. . . and finally get down to positive achievements."

19 November 1971

- After an interview with Mr Georges Pompidou, Mr *Walter Scheel*, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the press that it was indispensable that France and Germany should arrive at a common position on monetary problems, for otherwise it would not be possible to define the role of the enlarged Community in the world. He added that the problem was not an easy one, since it presupposed that a solution would be found at world level, and this depended essentially on the United States.

- In Geneva, Mr *Herbert Propps*, the US representative in GATT denounced the proliferation of preferential agreements which was undermining the whole structure of the general agreement by making an exception of the golden rule of GATT, viz., the most-favoured-nation clause. Mr Propps said that the Americans were envisaging the possibility of no longer conforming with the GATT rules and setting up their own preferential area "to protect their trade position". He added that the feeling was more and more general in the United States that it might no longer be in the national interest to obey obligations which were acceptable after the second world war but which many persons consider totally unrealistic in world trade today.

20 November 1971

- The *Swiss Federal Council* decided to propose to the parliament the creation of a commission to study the advisability of Switzerland joining the United Nations "subject to the safe guarding of its neutrality".

21 November 1971

- In an interview given to the British weekly "Sunday Telegraph", Mr *Anthony Barber*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that an increase in the

price of gold would help the solution of the international monetary crisis. In addition, Mr *Denis Healey*, Labour Minister for Defense, stated in an article in the London weekly "Sunday Times" that Great Britain and France were the principal obstacles to an agreement. According to Mr Healey, these two countries endeavour to maintain their currencies as near to the dollar as possible, thus reducing the possibilities of improving the United States balance of payments and imposing an unacceptable burden on the west German economy.

22 November 1971

- In an editorial the American weekly "*Business Week*" claims that the US Administration would no longer consider impossible a devaluation of the dollar in relation to gold of the order of 5%. The review adds, however, that nothing happens because nobody wants to take the first step.

On the other hand, according to *Tokyo financial circles* Japan might agree between now and the end of the year to revalue its currency by 15% and to institute a 3% margin of fluctuation on both sides of the new exchange rate.

- Mr *John Connally*, when questioned concerning a possible devaluation of the dollar in relation to gold, recalled that the United States Administration was in favour of "demonetization" of the precious metal and would do nothing which could help to strengthen its role in the monetary system. As regards the tangible progress which the United States expects in trade matters, the Secretary of the Treasury pointed out that the situation varied from country to country and that this would make bilateral negotiations necessary in certain cases. "But other adjustments should benefit the whole world and in particular the developing countries. We are not asking other countries to make concessions, we are merely asking for a balanced situation", he added.

23 November 1971

- Mr *Joseph Luns*, Secretary General of NATO, asked the Governments concerned to settle the monetary crisis rapidly because the approach of the American elections would perhaps prevent the United States Government from taking measures which are not quite popular. Mr Luns added that the situation was very serious and that there was a risk of triggering off an economic crisis which would have repercussions on the Atlantic Alliance.

- Press releases published in Paris and Bonn officially announced that Chancellor *Willy Brandt* would go to Paris on 3 and 4 December. This

meeting would be separate from the semi-annual Franco-German summits. The idea is thought to have been brought up by the Chancellor in a letter addressed on 17 October to the French President and in which he had proposed a meeting in order to settle in particular the Franco-German difference of opinion on monetary matters.

24 November 1971

- Mr *Otto Krag*, Danish Prime Minister, said that Denmark, although opposed to the creation of political institutions for the enlarged Common Market would accept the establishment of a secretariat which would deal with the security policy of the Community countries.

25 November 1971

- *The Italian Communist Parliamentary groups and the Centre for Social and Political and Economic studies*, held a study conference on the subject of Communists and Europe. Mr *Giorgio Amendola*, a member of the directing body of the Italian Communist Party, stated at the opening of this congress; "the Communists voted against the Treaty of Rome. However, their aim is no longer the abrogation of the Treaties but their revision in order to bring about a democratic transformation of the Community.

To achieve this aim the Communists must obviously commit themselves more deeply in Community policy, particularly in a European Parliament "endowed with real democratic powers". The process of European integration, according to Mr *Amendola*, is "a reaction which simply cannot be ignored". The aim of the Communists, he pointed out, was to place the Community in a position to promote in Europe a process of ever-wider economic and cultural cooperation in a setting of collective security and with full respect for the independence and equality of all states, irrespective of their social and political system. The European Economic Community would not be able to play a positive part if it did not succeed in transforming itself into a regional organization operating in the setting of a broader association of European states within a universal organization like the United Nations and its Economic Commission for Europe. Finally, Mr *Amendola* declared himself in favour of European unity from the Atlantic to the Urals, in cooperation and security.

- Speaking to the Luxembourg Parliament, Mr *Gaston Thorn*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, alluded to the place where the European summit might meet, when he said: "The venue of the new summit is of very relative importance,

but Luxembourg would be honoured to extend its hospitality to such a conference if this were the desire of our partners, particularly if the conference were to be held at a time when Luxembourg was in the Chair at the Communities”.

- The *Norwegian farmers* have asked the Oslo Government to break off the negotiations going on for the accession of Norway as a full member of the Common Market.

- In the course of his official visit to Spain, Mr *Maurice Schumann*, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the French Government thought it was its duty to help Spain to overcome the problems created by the enlargement of the European Community. He said that France had been the “stubborn advocate” of Spain with the Community. Its efforts had been crowned with success by the agreement signed in 1970 between Spain and the EEC. The adaptation of this agreement to the conditions was a duty for France, Mr Schumann added.

26 November 1971

- Mr Olivier Long, Director General of GATT, proposed a new start for the negotiations on the liberalization of trade as soon as the situation allowed. Mr Long further suggested that the Contracting Parties to GATT should adopt a declaration on commercial policy which would prepare and facilitate a new initiative in the field of trade liberalization. He also proposed immediate de-escalation in the field of the most irritating protectionist measures.

- Under the title: “We can no longer remain silent”, a group of *heads of leading west German enterprises* uttered a warning cry about recession on a full page published by a number of newspapers. They expressed their fear that the west German economy was on the verge of a crisis. In their opinion the revaluation of the German mark, increasing personnel costs, shrinking profits and the extra burdens which the fiscal reform and the policy of profit-sharing promised, were responsible for this situation.

- The *European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community* has drawn up proposals to solve the international monetary crisis. It proposes that monetary relations in the Community be reorganized by establishing new parities, controlling speculative movements of capital and setting up an institution which would have to respect the economic policy directives laid down by the Community institutions. At international level, the Confederation calls for rapid negotiations with the United States. Finally, its opinion submits the outline of a reform of the International Monetary Fund. This project

provides for a more important role for the special drawing rights, increased responsibilities for the IMF, and a better allocation of powers within the Assembly, particularly in favour of the developing countries.

30 November 1971

- On the eve of the Conference of the Ministers of Finance of the Ten in Rome, Mr *Jacques Rueff* examined the international monetary situation in "Le Monde". He was led to the conclusion that the re-establishment of an international monetary system with fixed exchange parities was easy to achieve between the non-American states of the West, but would provoke the continuation and renewal of all troubles which have led to the breakdown of convertibility at fixed rates if it did not happen between these states and the United States of America. . . until such time as the convertibility of the dollar, at least into foreign currency, has been re-established.

- The *Assembly of WEU* adopted a text stating that "the defence of Europe is only possible within the framework of NATO". The recommendation submitted to the Assembly by its Defence Committee points out that the existing international defence institutions must not be changed "for the time being" but nevertheless leaves the door open for future developments. The Members of Parliament present also adopted a recommendation from the Political Committee specifying that Western Europe must make an effort to organize its own policies and "speak with a single voice at the future conference on European security".

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE (1 to 30 November 1971)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 18 octobre 1971 (*Minutes of the Session of Monday 18 October 1971*)

C 114, 11.11.1971

Résolution sur les propositions relatives : (Resolution on the proposals concerning:)

I. à un règlement d'application de la décision 71/66/CEE du Conseil, du 1^{er} février 1971, concernant le Fonds social européen (I. An implementing regulation pursuant to Council Decision (EEC) 71/66 of 1 February 1971 concerning the European Social Fund)

II. à une décision du Conseil portant application aux départements français d'outre-mer des articles 123 à 127 inclus du traité CEE (II. A Council Decision applying to the French Overseas Departments Articles 123 to 127 inclusive of the EEC Treaty)

Résolution sur la communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil concernant les modalités de mise en œuvre de la deuxième convention relative à l'aide alimentaire (Resolution on the memorandum from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council concerning the detailed procedures for implementing the second Convention on Food Aid)

Avis sur les propositions concernant : (Opinions on the proposals concerning:)

I. un règlement 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. A regulation extending for the year 1970 the final date by which the Commission must take a decision as regards applications for help from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF)

II. un règlement relatif au concours du FEOGA, section orientation, pour l'année 1972 (II. A regulation concerning help from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF for 1972)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 19 octobre 1971 (*Minutes of the Session of Tuesday 19 October 1971*)

C 114, 11.11.1971

Avis sur la proposition concernant le rapport annuel sur la situation économique de la Communauté (Opinion on the proposals concerning the Annual Report on the economic situation of the Community)

Avis sur les parties du rapport annuel sur la situation économique de la Communauté relatives aux politiques budgétaires des États membres (Opinion of those parts of the Annual Report on the economic situation of the Community which concern the budget policies of the Member States)

Avis sur la proposition relative à une deuxième directive tendant à coordonner, en vue de les rendre équivalentes, les garanties qui sont exigées dans les États membres des sociétés au sens de l'article 58 deuxième alinéa du traité, pour protéger les intérêts tant des associés que des tiers, en ce qui concerne la constitution de la société anonyme ainsi que le maintien et les modifications de son capital (Opinion on the proposal concerning a second directive for the coordination, with a view to making them equivalent, of the guarantees which are required in the Member States of companies within the meaning of Article 58(2) of the Treaty, to protect the interest both of associates and of third persons as regards the constitution of limited companies and the maintenance and modification of their capital)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement fixant le prix de base du porc abattu pour la période du 1^{er} novembre 1971 au 31 octobre 1972 (Opinion on the proposed regulation fixing the basic price for slaughtered pigmeat for the period from 1 November 1971 to 31 October 1972)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement fixant les prix indicatifs et le prix d'intervention de l'huile d'olive pour la campagne de commercialisation 1971/1972 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation fixing the target prices and the intervention price for olive oil for marketing year 1971/1972)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 20 octobre 1971 (*Minutes of the Session of Wednesday 20 October 1971*)

C 114, 11.11.1971

Résolution sur la communication faite au Parlement européen par le président en exercice du Conseil, le 10 juin 1971, conformément à la procédure prévue par le rapport du 27 octobre 1970 des ministres des affaires étrangères aux chefs d'État ou de gouvernement des États membres des Communautés européennes (Resolution on the communication to the European Parliament by the President-in-office of Council on 10 June 1971, in conformity with the procedure laid down by the report of 27 October 1970 from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to the Heads of State or Government of the Member States of the European Communities)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant les règlements (CEE) 2164/70, 2165/70, 463/71 et 1235/71 relatifs aux importations des huiles d'olives d'Espagne, de Tunisie, du Maroc et de Turquie (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulations (EEC 2164/70, 2165/70, 463/71 and 1235/71 concerning imports of olive oil from Spain, Tunisia, Morocco and Turkey)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant notamment le règlement (CEE) 816/70 portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EEC 816/70) on supplementary provisions concerning the common organization of the wine market)

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 21 octobre 1971 (*Minutes of the Session of Thursday 21 October 1971*)

C 114, 11.11.1971

Avis sur les propositions : (Opinions on the proposals:)

— d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant la bière (I. For a directive on the approximation of Member States' laws concerning beer)

— d'un règlement modifiant le règlement 120/67/CEE et le règlement 359/67/CEE pour ce qui concerne la restitution à la production dont bénéficient certains produits utilisés en brasserie (II. For a regulation amending Regulation N° 120/67 EEC and Regulation 359/67 EEC as regards the production refund for certain products used in brewing)

Avis sur les propositions : (Opinions on the proposals:)

I. d'un règlement relatif à des problèmes sanitaires en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires des produits à base de viande (I. For a regulation concerning health problems in intra-Community trade in meat-based products)

II. d'un règlement relatif à des problèmes de police sanitaire en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires des produits à base de viande (II. For a regulation on problems of health supervision in intra-Community trade in meat-based products)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 22 octobre 1971 (*Minutes of the Session of Friday 21 October 1971*)

C 114, 11.11.1971

Résolution sur le projet de budget supplémentaire 1 des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1971 (Resolution on draft supplementary N° 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1971)

Résolution sur le projet de budget supplémentaire 2 concernant l'état des dépenses de recherches et d'investissement des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1971 (Resolution on draft supplementary budget N° 2 concerning research and investment expenditures by the European Communities for the financial year 1971)

Avis sur la proposition modifiant la proposition d'un règlement financier applicable au budget des Communautés (Fonds social européen) [Opinion on the proposal amending the proposal for a financial regulation applicable to the budget of the Communities (European Social Fund)]

Avis sur la proposition de règlement portant modification du statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes et du régime applicable aux autres agents de ces Communautés et concernant le régime futur du personnel rémunéré sur les crédits de recherches et d'investissement (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending the statute of Service of officials of the European Communities and the system applicable to other servants of these Communities and concerning the future system for personnel paid from the research and investment credits)

Avis sur la proposition de règlement modifiant le statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes en ce qui concerne les indemnités journalières de mission (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending the status of officials of the European Community as regards per diem allowances for missions)

Written questions and replies

Question écrite 199/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Harmonisation des législations

- (199/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Approximation of legislation) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 230/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Problèmes concernant diverses organisations de marché (230/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Problems concerning various market organizations) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 235/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Amélioration des règles de fonctionnement du GATT (235/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Improvement of the operational rules of GATT) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 236/71 de M. Werner à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi de nouveaux crédits de financement de projets à réaliser dans les pays en voie de développement (236/71 by Mr Werner to the Commission: Grant of new financing credits for schemes to be carried out in the developing countries) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 238/71 de M. Wolfram à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation du marché des médicaments ((238/71 by Mr Wolfram to the Commission: Harmonization of the market for branded pharmaceuticals) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 252/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : L'industrie sucrière de la Communauté (252/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The sugar industry in the Community) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 255/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Fourniture de renseignements en application de l'article 11 paragraphe 5 du règlement 17 du Conseil (255/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Supply of information pursuant to Article 11(5) of Council Regulation N° 17) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 257/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations de viande de porc (257/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Imports of pigmeat) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 264/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Etranges pratiques d'éditeurs de musique (264/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Curious practices by editors of musical works) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 266/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide alimentaire d'urgence au Cameroun (266/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Emergency food aid for Cameroon) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 268/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importation de dragées et de nonpareilles de la RDA en RFA (268/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Import of sugar almonds and nonpareils from the DDR to Federal Germany) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 287/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Evitement de sperturbations radioélectriques produites par des appareils électroniques usuels (287/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Avoidance of radioelectric interference caused by ordinary electronic apparatus) C 112, 5.11.1971

- Question écrite 303/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Projet Meteor (303/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Meteor project) C 112, 5.11.1971
- Question écrite 198/71 de M. Boertien au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Proposition de directive fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités de la presse (198/71 by Mr Boertien to the Council: Proposal for a directive laying down the implementing details for freedom of establishment and the free supply of services in press activities) C 113, 9.11.1971
- Question écrite 210/71 de MM. Berkhouwer, Biaggi, Cantalupo, Hougardy au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Renvoi de la réunion des ministres de l'éducation nationale et problèmes de l'université européenne à Florence (210/71 by Mr Berkhouwer, Mr Biaggi, Mr Cantalupo and Mr Hougardy to the Council: Postponement of the meeting of the Ministers of Education and problems concerning the European University in Florence) C 113, 9.11.1971
- Question écrite 218/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réduction de la pollution thermique provoquée par des centrales électriques (218/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Reduction of thermal pollution provoked by electric power stations) C 113, 9.11.1971
- Question écrite 228/71 de MM. Lange et Seefeld au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Postes de contrôle douanier et de contrôle des passeports aux frontières intracommunautaires (228/71 by Mr Lange and Mr Seefeld to the Council: Customs control points and checking of passports at intra-Community frontiers) C 113, 9.11.1971
- Question écrite 233/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Publication d'accords d'association au *Journal officiel des Communautés européennes* (233/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Publication of association agreements in the Official Gazette of the European Communities) C 113, 9.11.1971
- Question écrite 259/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Création d'un comité de politique industrielle (259/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Creation of an industrial policy committee) C 113, 9.11.1971
- Question écrite 344/70 de M. Romeo à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interdiction faite aux travailleurs étrangers de pénétrer dans certains établissements publics allemands (réponse complémentaire) (344/70 by Mr Romeo to the Commission: Prohibition on foreign workers entering certain public establishments in Germany (supplementary reply) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 179/71 de M. Werner au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Définition avec les pays candidats à l'adhésion d'une politique du Proche-Orient commune (179/71 by Mr Werner to the Council: Definition with the countries applying for membership of a joint Near East policy) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 180/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Comité permanent de l'emploi des Communautés européennes (180/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Standing Employment Committee of the European Communities) C 115, 13.11.1971

- Question écrite 242/71 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Grievs américains contre la politique agricole de la CEE (242/71 by Mr Berkhouwer to the Commission: American complaints concerning the EEC's agricultural policy) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 244/71 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Pollution de l'environnement (244/71 by Mr Oele to the Commission: Pollution of the environment) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 247/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Imposition verticale des prix (247/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Vertical imposition of prices) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 250/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de maïs destiné à la république démocratique de Somalie à titre d'aide (250/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Opening of tender for the procurement of maize for the Democratic Republic of Somalia as aid) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 256/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Proposition pour un système d'organisation du marché de l'arachide (256/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Proposal for a system of organization for the groundnuts' market) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 260/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord international sur l'étain (260/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: International Tin Agreement) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 267/71 de M. Cifarelli à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concessions tarifaires pour les oranges en provenance des USA (267/71 by Mr Cifarelli to the Commission: Tariff concession for oranges from the USA) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 269/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Synchronisation et harmonisation des recensements d'habitants et d'entreprises dans les pays de la Communauté européenne (269/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Synchronization of harmonization of censuses of inhabitants and enterprises in the countries of the European Community) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 275/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Droits d'importation sur le café soluble (275/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Import duties on instant coffee) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 276/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Régimes d'aides à finalité régionale, appliqués dans les États membres (276/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Regional aid systems applied in the Member States) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 284/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Surveillance, par le service de sécurité de la Commission, des journalistes accrédités auprès de la Communauté (284/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Supervision by the Commission's security service of the journalists accredited to the Community) C 115, 13.11.1971

- Question écrite 289/71 de Mlle Lulling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Achat d'un immeuble d'ambassade à Washington (289/71 by Miss Lulling to the Commission: Purchase of a building for an embassy in Washington) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 290/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accord international sur le blé (290/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: International Wheat Agreement) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 292/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Interdiction faite aux travailleurs étrangers de pénétrer dans certains établissements publics allemands (292/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Prohibition on foreign workers entering certain public establishments in Germany) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 293/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Libre circulation des travailleurs entre la Turquie et la Communauté (293/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Free movement of workers between Turkey and the Community) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 309/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure d'infraction intentée devant la Cour de justice, à l'encontre de l'Italie, pour la méconnaissance des dispositions de l'article 171 du traité CEE (309/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Procedure introduced in the Court of Justice against Italy for infringement of the provisions of Article 171 of the EEC Treaty) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 311/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Observation par les Pays-Bas du règlement (CEE) 804/68 du Conseil (311/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Respect by the Netherlands of Council Regulation (EEC) 804/68) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 315/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Réponses complémentaires de la Commission aux questions écrites qui lui sont posées (315/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Further Commission replies to the written questions put to it) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 318/71 de M. Riedel à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Agents et courtiers d'assurances (318/71 by Mr Riedel to the Commission: Insurance agents and brokers) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 320/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Liberté d'établissement et exercice de la médecine par les médecins diplômés des pays de la Communauté (320/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Freedom of establishment and exercise of the medical profession by qualified doctors of the Community countries) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Question écrite 232/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Unification des régimes d'importation applicables aux conserves de tomates (232/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Unification of the import systems applicable to tomato preserves) C 117, 19.11.1971

- Question écrite 241/71 de M. Klinker à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Prêts à la constitution de Fonds d'intervention pour les fruits et légumes (241/71 by Mr Klinker to the Commission: Loans for the constitution of the intervention fund for fruit and vegetables) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 248/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Situation dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive en Italie (248/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Situation in the olive oil sector in Italy) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 254/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Renforcement de la coordination des politiques économiques à court terme des États membres de la CEE (254/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Reinforcement of the coordination of the short-term economic policies of the EEC Member States) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 279/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Procédures à suivre en matière de concessions de travaux publics (279/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Procedures to be followed as regards the letting of tenders for public works) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 281/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Relations spéciales de la Communauté avec des pays tiers (281/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Special relations between the Community and third countries) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 283/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Cartel des distillateurs néerlandais (283/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Dutch Distillers Trust) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 294q/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Arrêté néerlandais de 1971 sur les temps de conduite (294/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: 1971 Dutch decree on driving times) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 296/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Le dollar et le retrait d'Europe des troupes américaines (296/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: The dollar and the withdrawal of American troops from Europe) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 298/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Préférences tarifaires pour les colonies portugaises d'Afrique et d'ailleurs (298/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Tariff preferences for the Portuguese colonies in Africa and elsewhere) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 302/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Législation en matière de contrôle des concentrations (302/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Legislation on the control of industrial concentrations) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 304/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Prévisions pour le budget communautaire (304/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Forecasts for the Community Budget) C 117, 19.11.1971

- Question écrite 306/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accords international sur le café (306/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: International Coffee Agreement) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 308/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Mesures d'aide en faveur des travailleurs employés dans les mines de soufre siciliennes (308/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Measures to help workers employed in the Sicilian sulphur mines) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 310/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Libre circulation des travailleurs dans les États membres (310/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Free movement of workers in the Member States) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 312/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Harmonisation des règles relatives à la délivrance des certificats d'origine (312/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Harmonization of the rules concerning the issue of certificates of origin) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 319/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Niveau de la consommation d'énergie électrique dans chacun des pays de la Communauté (319/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Level of the consumption of electric power in each of the Community countries) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Question écrite 222/71 de M. Califice au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Marchés publics — Scandale de l'ANAS en Italie (222/61 by Mr Califice to the Council: Public tenders—ANAS scandal in Italy) C 118, 24.11.1971
- Question écrite 270/71 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Synchronisation et harmonisation des recensements d'habitants et d'entreprises dans les pays de la Communauté européenne (270/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Council: Synchronization and harmonization of the censuses of inhabitants and enterprises in the European Community countries) C 118, 24.11.1971
- Question écrite 272/71 de M. Fellermaier à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : "Crédit d'impôt" aux USA (272/71 by Mr Fellermaier to the Commission: "Import credits" in the USA) C 118, 24.11.1971
- Question écrite 288/71 de M. Hougardy à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lutte concertée contre la drogue (288/71 by Mr Hougardy to the Commission: Concerted campaign against drugs) C 118, 24.11.1971
- Question écrite 322/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Concentration dans l'industrie de fabrication d'emballages en fer-blanc et en matière plastique (322/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Concentration in the tin and plastics container manufacturing industry) C 118, 24.11.1971
- Question écrite 223/71 de MM. Bermiani et Brégégère à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Octroi de préférences généralisées aux pays en voie de développement (223/71 by

- Mr Bermani and Mr Brégégère to the Commission: Grant of generalized preferences to the developing countries) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Question écrite 246/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Production de lampes électriques (246/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Production of electric lamps) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Question écrite 285/71 de M. Glesener à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Destruction scandaleuse d'oiseaux migrateurs en Belgique et en Italie (285/71 by Mr Glesener to the Commission: Scandalous destruction of migrating birds in Belgium and Italy) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Question écrite 301/71 de M. Cousté à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Conséquences de la surtaxe de 10 % à l'importation aux États-Unis des produits en provenance de la Communauté (301/71 by Mr Cousté to the Commission: Consequences of the 10 % import surcharge in the United States on products from the Community) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Question écrite 307/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Accord international sur le cacao (307/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: International cocoa Agreement) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Question écrite 313/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Harmonisation du droit pénal dans les Communautés européennes (313/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Approximation of criminal law in the European Communities) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Question écrite 325/71 de M. Bersani à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Sécheresse en Somalie (325/71 by Mr Bersani to the Commission: Drought in Somalia) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Question écrite 329/71 de M. Scokaert à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Diffusion de l'information statistique (329/71 by Mr Scokaert to the Commission: Diffusion of statistical information) C 120, 30.11.1971
- Question écrite 332/71 de M. Vals à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Organisation commune du marché de l'alcool agricole (332/71 by Mr Vals to the Commission: Common organization of the market for agricultural alcohol) C 120, 30.11.1971
- Question écrite 343/71 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Droit d'accise sur les boissons rafraîchissantes aux Pays-Bas (343/71 by Mr Vredeling to the Commission: Excise duty on cool drinks in the Netherlands) C 120, 30.11.1971

Preparatory Acts

- Renvoi aux avis émis par le Parlement européen durant ses séances de septembre et octobre 1971 (Reference to the Opinions issued by the European Parliament at its sessions of September and October 1971) C 118, 24.11.1971

COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

Regulations

- Règlement (CEE) 2344/71 de la Commission du 3 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2344/71 of 3 November 1971 fixing the levies applicable on cereals, and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2345/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2345/71 of 3 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2346/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2346/71 of 3 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2347/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2347/71 of 3 November 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2348/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2348/71 of 3 November 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2349/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2349/71 of 3 November 1971 fixing the average standard values for the assessment of imported citrus fruits) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2350/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2350/71 of 3 November 1971 fixing the average producer prices in the wine sector) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2351/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2351/71 of 3 November 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2352/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2352/71 of 3 November 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 245, 4.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2353/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2353/71 of 3 November 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to India as Community aid under the World Food Programme) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2354/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de beurre à titre d'aide communautaire à la République turque (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2354/71 of 3 November 1971 concerning the supply of butter as Community aid to Turkey) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2355/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil à titre d'aide communautaire à la République turque (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2355/71 of 3 November 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil as Community aid to Turkey) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2356/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2356/71 of 3 November 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to certain non-member countries as part of Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2357/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 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) 2357/71 of 3 November 1971 fixing the basic amount of levies on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 245, 4.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2358/71 du Conseil, du 26 octobre 1971, portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des semences (Council Regulation (EEC) 2358/71 of 26 October 1971, providing for the common organization of the markets in the seeds sector) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2359/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2359/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2360/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2360/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2361/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2361/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2362/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2362/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 246, 5.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2363/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2363/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2364/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2364/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies for rice and broken rice) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2365/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2365/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2366/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2366/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund for rice and broken rice) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2367/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2367/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2368/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 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) 2368/71 of 4 November 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and heavy cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2369/71 de la Commission, du 4 novembre 1971, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 1053/68 et (CEE) 2683/70, en ce qui concerne la nomenclature de certaines positions tarifaires de produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2369/71 of 4 November 1971 amending regulations (EEC) 1053/68 and EEC 2683/70 as regards the nomenclature of certain tariff headings for milk products) L 246, 5.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2370/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruau et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2370/71 of 5 November 1971 laying down the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2371 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2371/71 of 5 November 1971 laying down the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2372/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2372/71 of 5 November 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 247, 6.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2373/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2373/71 of 5 November 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2374/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2374/71 of 5 November 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2375/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2375/71 of 5 November 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2376/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de sorgho destiné à la république du Mali à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2376/71 of 5 November 1971 concerning the opening of a tendering procedure for the procurement of sorghum as food aid for Mali) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2377/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de 7 000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la république arabe du Yémen à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2377/71 of 5 November 1971 concerning the opening of a tendering procedure for the procurement of 7 000 tons of soft wheat as aid for the Arab Republic of Yemen) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2378/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2227/71 relatif à la perception d'une taxe à l'exportation pour le lait écrémé en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2378/71 of 5 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 2227/71 on the levying of an export tax for skim milk powder) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2379/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2379/71 of 5 November 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 247, 6.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2380/71 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2380/71 of 8 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 248, 9.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2381/71 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2381/71 of 8 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 248, 9.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2382/71 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2382/71 of 8 November 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 248, 9.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2383/71 de la Commission, du 8 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2383/71 of 8 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 248, 9.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2384/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, portant inclusion de nouveaux produits dans la liste figurant à l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) 1025/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 2384/71 of 8 November 1971 including new products in the list at Annex I of EEC Regulation 1025/70 establishing a common system for imports from third countries) 12 L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2385/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 2385/71 of 8 November 1971, extending to other imports the annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing a common system for imports from state-trading countries) L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2386/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 2386/71 of 8 November 1971, extending to other imports the annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing a common system for imports from state-trading countries) L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2387/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, portant conclusion d'un accord commercial entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République argentine et arrêtant des dispositions pour son application (Council Regulation (EEC) 2387/71 of 8 November 1971 concluding a commercial agreement between the European Economic Community and Argentina and laying down arrangements for its implementation) 4 L 249, 10.11.1971
- Accord commercial entre la CEE et la République argentine (Commercial agreement between the EEC and the Argentine Republic) L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (Euratom) 2388/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, modifiant les conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires aux Pays-Bas (Council Regulation (Euratom) 2388/71 of 8 November 1971 amending the pay and social security terms of established agents of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre stationed in the Netherlands) 10 L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2389/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat des mandarines (Council Regulation (EEC) 2389/71 of 8 November 1971 fixing the basic price and the purchase price of mandarins) L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2390/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat des oranges douces (Council Regulation (EEC) 2390/71 of 8 November 1971 fixing the basic price and the purchase price of sweet oranges) L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2391/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, concernant l'application de la recommandation du conseil d'association 1/69 fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et le royaume du Maroc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2391/71 of 8 November 1971 concerning the implementation of the recommendation of the Council of Association 1/69 laying down the methods of administrative cooperation in the customs field for the implementation of the agreement setting up an Association between the European Economic Community and Morocco)

L 249, 10.11.1971

Recommandation du conseil d'association 1/69 fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord d'association CEE-Maroc (Recommendation of the Council of Association 1/69 laying down the methods of administrative cooperation in the customs field for the implementation of the EEC-Morocco Association Agreement)

L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2392/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, concernant l'application de la recommandation du conseil d'association 1 fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord créant une association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République tunisienne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2392/71 of 8 November 1971 concerning the implementation or recommendation 1 of the Council of Association laying down the methods of administrative cooperation in the customs field for the implementation of the agreement setting up an Association between the European Economic Community and Tunisia)

L 249, 10.11.1971

Recommandation du conseil d'association 1 fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord d'association CEE-Tunisie (Recommendation 1 of the Council of Association laying down the methods of administrative cooperation in the customs field for the implementation of the Association Agreement between the EEC and Tunisia)

L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2393/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, concernant l'application de la recommandation de la commission mixte 1/71 fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'Espagne (Council Regulation (EEC) 2393/71 of 8 November 1971 concerning the implementation of recommendation 1/71 of the Joint Committee laying down the methods of administrative cooperation in the customs field for the implementation of the agreement between the European Economic Community and Spain)

L 249, 10.11.1971

Recommandation de la commission mixte 1/71 fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord CEE-Espagne (Recommendation 1/71 of the Joint Committee laying down the methods of administrative cooperation in the customs field for the implementation of the EEC-Spain Agreement)

Règlement (CEE) 2394/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, concernant l'application de la recommandation de la commission mixte 1/71 fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le

domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'État d'Israël (Council Regulation (EEC) 2394/71 of 8 November 1971 concerning the implementation of recommendation 1/71 laying down the methods of administrative cooperation in the customs field for the implementation of the agreement between the European Economic Community and Israel)

4
L 249, 10.11.1971

Recommandation de la commission mixte 1/71 fixant les méthodes de coopération administrative dans le domaine douanier pour la mise en application de l'accord CEE-Israël (Recommendation 1/71 of the Joint Committee laying down the methods of administrative cooperation in the customs field for the implementation for the EEC-Israel agreement)

Règlement (CEE) 2395/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, relatif à l'organisation d'une enquête sur la structure et la répartition des salaires dans l'industrie (Council Regulation (EEC) 2395/71 of 8 November 1971 on the organization of an inquiry into the structure and breakdown of wages in industry)

9
L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2396/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, portant application de la décision du Conseil, du 1^{er} février 1971, concernant la réforme du Fonds social européen (Council Regulation (EEC) 2396/71 of 8 November 1971 implementing the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 concerning the reform of the European Social Fund)

10
L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2397/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, relatif aux aides susceptibles de faire l'objet d'un concours du Fonds social européen (Council Regulation (EEC) 2397/71 of 8 November 1971 concerning aids which might be granted by the European Social Fund)

10
L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2398/71 du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, concernant le concours du Fonds social européen en faveur des personnes qui sont appelées à exercer une activité non salariée (Council Regulation (EEC) 2398/71 of 8 November 1971 concerning aid from the European Social Fund to persons called upon to exercise a non wage-earning activity)

10
L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2399/71 de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2399/71 of 9 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2400/71 de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2400/71 of 9 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2401/71 de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2401/71 of 9 November 1971 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 249, 10.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2402/71 de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2402/71 of 9 November 1971 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 249, 10.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2403/71 de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2403/71 of 9 November 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2404/71 de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1971, relatif à la suppression de la conclusion des contrats de stockage privé pour le vin de table du type A III (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2404/71 of 9 November 1971 on the termination of the conclusion of private stocking contracts for table wine of type A III) L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2405/71 de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1971, modifiant la version en langue allemande 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 originaires de pays en voie de développement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2405/71 of 9 November 1971 amending the German-language version of Commission Regulation (EEC) 1371/71 of 30 June 1971 concerning the definition of the concept of originating products for the implementation of the tariff preferences granted by the EEC in respect of certain products coming from the developing countries) L 249, 10.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2406/71 du Conseil, du 9 novembre 1971, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 2406/71 of 9 November 1971 extending to further imports the annex of Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing a common system for imports from state-trading countries) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2407/71 du Conseil, du 9 novembre 1971, étendant à d'autres importations l'annexe du règlement (CEE) 109/70 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux importations de pays à commerce d'État (Council Regulation (EEC) 2407/71 of 9 November 1971 extending to other imports the annex to Regulation (EEC) 109/70 establishing a common system for imports from state-trading countries) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2408/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2408/71 of 10 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2409/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2409/71 of 10 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2410/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2410/71 of 10 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2411/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2411/71 of 10 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 250, 11.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2412/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2412/71 of 10 November 1971 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2413/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2413/71 of 10 November 1971 fixing the export refund for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2414/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les œufs en coquille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2414/71 of 10 November 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for shell eggs) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2415/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour les volailles vivantes et abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2415/71 of 10 November 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for live and slaughtered poultry) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2416/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2416/71 of 10 November 1971 fixing supplementary amounts for the products of the poultrymeat sector) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2417/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1280/71 en ce qui concerne notamment des montants forfaitaires fixés par ledit règlement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2417/71 of 10 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1280/71, in particular as regards the standard amounts fixed by the latter) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2418/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1727/71 en ce qui concerne des délais prévus pour l'adjudication visée audit règlement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2418/71 of 10 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1727/71 as regards the time limits laid down for the award of tender covered by the latter) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2419/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux tôles, planches, feuilles et bandes en aluminium d'une épaisseur de plus de 0,20 mm, de la position tarifaire 76.03, originaires de la Yougoslavie, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 1309/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2419/71 of 10 November 1971 re-establishing the levying of Common Customs Tariff duties on aluminium plate, sheets, foil and ribbon of a width greater than 0.20 mm from tariff heading 76.03, originating in Yugoslavia and benefiting from the tariff preferences laid down under Council Regulation (EEC) 1309/71 of 21 June 1971) L 250, 11.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2420/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables aux linges de lit, de table de toilette, d'office ou de cuisine, rideaux, vitrage et autres articles d'ameublement en

tissus de coton, de la position tarifaire ex 62.02, originaires de l'Inde, bénéficiaire des préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 1311/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2420/71 of 10 November 1971 re-establishing the levy of Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to bed, table, toilet, pantry or kitchen linen, curtains and other cotton fabric furnishings from tariff heading ex 62.02 originating in India and benefiting from the tariff preferences laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) 1311/71 of 21 June 1971)

L 250, 11.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2421/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains textiles des positions tarifaires 61.01 et ex 61.03, originaires des pays en voie de développement, bénéficiaires de préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 1311/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2421/71 of 10 November 1971 re-establishing the levy of Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to certain textiles from the tariff headings 61.01 and ex 61.03 originating in the developing countries and benefiting by tariff preferences laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) 1311/71 of 21 June 1971)

L 250, 11.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2422/71 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1971, portant rétablissement de la perception des droits du tarif douanier commun applicables à certains produits textiles des positions tarifaires 54.03 et ex 59.04 et de la sous-position tarifaire 56.05 A, originaires des pays en voie de développement, bénéficiaires de préférences tarifaires prévues par le règlement (CEE) 1313/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2422/71 of 10 November 1971 re-establishing the levy of Common Customs Tariff duties applicable to certain textile products from tariff headings 54.03 and ex 59.04 and sub-heading 56.05 A originating in the developing countries and benefiting by the tariff preferences laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) 1313/71 of 21 June 1971)

L 250, 11.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2423/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2423/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 251, 12.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2424/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2424/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 251, 12.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2425/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2425/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 251, 12.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2426/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2426/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the refunds applicable to cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 251, 12.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2427/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2427/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the levies applicable to rice and broken rice) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2428/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2428/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2429/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2429/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2430/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2430/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2431/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2431/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2432/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 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) 2432/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and heavy cattle and also bovine meat other than frozen) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2433/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2433/71 of 11 November 1971 fixing the export refunds in the fruit and vegetables sector) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2434/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, modifiant la date limite de dépôt, en France et en Italie, des demandes d'aide pour le lin et le chanvre, pour la campagne 1971/1972 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2434/71 of 11 November 1971 amending the final date for the lodging in France and Italy of applications for aid in respect of flax and hemp for the 1971/1972 marketing year) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2435/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, prorogeant le règlement (CEE) 1022/70 établissant une période transitoire des certificats d'accompagnement pour certains vins (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2435/71 of 11 November 1971 prolonging the validity of Regulation (EEC) 1022/70 laying down a transitional period for certificates accompanying certain wines) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2436/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, portant deuxième modification du règlement (CEE) 2223/70 relatif à la non-perception d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations de certains vins originaires et en provenance de certains pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2436/71 of 11 November 1971 amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) 2223/70 on the non-levying of a compensatory duty on imports of certain wines originating in and coming from certain third countries) L 251, 12.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2437/71 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1971, portant rectification du règlement (CEE) 2349/71 de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, fixant des valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2437/71 of 11 November 1971 correcting Regulation (EEC) 2349/71 of the Commission of 3 November 1971 fixing standard average values for the assessment of imported citrus fruits) L 251, 12.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2438/71 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2438/71 of 12 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 252, 13.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2439/71 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2439/71 of 12 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 252, 13.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2440/71 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2440/71 of 12 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 252, 13.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2441/71 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2441/71 of 12 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 252, 13.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2442/71 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2442/71 of 12 November 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 252, 13.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2443/71 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2443/71 of 12 November 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 252, 13.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2444/71 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, portant ajustement de certaines restitutions à l'exportation d'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2444/71 of 12 November 1971 adjusting certain refunds on exports of olive oil) L 252, 13.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2445/71 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement 172/66/CEE portant fixation des coefficients d'équivalence pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2445/71 of 12 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 172/66/EEC fixing the coefficients of equivalence for olive oil) L 252, 13.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2446/71 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2446/71 of 15 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 253, 16.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2447/71 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2447/71 of 15 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 253, 16.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2448/71 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2448/71 of 15 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 253, 16.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2449/71 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2449/71 of 15 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 253, 16.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2450/71 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2450/71 of 15 November 1971 fixing the import levies in the milk and milk products sector) L 253, 16.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2451/71 de la Commission, du 15 novembre 1971, relatif au calcul de la compensation financière pour certains produits de la pêche (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2451/71 of 15 November 1971 on the calculation of the financial compensation for certain fisheries products) L 253, 16.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2452/71 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2452/71 of 16 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 254, 17.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2453/71 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2453/71 of 16 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 254, 17.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2454/71 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2454/71 of 16 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 254, 17.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2455/71 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2455/71 of 16 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 254, 17.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2456/71 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2456/71 of 16 November 1971 fixing the average production prices in the wine sector) L 254, 17.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2457/71 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2457/71 of 16 November 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseed sector) L 254, 17.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2458/71 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2458/71 of 16 November 1971 amending the export refund for oilseeds) L 254, 17.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2459/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2459/71 of 17 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2460/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2460/71 of 17 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2461/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2461/71 of 17 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2462/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2462/71 of 17 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2463/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2463/71 of 17 November 1971 fixing the import levies for molasses) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2464/71 de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, fixant les valeurs moyennes forfaitaires pour l'évaluation des agrumes importés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2464/71 of 17 November 1971 fixing the average standard values for the assessment of imported citrus fruits) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2465/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2465/71 of 17 November 1971 fixing the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2466/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant le prix de référence valable pour les mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2466/71 of 17 November 1971 fixing the reference price for mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar citrus hibrides) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2467/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les oranges douces par le règlement (CEE) 2390/71 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2467 of 17 November 1971 fixing the adaptation coefficients to be applied to the purchase price laid down for sweet oranges by Council Regulation EEC 2390/71) L 255, 18.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2468/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les mandarines par le règlement (CEE) 2389/71 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2468/71 of 17 November 1971 fixing the adaptation coefficients to be applied to the purchase price laid down for mandarins by Council Regulation (EEC) 2389/71) L 255, 18.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2469/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 757/71, en ce qui concerne les modalités d'application relatives au montant à percevoir lors de l'exportation de lait écrémé en poudre dénaturé ou d'aliments composés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2469/71 of 17 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 757/71 as regards the implementing procedures concerning the amounts to be charged on exports of denatured skim milk powder or of compound feedingstuffs) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2470/71 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2227/71 relatif à la perception d'une taxe d'exportation pour le lait écrémé en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2470/71 of 17 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 227/71 on the charging of an export tax for skim milk powder) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2471/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2471/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2472/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2472/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the premium to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2473/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2473/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2474/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2474/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2475/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2475/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2476/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2476/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2477/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2477/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 256, 19.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2478/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2478/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 256, 19.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2479/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2479/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar)

L 256, 19.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2480/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 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) 2480/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing the levies on imports of calves and heavy cattle and on bovine meat other than frozen)

L 256, 19.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2481/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} décembre 1971 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2481/71 of 18 November 1971 fixing export refunds in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 December 1971)

L 256, 19.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2482/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à certains pays tiers à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2482/71 of 18 November 1971 concerning the supply of skim milk powder for certain third countries as Community Aid to the World Food Programme)

L 256, 19.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2483/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, relatif à une adjudication de lait écrémé en poudre détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand et français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2483/71 of 18 November 1971 concerning a tendering procedure for skim milk powder held by the German and French intervention agencies)

L 256, 19.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2484/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1635/71 en ce qui concerne les déclarations des superficies ensemencées pour les graines de coton (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2484/71 of 18 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1635/71 as regards notification of areas sown for cotton seed)

L 256, 19.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2485/71 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1971, rectifiant l'annexe II du règlement (CEE) 2377/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de 7 000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la république arabe du Yémen à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2485/71 of 18 November 1971 rectifying Annex II of Regulation (EEC) 2377/71 of 5 November 1971 concerning the opening of a tendering procedure for the procurement of 7 000 tons of soft wheat as aid for the Arab Republic of Yemen)

L 256, 19.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2486/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2486/71 of 19 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 257, 20.11.1971

Règlement (CEE) 2487/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2487/71 of 19 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 257, 20.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2488/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2488/71 of 19 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2489/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2489/71 of 19 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2490/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2490/71 of 19 November 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2491/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2491/71 of 19 November 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2492/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2492/71 of 19 November 1971 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2493/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, modifiant les montants supplémentaires pour certains produits dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2493/71 of 19 November 1971 amending the supplementary amounts for certain products in the pigmeat sector) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2494/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, relatif à la vente de produits ayant fait l'objet de mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2494/71 of 19 November 1971 concerning the sales of products of which have been the subject of intervention measures in the pigmeat sector) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2495/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, relatif aux modalités concernant les importations des huiles d'olive de Tunisie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2495/71 of 19 November 1971 concerning procedures for olive oil imports from Tunisia) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2496/71 de la Commission, du 19 novembre 1971, relatif aux modalités d'application de l'obligation de distiller les sous-produits de la vinification et abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 1783/71 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2496/71 of 19 November 1971 concerning the implementing procedures for the obligation to distill the by-products of vinification and rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1783/71) L 257, 20.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2497/71 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2497/71 of 22 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 258, 23.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2498/71 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2498/71 of 22 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 258, 23.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2499/71 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2499/71 of 22 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 258, 23.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2500/71 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2500/71 of 22 November 1971 fixing the imports levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 258, 23.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2501/71 de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1971, modifiant le règlement 785/67/CEE relatif aux modalités d'achat de l'huile d'olive par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2501/71 of 22 November 1971 amending Regulation 785/67/EEC concerning the procedures for the purchase of olive oil by the intervention agencies) L 258, 23.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2502/71 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 95/69 en ce qui concerne les inscriptions sur les emballages d'œufs industriels (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2502/71 of 22 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 95/69 as regards the markings on packages of industrial eggs) L 258, 23.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2503/71 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 615/71 relatif aux modalités d'application de la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2503/71 of 22 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 615/71 concerning the implementing procedures for the production refund in respect of used olive oil in the manufacture of certain preserves) L 258, 23.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2505/71 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2505/71 of 23 November 1971 fixing levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 259, 24.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2506/71 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2506/71 of 23 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 259, 24.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2507/71 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2507/71 of 23 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 259, 24.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2508/71 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2508/71 of 23 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 259, 24.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2509/71 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, fixant les prix moyens à la production dans le secteur du vin (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2509/71 of 23 November 1971 fixing the average production price in the wine sector) L 259, 24.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2510/71 de la Commission, du 22 novembre 1971, relatif aux modalités concernant l'aide pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2510/71 of 23 November 1971 concerning the implementing procedures for aid for olive oil) L 259, 24.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2511/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2511/71 of 24 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2512/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2512/71 of 24 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2513/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2513/71 of 24 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2514/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2514/71 of 24 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2515/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2515/71 of 24 November 1971 fixing the import levy for molasses) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2516/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2516/71 of 24 November 1971 fixing the export refund for white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2517/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2517/71 of 24 November 1971 fixing the import levies for frozen beef and veal) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2518/71 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil au Mexique à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2518/71 of 23 November 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to Mexico as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2519/71 de la Commission, du 23 novembre 1971, relatif à la fourniture de butteroil à l'Inde à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2519/71 of 23 November 1971 concerning the supply of butteroil to India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) L 260, 25.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2504/71 du Conseil, du 22 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement 24 et le règlement (CEE) 816/70 relatifs à l'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Council Regulation (EEC)

- 2504/71 of 22 November 1971 amending Regulation 24 and Regulation (EEC) 816/70 concerning the common organization of the wine market) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2520/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1972/1973, les prix minima à l'exportation vers les pays tiers de certains bulbes, oignons et tubercules à fleurs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2520/71 of 24 November 1971 laying down for the marketing year 1972/1973 the minimum export prices to third countries of certain bulbs and flower tubers) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2521/71 de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1971, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1643/71 instaurant un système de prix minima applicables à l'importation de concentrés de tomates en provenance de la Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2521/71 of 24 November 1971 amending Regulation (EEC) 1643/71 instituting a system of minimum prices applicable to imports of tomato concentrate from Greece) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2522/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2522/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2523/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2523/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2524/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2524/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2525/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2525/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2526/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2526/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2527/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2527/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2528/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2528/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the export refunds for rice and broken rice) L 261, 26.11.1971

- Règlement (CEE) 2529/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2529/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2530/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2530/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2531/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 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) 2531/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the import levies for calves and heavy cattle and bovine meat other than frozen) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2532/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 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) 2532/71 of 25 November 1971 fixing the basic amount of the levy for syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 261, 26.11.1971
- Règlement (Euratom) 2533/71 du Conseil, du 22 novembre 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 Italie (Council Regulation (Euratom) 2533/71 of 22 November 1971 amending the terms of pay and social security applicable to established agents of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre serving in Italy) L 262, 27.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2534/71 du Conseil, du 22 novembre 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de raisins secs, de la sous-position 08.04 B I du tarif douanier commun, présentés en emballages immédiats d'un contenu net inférieur ou égal à 15 kilogrammes (Council Regulation (EEC) 2534/71 of 22 November 1971 opening, allotting and laying down the method of administrating the Community tariff quota for raisins from sub-heading 08.04 B I of the Common Customs Tariffs put up in instant packings of a net content of 15 kg or less) L 262, 27.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2535/71 de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1971, modifiant les montants compensatoires fixés dans le secteur agricole à la suite de l'élargissement temporaire des marges de fluctuations des monnaies de certains États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2535/71 of 25 November 1971 amending the compensatory amounts fixed in the agricultural sector following the temporary widening of the fluctuation margins) L 262, 27.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2536/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2536/71 of 26 November 1971 laying down the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 262, 27.11.1971
- Règlement (CEE) 2537/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le

malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2537/71 of 26 November 1971 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 262, 27.11.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2538/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2538/71 of 26 November 1971 amending the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 262, 27.11.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2539/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2539/71 of 26 November 1971 fixing the import levies for white sugar and raw sugar)	L 262, 27.11.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2540/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2540/71 of 26 November 1971 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	L 262, 27.11.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2541/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2541/71 of 26 November 1971 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	L 262, 27.11.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2542/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de 17 000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la République tunisienne à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2542/71 of 26 November 1971 concerning the opening of a tendering procedure for the procurement of 17 000 tons of soft wheat for aid to Tunisia)	L 262, 27.11.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2543/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires d'Espagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2543/71 of 26 November 1971 applying the duty under the Common Customs Tariff to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrids of citrus fruits from Spain)	L 262, 27.11.1971
Règlement (CEE) 2544/71 de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1971, portant application du droit du tarif douanier commun aux importations de mandarines, satsumas, clémentines, tangerines et autres hybrides similaires d'agrumes originaires de Turquie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2544/71 of 26 November 1971 applying the duty under the Common Customs Tariff to imports of mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and other similar hybrids of citrus fruits from Turkey)	L 262, 27.11.1971

Missions and Representation

Missions de pays tiers (Royaume-Uni) [Missions of third countries (United Kingdom)] C 112, 5.11.1971

Missions de pays tiers (Fidji, Malawi) [Missions of third countries (Fiji, Malawi)] C 117, 19.11.1971

THE COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

71/361/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1971, autorisant la tacite reconduction de certains accords commerciaux conclus par les États membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 25 October 1971 authorizing the tacit extension of certain commercial agreements concluded by Member States with third countries)

L 248, 9.11.1971

71/362/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1971, donnant décharge à la Commission de l'exécution des opérations du Fonds de développement pour les pays et territoires d'outre-mer (premier FED) pour l'exercice 1969 (Council Decision of 25 October 1971 giving discharge to the Commission in respect of the execution of the operations of the Development Fund for the Overseas Countries and Territories (first EDF) for the financial year 1969)

L 248, 9.11.1971

71/363/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 octobre 1971, donnant décharge à la Commission de l'exécution des opérations du Fonds européen de développement (deuxième FED) pour l'exercice 1969 (Council Decision of 25 October 1971 giving discharge to the Commission for the execution of the operations of the European Development Fund (second EDF) for the financial year 1969)

L 248, 9.11.1971

71/364/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 8 novembre 1971, portant application aux départements français d'outre-mer des articles 123 à 127 inclus du traité (Council Decision of 8 November 1971 applying to the French Overseas Departments Articles 123 to 127 inclusive of the Treaty)

L 249, 10.11.1971

71/371/CEE :

Rapport annuel sur la situation économique de la Communauté (Annual Report on the economic situation of the Community)

L 253, 16.11.1971

71/376/CEE, Euratom, CECA :

Budget supplémentaire 1 des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1971 (Supplementary budget 1 of the European Communities for the financial year 1971)

L 256, 19.1.1971

71/385/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 16 novembre 1971, portant conclusion de l'accord commercial entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'Iran (Council Decision of 16 November 1971 concluding the commercial agreement between the European Economic Community and Iran)

L 262, 27.11.1971

71/378/CEE, Euratom, CECA :

Budget supplémentaire 2 concernant l'état des dépenses de recherches et d'investissement du budget des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1971 (Supplementary budget 2 concerning research and investment expenditure in the budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1971)

L 263, 29.11.1971

Resolutions

Première résolution, du 20 octobre 1971, des représentants des gouvernements des États membres, réunis au sein du Conseil, concernant les régimes généraux d'aides à finalité régionale (Initial resolution of 20 October 1971 of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council concerning the general systems of regional aid)

C 111, 4.11.1971

Consultations

Consultation du Conseil au titre de l'article 14 de la décision 3/71/CECA de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, relative au régime communautaire des interventions des États membres en faveur de l'industrie houillère, sur un projet de décision de la Commission portant application de la décision 3/71/CECA (Consultation of the Council by virtue of Article 14 of Commission Decision (ECSC) 3/71 of 22 December 1970 concerning the Community system of action by the Member States in favour of the coalmining industry on a draft decision of the Commission pursuant to Decision (ECSC) 3/71)

C 112, 5.11.1971

Consultation and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur les propositions de directives du Conseil: (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on the proposed Council directives:)

C 113, 9.11.1971

A. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées d'agent et de courtier d'assurances (ex groupe 63 OCITI) [A. concerning the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed activities as an insurance agent or broker (ex SITC group 630)]

B. relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées d'agent et de courtier d'assurances (ex groupe 630 CITI) [B. concerning the procedures for the transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities as an insurance agent (ex SITC group 630)]

Avis du Comité économique et social: (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee:)

A. sur la proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement pour les activités non salariées d'agent et de courtier d'assurances (ex groupe 630 CITI) [A. on the proposed Council directive concerning the achievement of freedom of establishment for self-employed activities as an insurance agent or broker (ex SITC group 630)]

B. sur la proposition de directive du Conseil relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées d'agent et de courtier d'assurances (ex groupe 630 CITI) [B. on the

proposed Council directive concerning the details of the transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities as an insurance agent or broker (ex SITC group 630)]

Consultation du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la fixation des taux communs du droit d'apport (Consultation of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a Council directive concerning the fixing of common rates for capital contribution tax)

C 113, 9.11.1971

Avis du Comité économique et social (Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee)

COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

71/355/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 octobre 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les piles électriques, de la position 85.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 15 October 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment electric batteries from heading 85.03 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Japan and on sale in the other Member States)

L 247, 6.11.1971

71/356/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 octobre 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les pellicules sensibilisées, non impressionnées, de la position 37.02 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 19 October 1971 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment sensitized films, not printed, from heading 37.02 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Japan and on sale in the other Member States)

L 247, 6.11.1971

71/357/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 20 October 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amounts of the refund for the twenty-eighth partial tender for white sugar in the framework of the permanent tendering under Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 247, 6.11.1971

71/358/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1971, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les roulements de tous genres, de la position 84-62 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 21 October 1971

- authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment roller bearings of all kinds from heading 84.62 of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Japan and on sale in the other Member States) L 247, 6.11.1971
- 71/359/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum pour la livraison fob de butteroil au programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre de la procédure d'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2144/71 (Commission Decision of 26 October 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount for the supply fob of butteroil to the World Food Programme in the framework of the tendering procedure in Regulation (EEC) 2144/71) L 247, 6.11.1971
- 71/360/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 26 octobre 1971, fixant le prix minimum de vente des graines de colza et de navette pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2135/71 (Commission Decision of 26 October 1971 fixing the minimum sales price for colza and rapeseed for the tender under Regulation (EEC) 2135/71) L 247, 6.11.1971
- 71/365/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la sixième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave, effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 27 October 1971 concerning the fixing of the minimum amount of the refund for the sixth partial tender for raw beet sugar, carried out in the framework of the permanent tendering under Regulation (EEC) 258/71) L 251, 12.11.1971
- 71/366/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la vingt-neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc, effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 27 October 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of the refund for the twenty-ninth partial tender for white sugar in the framework of the permanent tendering under Regulation (EEC) 1734/70) L 251, 12.11.1971
- 71/367/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils récepteurs de radiodiffusion, même combinés avec un appareil d'enregistrement ou de reproduction du son, de la position 85.15 A ex III du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of the 27 October 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment radio receiving apparatus even combined with a registering or sound reproducing apparatus from heading 85.15 A ex III of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Japan and on sale in the other Member States) L 251, 12.11.1971
- 71/368/CEE :
 Décision de la Commission, du 28 octobre 1971, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 28 October 1971 noting that the conditions required for the mobilization of soft wheat for a food aid operation are fulfilled) L 251, 12.11.1971

71/369/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la septième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave, effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 3 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the seventh partial award of tender for raw beet sugar in the framework of the permanent tendering under Regulation (EEC) 258/71)

L 251, 12.11.1971

71/370/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la trentième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc, effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1734/70 (Commission Decision of 3 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amount of refund for the thirtieth partial tender for white sugar in the framework of the permanent tendering under Regulation (EEC) 1734/70)

L 251, 12.11.1971

71/372/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1971, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à exclure du traitement communautaire les tissus de fibres textiles synthétiques mélangés (45 % de laine), de la position 56.07 ex A du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Roumanie et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 3 November 1971 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands to exclude from Community treatment the mixed man-made textile fibre fabrics (45% of wool) from the heading 56.07 ex A of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Rumania and on sale in the other Member States)

L 254, 17.11.1971

71/374/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 novembre 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 9 November 1971 noting that the conditions laid down for the mobilization of soft wheat for a national food aid action are fulfilled)

L 254, 17.11.1971

71/375/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 novembre 1971, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 86 du traité CEE (IV/26909-SIAE) (Commission Decision of 9 November 1971 concerning a procedure under Article 86 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26909 SIAE))

L 254, 17.11.1971

71/377/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les lampes électriques portatives destinées à fonctionner au moyen de leur propre source d'énergie (à piles, à accumulateurs, électromagnétiques, etc.) de la position 85.10 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Hong-Kong et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 5 November 1971 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment electric flashlights functioning by means of their own energy source (batteries; accumu-

lators, electromagnetic devices, etc.) from the heading 85.10 B of the Common Customs Tariff originating in Hongkong and on sale in the other Member States)

L 256, 19.11.1971

71/379/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à admettre, jusqu'au 31 juillet 1972 inclus, la commercialisation de semences certifiées de fétuque des prés, soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 12 November 1971 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to permit until 31 July 1972 inclusive the marketing of certified seed of meadow fescue subject to reduced quality requirements)

L 263, 29.11.1971

71/380/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à admettre, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1971 inclus, la commercialisation de semences de trois variétés d'orges d'hiver, soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 12 November 1971 authorizing the Netherlands to permit until 31 December 1971 inclusive the marketing of seeds of three varieties of winter barley subject to reduced quality requirements)

L 263, 29.11.1971

71/381/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, autorisant la République française à admettre, jusqu'au 30 avril 1972 inclus, la commercialisation de semences de trèfle blanc, soumises à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 12 November 1971 authorizing France to permit until 30 April 1972 inclusive the marketing of white clover seeds subject to reduced quality requirements)

L 263, 29.11.1971

71/382/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1971, relative à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour l'exportation de 125 000 tonnes de seigle détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 12 November 1971 concerning the opening of a tender for the export of 125 000 tons of rye held by the German intervention agency)

L 263, 29.11.1971

71/383/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 novembre 1971, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 258/71 (Commission Decision of 16 November 1971 concerning the fixing of the maximum amounts of the refund for the ninth partial tender for raw beet sugar in the framework of the permanent tendering under Regulation (EEC) 258/71)

L 263, 29.11.1971

71/384/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1971, fixant, dans le secteur de la viande de porc, le prix minimum des produits ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2234/71 (Commission Decision of 17 November 1971 fixing in the pigmeat sector the minimum price of the products which have been the subject of the tender mentioned in Regulation (EEC) 2234/71)

L 263, 29.11.1971

Recommendations and Opinions

71/373/CEE :

Avis de la Commission des Communautés européennes, du 5 novembre 1971, adressé au gouvernement italien au sujet de la circulaire 130 du 19 février 1970 du ministère du travail et de la prévoyance sociale, ainsi que d'un avant-projet de loi visant à l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Opinion of the Commission of the European Communities addressed to the Italian Government concerning circular 130 of 19 February 1970 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and the advance draft of a law to implement Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of the Council dated 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport)

L 254, 17.11.1971

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil prévoyant des mesures spéciales en vue de favoriser l'élevage des vers à soie (Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) to lay down special measures in favour of the culture of silkworms)

C 112, 5.11.1971

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Proposed Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of the Council of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport)

C 115, 13.11.1971

European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du Fonds européen de développement (FED) (Exchange rates used for EDF Operations)

C 111, 4.11.1971

Résultats des appels d'offres (789, 829, 867, 868, 901, 906, 908, 911, 912, 926, 931, 934 et 946) (Results of calls for tenders 789, 829, 867, 868, 901, 906, 908, 911, 912, 926, 931, 934 and 946)

C 113, 9.11.1971

Avis d'appel à la concurrence 984, lancé par la république du Burundi, relatif à la présélection des entreprises admises à participer à l'adjudication restreinte qui sera lancée ultérieurement pour l'aménagement de la route nationale 1 — Bujumbura-Frontière Rwanda (Notice of call for competitive tender 984 issued by the Republic of Burundi and concerning the pre-selection of the enterprises allowed to take part in the restricted call for tender to be issued later as regards repairs to national road 1 from Bujumbura-Rwanda frontier)

C 117, 19.11.1971

Résultats d'appels d'offres (805, 839, 907, 914, 920, 928, 937, 940, 944 et 952) (Results of calls for tender 805, 839, 907, 914, 920, 928, 937, 940, 944 and 952)

C 118, 24.11.1971

Avis d'appel d'offres 985 de la république du Mali pour un projet financé par la Communauté économique européenne — Fonds européen de développement (Notice of call for tender 985 by Mali for a scheme financed by the European Economic Community and the European Development Fund)

C 120, 30.11.1971

Memoranda

Régimes généraux d'aides à finalité régionale (Communication de la Commission au Conseil) (General systems of regional aids-Commission memorandum to the Council)

C 111, 4.11.1971

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion de contingents tarifaires communautaires pour certains produits originaires de pays en voie de développement (Commission memorandum under Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of the Council, dated 21 June 1971 opening, allotting and laying down the method of administration for Community tariff quotas for certain products from the developing countries)

C 115, 13.11.1971

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971 (Commission memorandum under the head of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of 21 June 1971)

C 117, 19.11.1971

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1312/71 du Conseil, du 21 juin 1971 (Commission memorandum under the head of Article 4 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1312/71 of 21 June 1971)

C 117, 19.11.1971

Nouveau texte de l'annexe I de l'accord du 26 juillet 1957 entre le gouvernement fédéral autrichien, d'une part, et les gouvernements des États membres de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier et la Haute Autorité de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, d'autre part, relatif à l'établissement de tarifs directs internationaux ferroviaires pour les transports de charbon et d'acier en transit par le territoire de la République autrichienne (Journal officiel de la CEEA du 20 février 1958, p. 78) [New text of annex I to the agreement of 26 July 1957 between the Austrian Government on the one hand and the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community and the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community on the other concerning the establishment of direct international rail tariffs for transport of coal and steel transiting through the territory of the Austrian Republic — ECSC (Official Gazette of 20 February 1958, p. 78)]

C 118, 24.11.1971

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1308/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission memorandum under the head of Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) 1308/71 of the Council of 21 June 1971)

C 119, 26.11.1971

Communication de la Commission au titre de l'article 4 du règlement (CEE) 1310/71 du Conseil du 21 juin 1971 (Commission memorandum under the head of Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) 1310/71 of the Council of 21 June 1971)

C 119, 26.11.1971

Utilisation d'étiquettes destinées à être apposées sur les documents douaniers qui accompagnent les marchandises pour lesquelles a été délivré un exemplaire de contrôle 5 visé à l'article 1^{er} du règlement (CEE) 2315/69, du 19 novembre 1969, relatif à l'emploi des documents entraînant le contrôle de l'utilisation et/ou de la destination des marchandises (Utilization of labels to be attached to customs documents accompanying goods for which a control copy 5 mentioned in Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) 2315/69 of 19 November 1969 concerning the use of documents involving control of the utilization and/or destination of goods)

C 120, 30.11.1971

Information

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) pour la fourniture de 180 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the Fund for the guidance and stabilization of agricultural markets (FORMA) for the supply of 180 tons of butteroil for certain non member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 112, 5.11.1971

Avis d'adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (OBEA) pour la fourniture de 125 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à certains pays tiers, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the Belgian Office for the economy and agriculture (OBEA) for the supply of 125 tons of butteroil for certain non-member countries as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 112, 5.11.1971

Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (EVSt-F) pour la fourniture de 400 tonnes de butteroil, destiné à l'Inde, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Call for tender by the Import and Storage Office for Fats (EVSt-F) for the supply of 400 tons of butteroil for India as Community aid to the World Food Programme)

C 112, 5.11.1971

Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (EVSt-F) pour la fabrication et la livraison caf de butteroil destiné à la République turque (Call for tender by the EVSt-F for the manufacture and supply cif of butteroil for Turkey)

C 112, 5.11.1971

Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, port africain de développement, de sorgho en application du règlement (CEE) 2376/71 de la Commission du 5 novembre 1971 (Call for tender for the delivery caf to an African development port of sorghum in implementation of Regulation (EEC) 2376/71 of the Commission dated 5 November 1971)

C 112, 5.11.1971

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de « l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G) » en application du règlement (CEE) 2377/71 de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1971 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of soft wheat from the stocks of the EVSt-G in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 2377/71 of 5 November 1971)

C 113, 9.11.1971

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente 6/1971 du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre (FIRS) pour

- la vente de sucre blanc provenant de ses stocks (Amendment to the call for permanent tender 6/1971 of the Sugar Market Intervention and Stabilization Fund (FIRS) for the sale of white sugar from its stocks) C 115, 13.11.1971
- Avis de concours COM/B/56 (assistants) [Notice of competitive examination COM/66 (assistants)] C 116, 17.11.1971
- Avis de concours COM/B/57 (assistants) [Notice of competitive examination COM/B/57 (assistants)] C 116, 17.11.1971
- Avis de concours COM/B/58 (assistants) [Notice of competitive examination COM/B/58 (assistants)] C 116, 17.11.1971
- Avis de concours COM/B/60 (assistants) [Notice of competitive examination COM/B/60 (assistants)] C 116, 17.11.1971
- Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (EVSt-F) pour la vente de 967 tonnes de lait écrémé en poudre (Notice of tender by the EVSt-F for the sale of 967 tons of skim milk powder) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Avis d'adjudication du FORMA pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre (Notice of tender by the FORMA for the sale of skim milk powder) C 117, 19.11.1971
- Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de la « Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo » (AIMA) en application du règlement (CEE) 2542/71 de la Commission du 26 novembre 1971 (Notice of tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of soft wheat from stocks of the State Agency for Intervention on the Agricultural Market (AIMA) in implementation of Commission Regulation (EEC) 2542/71 of 26 November 1971) C 120, 30.11.1971
- Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 821 tonnes de butteroil destiné au Mexique, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Notice of tender of the EVSt-F for the supply of 821 tons of butteroil to Mexico as Community aid to the World Food Programme) C 120, 30.11.1971
- Avis d'adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (EVSt-F) » pour la fourniture de 600 tonnes de butteroil destiné à l'Inde, à titre d'aide communautaire au programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) (Notice of tender of the EVSt-F for the supply of 600 tons of butteroil for India as Community aid to the World Food Programme) C 120, 30.11.1971

COURT OF JUSTICE

New Cases

- Affaire 86-71 : Recours introduit le 14 octobre 1971 par Madame Hélène Franckx contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 86-71: Suit filed on 14 October 1971 by Madame Hélène Franckx against the Commission of the European Communities) C 119, 26.11.1971

- Affaire 87-71 : Recours introduit le 15 octobre 1971, par Mademoiselle Simone Molinier contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 87-71: Suit filed on 15 October 1971 by Mademoiselle Simone Molinier against the Commission of the European Communities) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Affaire 88-71 : Recours introduit le 28 octobre 1971 par Monsieur Henri Brasseur contre le Parlement européen (Case 88-71: Suit filed on 28 October 1971 by Mr Henri Brasseur against the European Parliament) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Affaire 89-71 : Recours introduit le 29 octobre 1971 par le Syndicat général du personnel des organismes européens contre la Communauté économique européenne, représentée par la Commission (Case 89-71: Suit filed on 29 October 1971 by the Syndicat général du personnel des organismes européens against the European Economic Community represented by the Commission) C 119, 26.11.1971

Judgments

- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 6-71 (Judgment of the Court in case 6-71) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 15-71 (Judgment of the Court in case 15-71) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 18-71 (Judgment of the Court in case 18-71) C 119, 26.11.1971
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 23-71 (Judgment of the Court in case 23-71) C 119, 26.11.1971

III. PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

COMMISSION

Statistics

Periodicals and Yearbooks

General statistics

Monthly (d/f/i/n/e)

(5544) 1971. No. 10

(5578) 1971. No. 11

Price per issue

FB 50,—

Annual subscription

FB 550,—

Commerce extérieur: Statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: Monthly statistic)

Monthly (d/f)

(5545) 1971. No. 11

Price per issue

FB 50,—

Annual subscription

FB 500,—

Commerce extérieur: Tableaux analytiques CST

(Foreign trade: Analytical tables CST)

Import: 447 pp. + XVIII pp.

FB 300,—

Export: 865 pp. + XVIII pp.

FB 400,—

Sidérurgie

(Iron and Steel)

Bi-monthly (d/f/i/n)

1971. (5546) No. 6

Price per issue

FB 75,—

Annual subscription

FB 375,—

Statistiques industrielles

(Industrial statistics)

Quarterly (d/f/i/n)

(5522) 1971. No. 3

Price per issue

FB 75,—

Annual subscription

FB 300,—

Energy statistics

Quarterly (d/f/i/n/e)

(5521) 1971. No. 4

Price per issue

FB 100,—

Annual subscription

FB 500,—

Note: The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published: f = French, d = German, i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English, s = Spanish.

The publications having a "limited distribution" are reserved for the departments of the Communities and the national administrations.

These publications as well as those mentioned "free" can be obtained at:

Commission of the European Communities

Service de renseignement et de diffusion des documents

Rue de la Loi, 200

1040 BRUXELLES

Publications not issued free can be obtained from the sales offices listed on p. 3 of the cover of this Bulletin.

Prix agricoles (Agricultural prices) Monthly (d/f) 1971. No. 8/9 No. 10 (17399) No. 11 (17428)	Limited distribution
Production végétale (Crop production) Irregular intervals (d/f) 1971. No. 10 (5552) No. 11 (5553)	Limited distribution
Statistiques mensuelles du sucre (Monthly sugar statistics) Monthly (d/f) 1971. No. 11 (17452)	Limited distribution
Statistique mensuelle de la viande (Monthly meat statistics) Monthly (d/f) 1971. No. 11 (5541)	Limited distribution
Notes rapides — Statistiques du charbon (“Coal statistics” notes) 1971. October and November (d/f/i/n)	Limited distribution
Note rapide « Sidérurgie » (“Iron and Steel” note) 1971. Nos. XI and XII (d/f/i/n)	Limited distribution

Serials

Statistiques sociales (Social statistics) 1971, 6 numbers + supplement Price per issue Annual subscription	FB 100,— FB 400,—
No. 3 — Le coût de la main-d'œuvre dans les industries de la Communauté — 1969 (No. 3 — Labour costs in Community industries — 1969) (d, f, i, n) 534 pp.	

Developing countries

Courrier de l'association Fortnightly. 1971. No. 10. November/December (f) 1972. No. 11. January/February (f)	Limited distribution
---	-------------------------

*Free movement of goods — Customs union —
Freedom of establishment and services**Common customs tariff*

8228 Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes (Customs tariff of the European Communities) Feuilles modificatifs: 12 ^e série (mise à jour au 1.10.1971) (d, f, i, n)	FB 20,— £p 0,17½; \$0.40
---	-----------------------------

Competition — Approximation of legislation
— Taxes

Studies — Competition: Approximation of legislation series

8301

N° 14 — Le cautionnement dans le droit des États membres des Communautés européennes

(Etude effectuée par le « Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht » de Hambourg)

[No. 14 — Contracts of guarantee under the laws of Member States of the European Communities

(Study carried out by the “Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht”, Hamburg)

1971. 115 pp. (d, f, i, n)]

FB 200,—
£p 1,67¹/₂; \$4.00

Economics — Monetary matters — Finances

Short- and medium-term economic policy

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community
Monthly. 1971. Nos. 10 and 11 (e/f, f/i, d/n)

Price per issue

£p 0,25
\$0.60; FB 30,—
£p 2,50
\$6.00; FB 300,—

Annual subscription

Social affairs

Re-employment and readaptation

EUR 4720

Proceedings of the European Symposium on occupational rehabilitation and placement of the disabled

Luxemburg, 24th-26th May 1971

1971, 526 pp. (d, f, i, n, e)

FB 250,—

Health protection

Meetings — symposiums — seminars — conferences

EUR 4668

Colloque sur l'information et la formation en radioprotection des travailleurs nucléaires

Bruxelles (Belgique, 16-18 décembre 1969)

(Conference on information and training in radiation protection for nuclear workers

Brussels (Belgium), 16-18 December 1969)

1971. 282 pp. (d, f)

\$7.50; FB 375,—

EUR 4736

Health implications of the storage of radioactive substances on
and in the ground

Colloquium at Cherbourg-La Hague (France), 14-15 April 1970

1971. 124 pp. (d-f-i-n)

122 pp. (e)

£p 2,5; \$6.00

FB 300,—

Periodicals reports

Radioactivité ambiante dans les pays de la Communauté

Ambient radioactivity in the Community countries

Quarterly. 1971. No. 2 — October (f)

Free

EUR 4700

Niveaux de contamination radioactive du milieu ambiant et de la
chaîne alimentaire

Annual report 1970

1971. 56 pp. — 8 fig. (f)

FB 70,—

EUR 4701

Studies on the radioactive contamination of the sea

Annual report 1970

(M. Bernhard)

1971. 84 pp. — 35 fig. (e)

FB 125,—

Nuclear energy

*Reports of the activities of nuclear plants**Germany*

EUR 4703

Kernkraftwerk Lingen — Jahresbericht 1970

1971. 56 pp. — 17 fig. (d)

FB 70,—

EUR 4706

Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen (KRB) — Jahresbericht 1970

1971. 66 pp. — 5 fig. (d)

FB 85,—

Belgium

EUR 4705

Centrale nucléaire des Ardennes — Rapport annuel 1970

1971. 40 pp. — 11 fig. (f)

FB 60,—

Italy

EUR 4707

Centrale elettronucleare di Latina — Relazione annuale 1970

1971. 44 pp. — 13 fig. (i)

FB 60,—

CCR — Joint Research Centre

EUR 4734

Annual progress report 1970

Geel establishment — Belgium: Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (CBNM)

1971. 66 pp. — 7 fig. (e)

FB 85,—

Industry — Science — Technology

Deuxième mise à jour de la 2^e édition du répertoire des organismes communs créés dans le cadre des Communautés européennes par les associations industrielles, artisanales, commerciales et de services des six pays; associations de professions libérales; organisations syndicales de salariés et groupement de consommateurs

8239

(Second updating of the 2nd edition of the directory of the joint organizations set up within the European Communities by the industrial, artisan, trade and services Associations of the Member countries; Associations of the liberal professions; Trades Unions and Consumer Association)

1.4.1971 (d/f/i/n)

Iron and Steel Markets

Fontes et aciers

Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques

(Pig-irons and steel:

Basic prices and directory of Community producers)

14th year. No. 8/71. Add. No. 7 (5605)

No. 7/71. Add. No. 6 (5548)

Periodicals

Industry — Research and Technology

(Information bulletin)

Weekly. 1971. Nos. 120 - 124 (d, f, i, n, e)

Limited
distribution

Descriptive list

Euro abstracts. Scientific and technical publications and patents

Monthly. Vol. 9. Nos. 11 and 14 (multilingual)

Annual subscription

\$20.50; FB 1 025,—

(Descriptive list of "EUR" documents (scientific and technical reports, lectures, articles, conference records and patent contracts resulting from the Euratom programme and, since the merger of the three executives, from the more extensive programme of the European Communities)

"EUR" documents

(classés par ordre numérique)

- EUR 4414 — Vol. II
Studio di cristalli monocromatori per neutroni aventi un gradiente della distanza reticolare
(F. Rustichelli)
1971. 20 p. 7 fig. (i) FB 40,—
- EUR 4630 — Vol. I
Nave cisterna a propulsione nucleare — Rapporto finale
(A. Fedrighini)
1971. 890 p. (i) FB 1 100,—
- EUR 4665
Ricerche sul differenziamento di cellule immunologicamente competenti — Relazione finale
(G. Doria)
1971. 16 p. (i) FB 40,—
- EUR 4666
Recherches de microdosimétrie théorique au voisinage d'interfaces et dans des cavités — Rapport annuel 1970
1971. 56 p. 22 fig. (f) FB 70,—
- EUR 4676
Analysis of critical experiments on the Sora Mockup by the S_N Method
(T. Asaoka)
1971. 36 p. 3 fig. (e) FB 50,—
- EUR 4682
Considerazioni sui criteri per l'analisi di sequenze di numeri pseudo-casuali
(A.G. Colombo)
1971. 36 p. (i) FB 50,—
- EUR 4692
Studio del sistema di regolazione del livello di un generatore di vapore per impiego navale
(Rapporto specifico)
(F. Basile, R. Merino, G. Selvaggi)
1971. 80 p. 43 fig. (i) FB 125,—
- EUR 4699
A direct-graphite-resistance heated fluidised bed: Principles and thermal performance of a pilot plant
(H.J. Flamm)
1971. 28 p. 11 fig. (e) FB 50,—
- EUR 4711
Irradiation of an emitter element for a thermionic converter — Experiment DICOM-01
(H. Hausner, R. Klersy, A. Schürenkämper and O. Simoni)
1971. 26 p. 19 fig. (e) FB 40,—

EUR 4713

Etude du procédé de soudage par friction-diffusion du SAP
(L. Jullien, B. Savorin — CERCA et C. Dumont, M. Grin —
Euratom)

1971. 112 p. 46 fig. (f)

FB 150,—

EUR 4714

The precise compleximetric determination of thorium
(A. Brück, K.F. Lauer)

1971. 14 p. 1 fig. (e)

FB 40,—

EUR 4715

Korrelationsmethoden und adaptive Systeme
(Vergleich, Tendenzen und Anwendung bei Kernkraftwerken)
(K. Ditterich)

1971. 20 p. 2 fig. (d)

FB 40,—

EUR 4733

Determination of plutonium concentration and distribution in
uranium-plutonium mixed oxide fuel by autoradiography and
microdensitometry

(C. Sari)

1971. 28 p. 14 fig. (e)

FB 40,—

Meteorology

EUR 4710

12° annuario meteorologico 1970
(G. Bollini e C. Gandino)

1971. 90 pp. — 24 fig. (i)

FB 125,—

Agriculture

Internal informations on agriculture

N° 65 — Les besoins en cadres dans les activités agricoles et
connexes à l'agriculture

(No. 65 — The executive personnel requirements in farming and
related activities)

1970. 62 pp. + annex (d, f)

Limited
distribution

N° 71 — Agriculture et politique agricole de quelques pays de
l'Europe occidentale

VII. Portugal

(No. 71 — Agriculture and agricultural policy of some west
European countries

VII. Portugal)

1971. 92 pp. + statistical annex (d, f)

Limited
distribution

N° 77 — Surfaces agricoles pouvant être mobilisées pour une
réforme de structure

(No. 77 — Agricultural acreage that can be made available for
a structural reorganization)

1971. 336 pp. (f; d: in preparation)

Limited
distribution

Periodicals of statistics

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles
 Prix. Produits végétaux
 (EEC Information. Agricultural markets
 Price. Vegetable products)
 Irregular (d/f/i/n)
 1971. (VI/4102/71). No. 7
 (VI/4111/71). No. 8

Limited
 distribution

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles
 Prix. Produits animaux
 (EEC Information. Agricultural markets
 Price. Animal products)
 Irregular (d/f/i/n)
 1971. (VI/4104/71). No. IX

Limited
 distribution

Miscellaneous

8006

Cinquième mise à jour de la troisième édition du répertoire des
 organisations agricoles non gouvernementales groupées dans le
 cadre de la CEE
 (Fifth replacement of the third edition of the list of non-govern-
 mental organizations associated at Community level)
 18.5.1971 (d/f/i/n)

Bibliographies — Catalogues — Terminology

Bibliographie n° 6
 La libre circulation des travailleurs à l'intérieur des Communautés
 européennes
 (situation au 15 octobre 1971)
 [Bibliography No. 6
 The free movement of workers within the Community
 (at 15 October 1971)]
 Brussels: EC. Commission. Central documentation office
 1971. 18 pp. (d, f)

Free

Articles sélectionnés
 (Selected articles)
 Brussels: EC. Commission. Central documentation office
 1971. Year VIII. Nos. 21 and 22

Limited
 distribution

Bulletin des acquisitions
 (List of recent additions)
 Brussels: EC. Commission. Central library
 Monthly (multilingual)
 1971. Year XIII. No. 10

Limited
 distribution

*Press and Information**Magazines*

30 jours d'Europe
 Monthly (f)
 Single copy: FF 2,50; FB 25,—
 Annual subscription:
 — Countries of the European Community:
 FF 23,—; BF 230,—

Publishing office — manager
 Service d'information des Communautés
 européennes
 61, rue des Belles Feuilles
 75 — Paris 16^e

— Students: FF 18,—; FB 180,—
— Other countries: FF 30,—; FB 300,—
Bi-annual subscription:
— Countries of the Community: FF 36,—

Europäische Gemeinschaft
Monthly (d)
Single copy: DM 1,—
Annual subscription: DM 9,—

Comunità europea
Monthly (i)
Free

Europese Gemeenschap
Monthly (n)
Annual subscription: Fl 5,60; FB 70,—

European Community
Monthly (e)
Free

European Community
Monthly (e)
Free

Sales agency and subscriptions
D.E.P.P., 2, rue Mérimée, 75 — Paris 16^e
C.C.P. La Source 31058-88
Librairie européenne
Rue de la Loi, 244 — 1040 Bruxelles

Publishing office — manager
Verbindungsbüro der Europäischen
Gemeinschaften
53 — Bonn, Zitelmannstraße, 22

Sales agency and subscriptions
Europa Union Verlag GmbH
53 — Bonn 1
Stockenstraße, 1-5

Publishing office — manager
Ufficio Stampa e Informazione delle Comu-
nità europee
Via Poli, 29
00187 — Roma

Publishing office — manager — sales
Voorlichtingsdienst der Europese Gemeen-
schappen
— Rue de la Loi, 200 — 1040 Bruxelles
— 22, Alexander Gogelweg — Den Haag

Publishing office — manager
Information service of the European Com-
munities
23, Chesham Street, London S.W. 1

Publishing office — manager
Information service of the European Com-
munities
2100 M. Street, N.W., Suite 707,
Washington, D.C. 20037

IV. JUST PUBLISHED

COUNCIL

7360 — Second advanced draft agreement on a European patent for the Common Market

1971 — 203 pages (German, French, Italian, Dutch)

Bfrs 210 (obtainable only from the Sales Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg 1, P.O. Box 1003, payment to Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, account number 2-101/v.o.).

The competent bodies of the European Communities have decided to publish the following texts drawn up by the group of experts on the Community patent for the European Economic Community :

- Second advance draft agreement concerning a standardized patent for the Common Market,
- First advance draft regulation for implementation,
- First advance draft regulation on royalties.

These texts will be published as one volume in the four Community languages (German, French, Italian, Dutch). This volume will also contain in the above languages a general report on the second advance draft agreement, and a General Report on the first draft regulations on implementation and royalties.

