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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 497/84

of 27 February 1984

fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 13 (5) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 2157/83⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

— in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within

a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate,

— for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 24 February 1984;

Whereas it follows from applying the detailed rules contained in Regulation (EEC) No 2157/83 to today's offer prices and quotations known to the Commission that the levies at present in force should be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products listed in Article 1 (a), (b) and (c) of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 shall be as set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 February 1984.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 February 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 206, 30. 7. 1983, p. 47.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 February 1984 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)
		Levies
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	103,67
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	136,28 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
10.02	Rye	95,64 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	82,82
10.04	Oats	86,28
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	69,97 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	21,71 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	84,16 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	159,83
11.01 B	Rye flour	149,26
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	225,75
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	170,74

⁽¹⁾ Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0,60 ECU/tonne.

⁽²⁾ In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 435/80, the levies are not applied to imports into the French overseas departments of products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States or in the 'overseas countries and territories'.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 1,81 ECU/tonne.

⁽⁴⁾ Where millet and sorghum originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 50 %.

⁽⁵⁾ Where durum wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0,60 ECU/tonne.

⁽⁶⁾ The import levy charged on rye produced in Turkey and transported directly from that country to the Community is laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 498/84

of 27 February 1984

fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organ-
ization of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82 ⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 15 (6) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 on the
value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to
be applied for the purposes of the common agricul-
tural policy ⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 2543/73 ⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary
Committee,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
2158/83 ⁽⁵⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations;

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally,
levies should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in
relation to each other at any given moment within
a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on
their central rate,

- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the
arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of
these currencies in relation to the Community
currencies referred to in the previous indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on
24 February 1984;

Whereas on the basis of today's cif prices and cif
forward delivery prices, the premiums at present in
force, which are to be added to the levies, should be
altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The premiums referred to in Article 15 of Regulation
(EEC) No 2727/75 to be added to the import levies
fixed in advance in respect of cereals and malt shall be
21 set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 February
1984.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member
States.

Done at Brussels, 27 February 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 206, 30. 7. 1983, p. 50.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 February 1984 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)			
		Current 2	1st period 3	2nd period 4	3rd period 5
10.01 B I	Common wheat, and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B II	Durum wheat	0	0	0	9,45
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	0
10.03	Barley	0	0	0	4,76
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	0
10.05 B	Maize, other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	0	0	1,70
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	0	0	2,36
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0	0	0
10.07 D	Other cereals	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

CCT heading No	Description	(ECU/tonne)				
		Current 2	1st period 3	2nd period 4	3rd period 5	4th period 6
11.07 A I (a)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A I (b)	Unroasted malt, obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	0	0
11.07 A II (a)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, in the form of flour	0	0	0	8,47	8,47
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	0	0	6,33	6,33
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	0	0	7,38	7,38

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 499/84

of 23 February 1984

amending quantitative limits fixed for imports of certain textile products
(categories 1 and 2) originating in PeruTHE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
3589/82 of 31 December 1982 on common rules for
imports of certain textile products originating in third
countries ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
3762/83 ⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9 (2) thereof,Whereas under Article 9 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No
3589/82, quantitative limits may be increased where it
appears that additional imports are required ;Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation
are in accordance with the opinion of the Textile
Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The quantitative limits for textile products originating
in Peru, as fixed in Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No
3589/82, are hereby amended for 1984 as laid down in
the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day
following its publication in the *Official Journal of the
European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member
States.

Done at Brussels, 23 February 1984.

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAFERKAMP

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 374, 31. 12. 1982, p. 106.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 380, 31. 12. 1983, p. 1.

ANNEX

Category	CCT heading No	NIMEXE code (1984)	Description	Third countries	Member States	Units	Quantitative limits from 1 January to 31 December 1984
1	55.05	55.05-13, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 41, 45, 46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 57, 61, 65, 67, 69, 72, 78, 81, 83, 85, 87	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale	Peru	UK EEC	Tonnes	139 4 494
2	55.09	55.09-03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 29, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 98, 99	Other woven fabrics of cotton : Woven fabrics of cotton, other than gauze, terry fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics, chenille fabrics, tulle and other net fabrics	Peru	UK EEC	Tonnes	184 2 733

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 500/84

of 27 February 1984

allocating import quotas fixed for certain products originating in the United States of America

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 349/84 of 6 February 1984 suspending tariff concessions and increasing duties under the Common Customs Tariff with regard to certain products originating in the United States of America and establishing quantitative restrictions with regard to other products originating in that country⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 3 (2) thereof,

Whereas for administrative reasons the Council has decided that the quantities to which these imports have been limited by Regulation (EEC) No 349/84 should be distributed amongst the Member States; whereas it remains for the Member States to distribute the quantities which they have been allocated to importers, in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70 of 25 May 1970 establishing a common procedure for administering quantitative quotas⁽²⁾;

Whereas the use of Community quotas, based on an allocation amongst Member States carried out in this manner would seem to respect the Community character of these quotas, when account is also taken of the setting up of a Community reserve;

Whereas a Community reserve permits the correction of certain effects of the method of allocation applied and ensures that the effects of the measures remain within the limits of the objectives pursued;

Whereas for the same reasons, it is essential that each Member State should return to the Community reserve the major part of its allocation which has not been used up by a given date;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 349/84, the distribution should be made on the basis of imports into Member States in 1982;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 3 (2) of the above-mentioned Regulation, the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70 which set out the administrative

procedures applying to the quotas are applicable to the quotas fixed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 349/84, it being understood that these quotas can be increased only by the Council acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Quota Administrative Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

1. The Community quotas set out in Regulation (EEC) No 349/84 shall be broken down into two parts, the first of which shall be distributed amongst the Member States in accordance with the Annex.
2. The second part shall constitute a Community reserve; details thereof are set out in column 3 of the Annex.

Article 2

Member States shall inform the Commission by 1 November 1984 at the latest of total imports effected and set against the Community quota on 30 September 1984.

They shall return to the reserve by 1 November 1984 at the latest that part of their allocation which has not been used up by 30 September 1984 and exceeds 20% of the volume.

They may return a larger quantity if they have reason to believe that it will not be used.

Article 3

The reserve shall be distributed by 1 December 1984 at the latest in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 1023/70.

Article 4

The exchange rates of the ECU valid on the first working day of February 1984 shall be used to calculate the value of the quota allocations in the national currencies.

Article 5

This Regulation shall enter into force on 1 March 1984.

It shall apply until 28 February 1985.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 40, 11. 2. 1984, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 124, 8. 6. 1970, p. 2.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 February 1984.

For the Commission
 Wilhelm HAFERKAMP
Vice-President

ANNEX

(base: 1982 imports)

NIMEXE code	Community quota (1 000 ECU)	Reserve ± 10 % (1 000 ECU)	Distributed quota (1 000 ECU)	EC imports from US 1982 (1 000 ECU)	% / 1 000 ECU							
					D	F	I	BNL	UK	IRL	DK	GR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29.01-71	25 600	2 600	100 %	37 352	6,40 %	16,35 %	39,14 %	33,99 %	2,22 %	0,04 %	0 %	1,80 %
			23 000		1 475	3 765	9 000	7 825	515	1	0	419
39.02-09	9 100	900	100 %	13 286	27,84 %	9,31 %	11,85 %	28,71 %	14,21 %	6,73 %	1,24 %	0,06 %
			8 200		2 285	765	970	2 360	1 165	550	100	5
39.02-11	2 000	200	100 %	2 916	2,26 %	23,07 %	30,76 %	8,94 %	34,87 %	0,034 %	0,034 %	0 %
			1 800		40	415	555	160	628	1	1	0
39.02-12	2 500	250	100 %	3 669	14,39 %	3,95 %	18,58 %	11,62 %	44,04 %	4,71 %	0,76 %	1,90 %
			2 250		325	90	420	260	990	105	17	43
93.04-20, 30, 41, 49, 60	7 400	750	100 %	10 693	15,98 %	56,23 %	11,11 %	3,77 %	7,87 %	0,13 %	2,5 %	2,36 %
			6 650		1 065	3 740	740	250	520	10	170	155
97.06-10	3 600	350	100 %	5 251	14,9 %	8,5 %	1,4 %	9,5 %	64,8 %	0,22 %	0,47 %	0,05 %
			3 250		485	275	50	310	2 105	7	15	3
97.06-33, 34	3 900	400	100 %	5 607	68,0 %	11,8 %	15,4 %	2,28 %	2,2 %	0	0,23 %	0 %
			3 500		2 380	415	540	80	77	0	8	0

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 501/84

of 22 February 1984

on the supply of common wheat flour to the International Committee of the Red Cross as food aid

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 6 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1992/83 of 11 July 1983 laying down the implementing rules for 1983 for Regulation (EEC) No 3331/82 concerning food-aid policy and food-aid management⁽⁵⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 of 23 October 1962 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽⁶⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁷⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the opinion of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas, on 29 July 1983, the Commission of the European Communities decided to grant, under a

Community measure, 685 tonnes of cereals to the International Committee of the Red Cross under its food-aid programme for 1983;

Whereas it is necessary to provide for the carrying out of this measure in accordance with the rules laid down by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 of 22 July 1980 laying down general implementing rules in respect of certain food-aid operations involving cereals and rice⁽⁸⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3323/81⁽⁹⁾; whereas it is necessary to specify, for the purposes of the Community measures envisaged, the characteristics of the products to be supplied, and the supply conditions which are set out in the Annexes hereto;

Whereas the Management Committee for Cereals has not delivered an opinion within the time limit set by its chairman,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The French intervention agency shall be charged with implementing the mobilization and supply procedures in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1974/80 and with the conditions laid down in the Annexes hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 22 February 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 89.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 352, 14. 12. 1982, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 196, 20. 7. 1983, p. 1.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 192, 26. 7. 1980, p. 11.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 334, 21. 11. 1981, p. 27.

ANNEX I

1. **Programme :** 1983
2. **Recipient :** International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
3. **Place or country of destination :** Ethiopia
4. **Product to be mobilized :** common wheat flour
5. **Total quantity :** 500 tonnes (685 tonnes of cereals)
6. **Number of lots :** one
7. **Intervention agency responsible for conducting the procedure :**
Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC), 21, avenue Bosquet, F-Paris 7^e (tél^{ex} OFIBLE 270807 F)
8. **Method of mobilizing the product :** intervention
9. **Characteristics of the goods :**
 - flour of fair and sound merchantable quality, free from abnormal smell and pests
 - moisture : 14 % maximum
 - protein content : 10,5 % minimum (N × 6,25 on dry matter)
 - ash content : 0,62 % maximum referred to dry matter
10. **Packaging :**
 - in new bags
 - jute sacks lined with cotton sacks, of a minimum weight of 600 g, or
 - composite sacks jute/polypropylene of a minimum weight of 335 g
 - net weight of the bags : 50 kg
 - marking on the bags :
a red cross 15 × 15 cm followed by (in letters at least 5 cm high):
'ETH 96 / WHEAT FLOUR / GIFT OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY /
ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS / FOR FREE
DISTRIBUTION ASSAB'
11. **Port of shipment :** a Community port
12. **Delivery stage :** cif
13. **Port of landing :** Assab
14. **Procedure to be applied in order to determine supply costs :** tendering
15. **Deadline for the submission of tenders :** 12 noon on 13 March 1984
16. **Shipment period :** 1 to 20 April 1984
17. **Security :** 12 ECU per tonne

Notes :

1. Since the goods may be rebagged, the successful tenderer must provide 2 % of empty bags of the same quality as those containing the goods, with the marking followed by a capital 'R'.
2. The successful tenderer shall contact the recipient in order to ascertain which shipping documents are required.

BILAG II — ANHANG II — ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ II — ANNEX II — ANNEXE II — ALLEGATO II — BIJLAGE II

Partiets nummer Nummer der Partie Αριθμός παρτίδων Number of lot Numéro du lot Numero della partita Nummer van de partij	Mængde (t) Menge (t) Τόνοι Tonnage Tonnage Tonnellaggio Hoeveelheid (t)	Lagerindehaverens navn og adresse Name und Adresse des Lagerhalters Όνομα και διεύθυνση εναποθηκευτού Address of store Nom et adresse du stockeur Nome e indirizzo del detentore Naam en adres van de depothouder	Lagerplads Ort der Lagerhaltung Τόπος αποθηκεύσεως Town at which stored Lieu de stockage Luogo di accantonamento Adres van de opslagplaats
1	685	UNCAC 83, avenue de la Grande Armée F-75782 Paris Cedex 16	Silo UNCAC avenue Becquerel F-51000 Châlons s/Marne

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 502/84

of 27 February 1984

abolishing the countervailing charge on apples originating in Spain

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1035/72 of 18 May 1972 on the common organization
of the market in fruit and vegetables⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2004/83⁽²⁾, and in
particular the second subparagraph of Article 27 (2)
thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 312/84 of
7 February 1984⁽³⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC)
No 369/84⁽⁴⁾, introduced a countervailing charge on
apples originating in Spain;

Whereas for this product originating in Spain there
were no prices for six consecutive working days;

whereas the conditions specified in Article 26 (1) of
Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 are therefore fulfilled
and the countervailing charge on imports of apples
originating in Spain can be abolished,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EEC) No 312/84 is hereby repealed.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 February
1984.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member
States.

Done at Brussels, 27 February 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 118, 20. 5. 1972, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 198, 21. 7. 1983, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 36, 8. 2. 1984, p. 8.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 43, 15. 2. 1984, p. 19.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 503/84

of 27 February 1984

fixing for Great Britain the level of the variable slaughter premium for sheep
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving that region

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
1837/80 of 27 June 1980 on the common organization
of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat⁽¹⁾, as last
amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1195/82⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EEC) No
2661/80 of 17 October 1980 laying down detailed
rules for applying the variable slaughter premium for
sheep⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No
3531/83⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Articles 3 (1) and 4 (1)
thereof,

Whereas the United Kingdom is the only country
paying the variable slaughter premium; whereas the
United Kingdom has decided to pay it only in Region
5 (Great Britain), within the meaning of Article 3 (1) of
Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80; whereas it is necessary
therefore for the Commission to fix, for the period 6
to 12 February 1984, the level of the premium and the
amount to be charged on products leaving that region;

Whereas Article 3 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2661/80
stipulates that the level of the variable slaughter
premium is to be fixed each week by the Commission
for each Member State concerned or, in the case of the
United Kingdom, for Great Britain;

Whereas Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2661/80
lays down that the amount to be charged on products
leaving the Member States concerned or, in the case of
the United Kingdom, Great Britain shall be fixed
weekly by the Commission for each Member State
concerned and in the case of the United Kingdom for
Great Britain;

Whereas it follows from the application of the rules
laid down in Article 9 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No
1837/80 and in Article 4 (1) and (3) of Regulation
(EEC) No 2661/80 that the variable slaughter premium
for sheep certified as eligible in the United Kingdom,
and the amounts to be charged on products leaving
Great Britain during the period 6 to 12 February 1984,
shall be as set out in the Annexes hereto;

Whereas it should be recalled that Commission Regu-
lation (EEC) No 3191/80 of 9 December 1980⁽⁵⁾, as
last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1267/83⁽⁶⁾,
fixed transitional measures concerning non-recovery of
the variable slaughter premium for sheepmeat and
goatmeat products exported from the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For sheep or sheepmeat certified in Great Britain as
eligible for the variable slaughter premium during the
period 6 to 12 February 1984 the level of the premium
shall be as set out in Annex I hereto.

Article 2

Without prejudice to the provisions of Regulation
(EEC) No 3191/80, for products referred to in Article 1
(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 1837/80 which left Great
Britain during the period 6 to 12 February 1984, the
amounts to be charged shall be as set out in Annex II
hereto.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day of its
publication in the *Official Journal of the European
Communities*.

It shall apply with effect from 6 February 1984.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 183, 16. 7. 1980, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 140, 20. 5. 1982, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 276, 20. 10. 1980, p. 19.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 352, 15. 12. 1983, p. 37.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 332, 10. 12. 1980, p. 14.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 133, 21. 5. 1983, p. 59.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 February 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSAGER

Member of the Commission

ANNEX I

Level of variable slaughter premium for certified sheep in Great Britain for the week commencing 6 February 1984

Description	Premium
Certified sheep or sheepmeat	73,301 ECU per 100 kilograms of estimated or actual dressed carcase weight ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Within the weight limits laid down by Great Britain.

ANNEX II

Amount to be charged for products leaving Great Britain during the week commencing 6 February 1984

(ECU/100 kg)

CCT heading No	Description	Charge
01.04 B	Live sheep and goats other than pure-bred breeding animals	Live weight
		34,451
		Net weight
02.01 A IV a)	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh or chilled :	
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	73,301
	2. Short forequarters	51,311
	3. Chines and/or best ends	80,631
	4. Legs	95,291
	5. Other :	
	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	95,291
02.01 A IV b)	bb) Boned or boneless	133,408
	Meat of sheep or goats, frozen :	
	1. Carcases or half-carcases	54,976
	2. Short forequarters	38,483
	3. Chines and/or best ends	60,474
	4. Legs	71,469
	5. Other :	
02.06 C II a)	aa) Unboned (bone-in)	71,469
	bb) Boned or boneless	100,056
	Meat of sheep or goats, salted in brine, dried or smoked :	
02.06 C II a)	1. Unboned (bone-in)	95,291
	2. Boned or boneless	133,408

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 504/84

of 27 February 1984

altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 of 29 October 1975 on the common organization of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1451/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 14 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 of 21 June 1976 on the common organization of the market in rice⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 174/84⁽⁴⁾, and in particular Article 12 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 129 on the value of the unit of account and the exchange rates to be applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy⁽⁵⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2543/73⁽⁶⁾, and in particular Article 3 thereof,

Having regard to the advice of the Monetary Committee,

Whereas the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 185/84⁽⁷⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 472/84⁽⁸⁾;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 414/83 of 21 February 1983⁽⁹⁾ amended Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75⁽¹⁰⁾ as regards products falling within sub-heading 23.02 A of the Common Customs Tariff;

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27 February 1984.

Whereas, if the levy system is to operate normally, levies should be calculated on the following basis:

- in the case of currencies which are maintained in relation to each other at any given moment within a band of 2,25 %, a rate of exchange based on their central rate,
- for other currencies, an exchange rate based on the arithmetic mean of the spot market rates of each of these currencies in relation to the Community currencies referred to in the previous indent;

Whereas these exchange rates being those recorded on 24 February 1984;

Whereas the levy on the basic product as last fixed differs from the average levy by more than 3,02 ECU per tonne of basic product; whereas, pursuant to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1579/74⁽¹¹⁾ the levies at present in force must therefore be altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The import levies to be charged on products processed from cereals and rice covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 414/83, as fixed in the Annex to amended Regulation (EEC) No 185/84 are hereby altered to the amounts set out in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 28 February 1984.

For the Commission

Poul DALSGER

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.
⁽²⁾ OJ No L 164, 14. 6. 1982, p. 1.
⁽³⁾ OJ No L 166, 25. 6. 1976, p. 1.
⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 1.
⁽⁵⁾ OJ No 106, 30. 10. 1962, p. 2553/62.
⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 263, 19. 9. 1973, p. 1.
⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 21, 26. 1. 1984, p. 23.
⁽⁸⁾ OJ No L 53, 24. 2. 1984, p. 39.
⁽⁹⁾ OJ No L 51, 24. 2. 1983, p. 1.
⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 65.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ No L 168, 25. 6. 1974, p. 7.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 27 February 1984 altering the import levies on products processed from cereals and rice

(ECU/tonne)

CCT heading No	Import levies	
	Third countries (other than ACP or OCT)	ACP or OCT
07.06 A I	81,85 ⁽¹⁾	80,04 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
07.06 A II	84,87 ⁽¹⁾	80,04 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 C ⁽²⁾	153,37	147,33
11.01 D ⁽²⁾	160,91	154,87
11.02 A III ⁽²⁾	153,37	147,33
11.02 A IV ⁽²⁾	160,91	154,87
11.02 B I a) 1 ⁽²⁾	133,98	130,96
11.02 B I a) 2 aa)	90,78	87,76
11.02 B I a) 2 bb) ⁽²⁾	157,89	154,87
11.02 B I b) 1 ⁽²⁾	133,98	130,96
11.02 B I b) 2 ⁽²⁾	157,89	154,87
11.02 B II a) ⁽²⁾	140,53	137,51
11.02 C I ⁽²⁾	168,44	165,42
11.02 C III ⁽²⁾	210,67	204,63
11.02 C IV ⁽²⁾	140,68	137,66
11.02 D I ⁽²⁾	108,48	105,46
11.02 D III ⁽²⁾	86,51	83,49
11.02 D IV ⁽²⁾	90,78	87,76
11.02 E I a) 1 ⁽²⁾	86,51	83,49
11.02 E I a) 2 ⁽²⁾	90,78	87,76
11.02 E I b) 1 ⁽²⁾	169,74	163,70
11.02 E I b) 2 ⁽²⁾	178,12	172,08
11.02 E II a) ⁽²⁾	192,14	186,10
11.02 F I ⁽²⁾	192,14	186,10
11.02 F III ⁽²⁾	153,37	147,33
11.02 F IV ⁽²⁾	160,91	154,87
11.02 G I	83,58	77,54
11.04 C I	84,87	78,22 ⁽⁵⁾
11.07 A I a)	194,91	184,03
11.07 A I b)	148,39	137,51
11.07 A II a)	156,57 ⁽⁴⁾	145,69
11.07 A II b)	119,74	108,86
11.07 B	137,75 ⁽⁴⁾	126,87
11.08 A III	186,87	166,32
11.09	483,74	302,40
23.02 A I a)	41,57	35,57
23.02 A I b)	82,21	76,21
23.02 A II a)	41,57	35,57
23.02 A II b)	82,21	76,21

-
- (¹) This levy is limited to 6 % of the value for customs purposes, subject to certain conditions.
- (²) For the purpose of distinguishing between products falling within heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 and those falling within subheading 23.02 A, products falling within heading Nos 11.01 and 11.02 shall be those meeting the following specifications :
- a starch content (determined by the modified Ewers polarimetric method), referred to dry matter, exceeding 45 % by weight,
 - an ash content by weight, referred to dry matter (after deduction of any added minerals), not exceeding 1,6 % for rice, 2,5 % for wheat, 3 % for barley, 4 % for buckwheat, 5 % for oats and 2 % for other cereals.
- Germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground, falls in all cases within heading No 11.02.
- (⁴) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1180/77 this levy is reduced by 5,44 ECU/tonne for products originating in Turkey.
- (⁵) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 435/80 the levy shall not be charged on the following products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and in the overseas countries and territories :
- arrowroot falling within subheading 07.06 A,
 - flours and meal of arrowroot falling within subheading 11.04 C,
 - arrowroot starch falling within subheading 11.08 A V.
-

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 23 February 1984

terminating the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of non-alloyed unwrought aluminium originating in Norway, Surinam, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia

(84/103/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 of 20 December 1979 on protection against dumped or subsidized imports from countries not members of the European Economic Community⁽¹⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1580/82⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 9 thereof,

After consultation within the Advisory Committee as provided for under the above Regulation,

Whereas :

A. Procedure

1. In January 1983 the Commission received a complaint lodged by the Committee of the Non-ferrous Metal Industries on behalf of producers whose collective output accounts for the great majority of Community production of non-alloyed unwrought aluminium. This complaint alleged dumping on imports into the Community of non-alloyed unwrought aluminium originating in Egypt, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. In July 1983, an additional complaint was lodged on

behalf of the same producers with regard to alleged dumping of the same product originating in Norway and Surinam.

Both complaints contained evidence of dumping and of material injury resulting therefrom, which was considered sufficient to justify the opening and extension of a proceeding.

The Commission accordingly announced, by notices published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, the initiation of an anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports into the Community of non-alloyed unwrought aluminium falling within subheading ex 76.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff, corresponding to NIMEXE code 76.01-11, originating in Egypt, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia⁽³⁾ and its extension to include imports of this product originating in Norway and Surinam⁽⁴⁾, and commenced an investigation.

2. The Commission officially so advised the exporters and importers known to be concerned and the representatives of the exporting countries and the complainant and gave the parties directly concerned the opportunity to make known their views in writing and to request a hearing.
3. All the known Community producers, the majority of the exporters and some of the importers made their views known in writing. The majority of the exporters and all of the producers have requested and have been granted hearings.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 339, 31. 12. 1979, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 178, 22. 6. 1982, p. 9.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 31, 5. 2. 1983, p. 4.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 206, 2. 8. 1983, p. 2.

4. Following investigation by the Commission in Egypt, the proceeding as concerns Egypt was terminated by Commission Decision 83/305/EEC ⁽¹⁾ on 16 June 1983.
5. The exporters of the Soviet Union and Surinam requested and were granted the opportunity to meet the other parties for the purpose of presenting their opposing views.
6. No submissions were made by Community purchasers and processors of the product.
7. The Commission sought and verified all information it deemed to be necessary for the purposes of a preliminary determination and carried out investigations at the premises of the following:

EEC producers:

- Alluminio Italia, I-Rome,
- Aluminium Pechiney, F-Paris,
- Alusuisse Deutschland, D-Konstanz,
- The British Aluminium Company, UK-London,
- Estel Aluminium BV, NL-Vaassen,
- Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke AG, D-Bonn.

Exporters:

Norway

- Årdal og Sunndal Verk A/S,
- Sør Norge Aluminium A/S,
- Mosal Aluminium Elkem A/S & Co.

EEC importers:

- Amalgamated Metal Co., Ltd, UK-London,
- Raznoimport, UK-London.

8. The Commission requested and received detailed written submissions from all complainant Community producers, the majority of the exporters and several importers, and verified the information therein to the extent considered necessary.

The investigation of dumping covered the period from January to December 1982.

B. Normal value

9. Norway

In seeking to determine the normal value for Årdal og Sunndal Verk A/S and Mosal Aluminium Elkem A/S & Co. the Commission had to take account of the fact that sales of the like product on the domestic market did not permit a proper

comparison because of the small quantities involved. The Commission determined therefore that the normal value for these companies should be established on the basis of the constructed value.

The preliminary investigation to determine the existence of dumping with respect to Sør Norge Aluminium A/S has shown that the prices of non-alloyed, unwrought aluminium marketed by this exporter had during the investigation period and in respect of the total quantities been on average lower than all costs both fixed and variable ordinarily incurred in its production; the normal value was therefore also determined on the basis of the constructed value.

The constructed value was computed by taking for each company its total cost of materials and manufacture, including overheads, and adding a profit margin of 5 %. The companies concerned contested the addition of a profit margin but the Commission considered such an addition to be reasonable in the light of the company's performance during a representative profitable period.

It was also argued that a tax on the use of electricity should not be incorporated in the constructed value. However, the Commission is of the opinion that there is ample justification for including this item since it represents a cost actually incurred.

10. Surinam

In seeking to determine the normal value for the Suriname Aluminium Company ('Suralco') the Commission had to take account of the fact that there were no sales of the like product on the domestic market. The Commission determined therefore that the normal value for this company should be established on the basis of the constructed value.

The constructed value was computed by taking the company's total cost of materials and manufacture, including overheads, and adding a profit margin of 5 %, which was considered to be reasonable in the light of the company's performance during a representative profitable period.

11. Soviet Union

In order to establish whether the imports from the Soviet Union were dumped, the Commission had to take account of the fact that the country does not have a market economy, and the Commission therefore had to base its determination on the normal value in a market-economy country; for this purpose, the average normal value established following verification for the three Norwegian producers was chosen.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 161, 21. 6. 1983, p. 13.

The exporter objected to this choice, arguing that aluminium was an internationally traded commodity the price of which was determined in an international terminal market (the London Metal Exchange) which should, therefore, be used for determining the normal value. The Commission was unable to follow this suggestion as it was not in accordance with the criteria laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79 for determining normal value. No proposal was made as to another analogue country or as to an alternative method of calculating normal value which would be in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 3017/79.

The Commission is satisfied that in Norway there are no major differences in production processes and scale of production in comparison with the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the use of the average constructed value for Norway is not disadvantageous to the Soviet exporter, since the Norwegian producers are regarded as being amongst the most efficient in the world. The Commission therefore concluded that it would be appropriate and not unreasonable to determine normal value on the basis of constructed value in Norway.

12. Yugoslavia

The Yugoslav exporters, Energoinvest-'Aluminij' and Kombinat Aluminijuma, did not provide sufficient information concerning normal value. The normal value was therefore based on the best information available to the Commission. In this respect, the average normal value established for the three Norwegian producers, following verification, is considered to be an appropriate and not unreasonable analogue normal value.

C. Export price

13. Export prices were determined on the basis of the prices actually paid or payable for the products sold for export to the Community.

However, in respect of those imports from Yugoslavia where information was incomplete, the Commission used official Community statistics relating to quantities and value of imports as the best information available.

As concerns those imports from the Soviet Union via traders where information was incomplete, the Commission used the average price given by the importer for all sales to traders in Rotterdam during the period.

D. Comparison

14. No allowances were claimed for differences affecting price comparability. All comparisons were made at ex-works level.

E. Margins

15. The above preliminary examination of the facts shows the existence of dumping in respect of imports from all the exporters investigated, the margin of dumping being equal to the amount by which the normal value as established exceeds the price for export to the Community.
16. These margins vary according to the exporter and the importing Member State concerned, the weighted average margin for each of the exporters investigated, expressed as a percentage of cif Community border export price, being as follows :
 - Mosal Aluminium Elkem A/S & Co., Norway : 8,6 %
 - Sør Norge Aluminium A/S, Norway : 6,5 %
 - Årdal og Sunndal Verk A/S, Norway : 9,9 %
 - Suriname Aluminium Co., Surinam : 25,8 %
 - Raznoimport, Moscow, Soviet Union : 19,1 %
 - Energoinvest, Mostar, Yugoslavia : 21 %
 - Kombinat Aluminijuma, Titograd, Yugoslavia : 21 %

F. Injury

17. With regard to the injury caused by the dumped imports, the evidence available to the Commission shows that imports into the Community from Norway, Surinam, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia increased from 326 140 tonnes in 1981 to 458 121 tonnes in 1982, i.e. by more than 40 % with a consequent increase in market share held by the exporting countries from 12,2 to 16,5 % in the same period.
18. The resale prices of these imports were 10 to 18 % lower than those required to cover the costs of Community producers and provide a reasonable profit.
19. The consequence for the Community industry from 1981 to 1982 was a reduction of 10 % in production and a commensurate decrease in capacity utilization. Sales in the Community decreased by 4 % and market share fell from 80 to 74 %.

20. The Community producers, as a result of the low-priced imports, have been forced to sell at prices below cost, and consequently incurred very severe losses.
21. The Commission has considered whether injury has been caused by other factors such as the volume and prices of undumped imports and change in market conditions. The consumption in the Community went up in 1982 by approximately 4 %, whilst production decreased by 10 % and imports from other non-member countries remained stable. The substantial increase in dumped imports and the prices at which they are offered for sale in the Community have therefore led the Commission to determine that the effects of the dumped imports of non-alloyed, unwrought aluminium originating in Norway, Surinam, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia taken in isolation have to be considered as constituting material injury to the Community industry concerned.

G. Community interest

22. The determination of dumping and consequential injury referred to above have caused the Commission to consider whether action is required in order to protect Community producers. In this respect, account has been taken of the fact that, since the opening of the investigation in February 1983, prices both worldwide and on the Community market have increased considerably. Enquiries made into the likely price trend for the future

indicate that no significant reduction in market prices is foreseen for 1984.

The Commission has therefore concluded that it is not in the Community's interest to take protective action at present in respect of imports of non-alloyed, unwrought aluminium originating in Norway, Surinam, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. However, future developments will be closely followed so that, should the Community industry deem it necessary to request a reopening of the proceeding in the light of changed circumstances, a decision can be taken rapidly.

No objection to this course was raised in the advisory committee,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

The anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of non-alloyed unwrought aluminium originating in Norway, Surinam, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is hereby terminated.

Done at Brussels, 23 February 1984.

For the Commission

Wilhelm HAFERKAMP

Vice-President

OPENING OF THE HISTORICAL ARCHIVES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Rarely can it have been so easy to trace the origins of such a momentous and deep-rooted phenomenon as the construction of Europe. The Community's birth certificate was made out on a particular day and entered in a completely new register. Many of the witnesses to it are still alive and some 30 years on, the great debate that surrounded the Community's birth is firmly entrenched in our memories. The event is not so recent that we cannot call it to mind with the objectivity that comes with time, nor so remote that there is no living memory of it. In fact, the time is just right. The opening of the archives will allow historians to take over from the newswriters, and researchers will be able to certify the evidence.

The Communities intend to record this event with the publication of this guide: its purpose is to inform of the historical context of the European Communities and of the documentary sources in the Communities' archives.

Published in: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Italian.

The Greek version is not yet available.

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THE PROFESSIONS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Towards freedom of movement and mutual recognition of qualifications

J.-P. de CRAYENCOUR

Aside from establishing a common market, one of the tasks of the European Community is to promote closer relations between the States belonging to it (Article 2 of the Treaty of Rome). One of the means of achieving this end is the free movement of persons.

This freedom of movement concerns *inter alia*, the professions. Members of the professions will be able to play their part in European integration and put their independent and responsible services at the disposal of a wider clientele in the Community only if obstacles standing in the way of freedom of the professions, whether it takes the form of the right of establishment or the freedom to provide services, are removed.

As the professions are generally highly regulated, this freedom of movement can only be satisfactorily achieved if certain of the regulations governing them, such as those relating to training requirements and professional ethics, are harmonized to some degree.

Existing rules and regulations in the various Member States could be reviewed in the light of any such harmonization and of changes in society, while paying due attention to the values of independence and responsibility which are a feature of the professions, with a view to promoting European integration.

The aim of this booklet on 'The professions in the European Community — Towards freedom of movement and mutual recognition of qualifications' is to highlight the benefits to be derived from free movement and the manner in which it can be properly implemented. It describes the legal process involved, suggests how harmonization might be realized and underlines the steps to be taken to achieve the most urgent objective, namely mutual recognition of diplomas. Finally, it outlines what has been achieved thus far and what remains to be done.

J.-P. de CRAYENCOUR — Born in London on 16 July 1915. Belgian — Studied law at Louvain. Pupil lawyer at the Brussels bar, then Director of the Study Centre of the National Federation of Small Firms. Administrator and General Secretary of the International Study Institute of Small Firms (classes moyennes). Worked in the Office of the Minister for Small Firms and Traders in 1958. Joined the Commission of the European Communities on 1 March 1959 and worked in the Directorate for the Right of Establishment. Head of Division on 1 June 1959. Retired on 1 May 1973. Founded the Secrétariat européen des professions libérales, intellectuelles et sociales (SEPLIC — headquarters in Brussels). Married with seven children. Chairman/founder of the Confédération nationale des associations de parents, 1956. Capitaine-commandant de réserve honoraire in the First Regiment of the 'Guides', prisoner of war, war volunteer, resistance movement participant.

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