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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 215/77**of 1 February 1977****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 organiza-
tion of the market in cereals⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 3138/76⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 13 (5) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on cereals, wheat and rye
flour, and wheat groats and meal were fixed by Regula-
tion (EEC) No 1882/76⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending
Regulations ;

Whereas it follows from applying the provisions
contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1882/76 to the

offer prices and today's quotations known to the
Commission that the levies at present in force should
be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

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 are hereby fixed as shown in the table
annexed to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 2 February
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 1 February 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 354, 24. 12. 1976, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 206, 31. 7. 1976, p. 62.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 1 February 1977 fixing the import levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour groats and meal

(u.a./tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Levies
10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin	84.13
10.01 B	Durum wheat	129.00 ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁵⁾
10.02	Rye	63.45 ⁽⁶⁾
10.03	Barley	36.12
10.04	Oats	40.04
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	44.64 ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0
10.07 B	Millet	55.07 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	56.58 ⁽⁴⁾
10.07 D	Canary seed; other cereals	0 ⁽⁵⁾
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	129.38
11.01 B	Rye flour	100.41
11.02 A I a)	Durum wheat groats and meal	210.55
11.02 A I b)	Common wheat groats and meal	138.72

⁽¹⁾ Where durum wheat originating in Morocco is transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.50 u.a./tonne.

⁽²⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the French overseas departments, the levy is reduced by 6 u.a./tonne as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 706/76.

⁽³⁾ Where maize originating in the ACP or OCT is imported into the Community the levy is reduced by 1.50 u.a./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 wheat and canary seed produced in Turkey are transported directly from that country to the Community, the levy is reduced by 0.50 u.a./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 2754/75 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2622/71.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 216/77**of 1 February 1977****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 organiza-
tion of the market in cereals ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 3138/76 ⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 15 (6) thereof,

Whereas the premiums to be added to the levies on
cereals and malt were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No
1883/76 ⁽³⁾ and subsequent amending Regulations ;

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 as shown in the tables annexed to this Regula-
tion,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The scale of the premiums to be added, pursuant to
Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75, to the
import levies fixed in advance in respect of cereals
and malt is hereby fixed as shown in the tables
annexed to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 2 February
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 1 February 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 281, 1. 11. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 354, 24. 12. 1976, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 206, 31. 7. 1976, p. 64.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 1 February 1977 fixing the premiums to be added to the import levies on cereals, flour and malt

A. Cereals and flour

(u.a./tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Current 2	1st period 3	2nd period 4	3rd period 5
10.01 A	Common wheat and meslin	0	0	0	0
10.01 B	Durum wheat	0	0	0	1.62
10.02	Rye	0	0	0	5.07
10.03	Barley	0	6.27	6.27	6.27
10.04	Oats	0	0	0	4.51
10.05 B	Maize other than hybrid maize for sowing	0	4.51	4.51	9.02
10.07 A	Buckwheat	0	0	0	0
10.07 B	Millet	0	1.50	1.50	0.75
10.07 C	Grain sorghum	0	0	0	3.01
10.07 D	Other	0	0	0	0
11.01 A	Wheat or meslin flour	0	0	0	0

B. Malt

(u.a./tonne)

CCT heading No	Description of goods	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	11.16	11.16	11.16	11.16
11.07 A II (b)	Unroasted malt, other than that obtained from wheat, other than in the form of flour	0	8.34	8.34	8.34	8.34
11.07 B	Roasted malt	0	9.72	9.72	9.72	9.72

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 217/77
of 1 February 1977
amending Regulation (EEC) No 2938/76 adjusting the amount of the levies appli-
cable to olive oil

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 136/66/EEC of 22 September 1966 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1707/73⁽²⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 162/66/EEC of 27 October 1966 on trade in oils and fats between the Community and Greece⁽³⁾,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 601/76 of 15 March 1976 laying down special measures in particular for the determination of the offers of olive oil on the world market⁽⁴⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2600/76⁽⁵⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 602/76 of 15 March 1976 laying down special measures in particular for the determination of the offers of olive oil on the Greek market⁽⁶⁾, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2600/76, and in particular Article 5 thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2938/76 of 2 December 1976⁽⁷⁾ provided for a reduction in the levies applicable to olive oil imported on or after 1 November 1976 under licences applied for before that date;

Whereas the minimum levy which came into force on 10 November 1976 took into account for the first

time the difference between the threshold price obtaining at the end of the 1975/76 oil year and that obtaining at the beginning of the present oil year;

Whereas the importation of quantities not exceeding 1 000 kilograms is not subject to the system of levies fixed by tendering procedure; whereas consequently imports of such quantities effected between 1 and 9 November 1976 did not qualify for the reduced levy provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2938/76;

Whereas for the sake of fairness these provisions should be extended to such imports of oil;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Oils and Fats,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following paragraph is hereby added to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 2938/76:

‘This reduction shall apply equally to quantities of olive oil not exceeding 1 000 kilograms which were imported during the period 1 to 9 November 1976.’

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, 1 February 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 172, 30. 9. 1966, p. 3025/66.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 175, 29. 6. 1973, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ No 197, 29. 10. 1966, p. 3393/66.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 72, 18. 3. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 297, 28. 10. 1976, p. 4.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ No L 72, 18. 3. 1976, p. 3.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ No L 334, 3. 12. 1976, p. 23.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 218/77
of 1 February 1977
fixing the average world market price and the indicative yield for linseed for the
1976/77 marketing year

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 569/76 of 15 March 1976 laying down special measures for linseed⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 2 (4) thereof,

Whereas an average world market price for linseed must be determined each year according to the criteria laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1774/76 of 20 July 1976 on special measures for linseed⁽²⁾;

Whereas Article 4 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1799/76 of 22 July 1976 laying down detailed rules for the application of special measures in respect of linseed⁽³⁾ provides that the average price shall be the arithmetic mean of the world market prices as referred to in that Article recorded each week over a representative period;

Whereas the most representative period for the marketing of Community linseed may be concluded to run from 20 September 1976 to 14 January 1977; whereas this is therefore the period to be taken into account;

Whereas the application of all these provisions produces the average world market price for linseed specified below;

Whereas Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 569/76 provides that the subsidy is to be granted for a production figure obtained by applying an indicative yield to the surface areas sown and harvested; whereas that yield must be determined by applying the criteria laid down in Regulations (EEC) No 569/76 and (EEC) No 1774/76;

Whereas, in accordance with Article 17 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1799/76, the producer Member States have given the Commission details of the yields per

hectare of seeds harvested from seed flax and fibre flax in the main production areas; whereas on the basis of those details the indicative yield for linseed should be that specified below;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Oils and Fats,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

For the 1976/77 marketing year, the average world market price for linseed shall be 23·121 units of account per 100 kilograms.

Article 2

For the 1976/77 marketing year, the indicative yields for linseed shall be:

(a) for seed flax produced:

- in France and in Italy, 800 kilograms per hectare,
- in the other Member States, at 1 318 kilograms per hectare;

(b) for fibre flax produced:

- in France and dew retted, 550 kilograms per hectare,
- in France and not dew retted, and in the other Member States except for the Netherlands, 1 031 kilograms per hectare,
- in the Netherlands, 1 150 kilograms per hectare.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third 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, 1 February 1977.

For the Commission
Finn GUNDELACH
Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 67, 15. 3. 1976, p. 29.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 199, 24. 7. 1976, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 201, 27. 7. 1976, p. 14.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 219/77
of 1 February 1977
amending for the third time Regulation (EEC) No 2115/76 laying down detailed
rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 of 28 April 1970 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2842/76⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 28 (4) thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1848/76 of 27 July 1976 laying down general rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must⁽³⁾, and in particular Article 4 thereof,

Whereas the second paragraph of Article 8 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2115/76 of 20 August 1976 laying down detailed rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must⁽⁴⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2951/76⁽⁵⁾, provides that until 31 January 1977 wines put up in containers of four litres or less originating in certain non-member countries are, upon importation into the Community, to be exempted from the presentation of a certificate and analysis report; whereas, moreover, Article 9 (2) thereof provides for a similar exemption until 30 June 1977 for certain other wine imports;

Whereas a proposal for a Regulation is at present before the Council with a view to making these exemptions definitive; whereas, therefore, in order to avoid any break in continuity, the system at present in force should not be interrupted;

Whereas the measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Management Committee for Wine,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

In Articles 8 and 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 2115/76, for '31 January 1977' and '30 June 1977' read '31 August 1977'.

Article 2

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

It shall apply from 1 February 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 1 February 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 99, 5. 5. 1970, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 327, 26. 11. 1976, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 204, 30. 7. 1976, p. 5.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 237, 28. 8. 1976, p. 1.

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 335, 4. 12. 1976, p. 25.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 220/77
of 1 February 1977
correcting Regulation (EEC) No 121/77 on the sale at prices fixed in advance of
certain boned beef held by intervention agencies

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No
805/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization
of the market in beef and veal ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by
Regulation (EEC) No 568/76 ⁽²⁾, and in particular
Article 7 (3) thereof,

Whereas Commission Regulation (EEC) No 121/77 of
21 January 1977 ⁽³⁾ fixed sale prices of certain boned
beef held by intervention agencies; whereas verifica-
tion has shown that the quantities do not correspond
with the measures submitted for the opinion of the
Management Committee;

Whereas it is therefore necessary to amend Regulation
(EEC) No 121/77,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 121/77 is
replaced by:

'1. During the period 24 January to 4 February
1977, the Danish intervention agency shall offer
for sale up to 1 500 tonnes and the Irish interven-
tion agency up to 2 000 tonnes of beef boned in
accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2630/75.'

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 2 February
1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 1 February 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 24.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 67, 15. 3. 1976, p. 28.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 19, 22. 1. 1977, p. 30.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EEC) No 221/77
of 1 February 1977
fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 of 19 December 1974 on the common organization of the market in sugar⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3138/76⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 15 (7) thereof,

Whereas the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar were fixed by Regulation (EEC) No 1564/76⁽³⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 213/77⁽⁴⁾;

Whereas it follows from applying the rules and other provisions contained in Regulation (EEC) No 1564/76 to the information at present available to the Commis-

sion that the levies at present in force should be altered as shown in the Annex to this Regulation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

Article 1

The levies referred to in Article 15 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 are, in respect of white sugar and standard quality raw sugar, hereby fixed as shown in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on 2 February 1977.

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

Done at Brussels, 1 February 1977.

For the Commission

Finn GUNDELACH

Vice-President

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 359, 31. 12. 1974, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 354, 24. 12. 1976, p. 1.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 172, 1. 7. 1976, p. 31.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No L 28, 1. 2. 1977, p. 43.

ANNEX

to the Commission Regulation of 1 February 1977 fixing the import levies on white sugar and raw sugar

CCT heading No	Description of goods	Levy (u.d./100 kg)
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid : A. White sugar B. Raw sugar	18.74 16.90 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Applicable to raw sugar with a yield of 92 % ; if the yield is other than 92 %, the levy applicable is calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 837/68.

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COMMISSION

COMMISSION DECISION

of 21 December 1976

relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty

(IV/5715 — Junghans)

(Only the German text is authentic)

(77/100/EEC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 85 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation No 17 of 6 February 1962⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 thereof,

Having regard to the following notifications by Gebrüder Junghans GmbH, clock and watch manufacturers, Schramberg :

- notification, dated 29 January 1963, of the agreement for German wholesalers ;
- notification, dated 30 January 1963, of the agreement for Belgian wholesalers and one Luxembourg wholesaler ;
- notification, dated 4 September 1964, of the agreement for German exporters ;
- notification, dated 9 August 1965, of the exclusive dealing agreement concluded on 15 June 1948 with W.A.M. Daniels, Rotterdam, the re-import price fixing agreement concluded on 8 December 1964 with the same undertaking, the exclusive dealing agreement concluded on 1 July 1951 with Silvin, Paris, and the re-import price fixing agreement concluded on 7 February 1964 with the same undertaking ;
- notification, dated 18 January 1971, of standard form exclusive dealing agreements concluded on

30 June 1969 with W. van Puyvelde PVBA, Antwerp, R. Leysen, Antwerp, and W. Rogiers & Co., Kortrijk ;

- notification, dated 12 February 1973, of the distribution agreements concluded on 10 March 1972 with R. Leysen and W. Rogiers & Co., on 15 March 1972 with Arturo Junghans SpA, Venice, on 19 March 1972 with R. Wagner, Luxembourg, on 20 March 1972 with W. van Puyvelde PVBA, and on 7 August 1972 with Silvin, Paris (now all replaced by the standard form distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers) ;
- notification, dated 7 June 1973, of the exclusive dealing agreement concluded on 22 February 1960 with Henry Spring & Co. Ltd, Dublin, the export prohibition agreement concluded on 26 May 1964 with the same undertaking, the export prohibition agreement concluded on 7 September 1964 with M.J. Bech AS, Copenhagen, the exclusive dealing agreement concluded on 20 January 1969 with the same undertaking and the exclusive dealing agreement concluded on 5 April 1968 with R. Wagner ;
- notification, dated 28 March 1974, of the standard form distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers and the standard form distribution agreement for retailers,

Having regard to the summary of the notifications published as required by Article 19 (3) of Regulation No 17 in *Official Journal of the European Communities* No C 84 of 9 April 1976,

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 13, 21. 2. 1962, p. 204/62.

Having regard to the opinion of the Advisory Committee on Restrictive Practices and Dominant Positions delivered in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation No 17 on 18 May 1976,

Whereas :

The facts

1. Gebrüder Junghans GmbH, Schramberg, a subsidiary of Karl Diehl KG Nuremberg, manufactures clocks and watches of all types. It sells its clocks and watches through wholesalers in Germany and through sole distributors in the other Community countries. In Belgium deliveries are made to three wholesalers who are given the entire Belgian market as their contractual territory. The Italian sole distributor is its subsidiary Arturo Junghans SpA, which, apart from retailers, also supplies one other wholesaler. At the retail level of distribution, trade in Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches is restricted to specialist dealers.

2. Junghans and Diehl have a relatively small share of the Community market in clocks and watches, though in the case of clocks it is appreciably greater in four countries (between 8 and 13 % in Belgium and Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany and Denmark).

3. Junghans has established a uniform distribution system to promote sales of its products throughout the common market.

The legal basis of the system is provided by the standard distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers and the standard distribution agreement for retailers. The content of the agreements varies according to the function of the individual dealer, but taken together the agreements form an integrated system. They also contain clauses framed in identical terms, applying to all Junghans dealers at all stages of distribution.

In addition to these standard agreements, exclusive dealing agreements have been concluded by Junghans :

- on 15 June 1948 with W.A.M. Daniels, Rotterdam ;
- on 1 July 1951 with Silvin, Paris ;
- on 24 May 1957 with E.A. Combs Ltd, New Barnet, United Kingdom ;
- on 22 February 1960 with Henry Spring & Co. Ltd, Dublin ;
- on 5 April 1968 with R. Wagner, Luxembourg ; and

— on 20 January 1969 with M.J. Bech AS, Copenhagen ;

and exclusive dealing agreements similar in form have been concluded on 30 June 1969 with

- W. van Puyvelde PVBA, Antwerp ;
- R. Leysen, Antwerp ; and
- W. Rogiers & Co., Courtrai.

4. Junghans wholesalers and sole distributors sign the standard form distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers. Junghans sole distributors, with the exception of the Italian subsidiary Arturo Junghans SpA, are in addition bound by special exclusive dealing agreements. All Junghans retailers in the common market sign the standard form distribution agreement for retailers.

5. The main features of the Junghans distribution system are the use of particular criteria for the appointment of Junghans retailers and the fact that the channels of distribution are determined by Junghans.

6. Any retailer in the Community may be appointed as a Junghans retailer provided :

- he possesses appropriately qualified full-time staff. Appropriately qualified staff are defined as persons who have passed examinations prescribed by national authorities or by appropriate trade associations in the relevant State, or who have been engaged in the watch and clock trade for at least three years ;
- the internal fitting and external appearance of the shop are suitable for the sale of clocks and watches ;
- clocks and watches are sold either in a specialized department in the case of a department store or, in the case of a shop, it has its own sales area with display windows, separated from the proprietor's dwelling ;
- a representative range of clocks and watches is stocked ;
- adequate facilities and staff are provided to give specialist service, particularly for repairs ;
- in the case of department stores, adjacent goods do not adversely affect the character of the department or its display of clocks and watches.

7. Junghans dealers, i.e. wholesalers, sole distributors, and specialist retailers, may supply Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches in the EEC only to those sole distributors or wholesalers which have given Junghans an undertaking to comply with the terms of

its distribution agreements, to Junghans approved retailers or directly to the consumer (Clause 3 of the distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers; and Clause 3 of the distribution agreement for retailers).

8. When supplying a specialist retailer, Junghans wholesalers and sole distributors must require such retailer to sign a written agreement or to accept a clause in the terms of delivery to the effect that the relevant goods will be resold only to a consumer, or to an approved Junghans retailer, or to a sole distributor or wholesaler who has already undertaken to comply with the Junghans distribution agreements (Clause 8 of the distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers).

9. Subject to the qualification set out below, Junghans wholesalers and sole distributors may not canvass for trade, set up branches or establish supply depots for Junghans or Diehl clocks or watches in other EEC countries. This restriction does not apply to wholesalers, in so far as they wish to deal in Junghans or Diehl clocks in the Federal Republic of Germany, or in Junghans clocks in Belgium, Denmark, Italy or Luxembourg (Clause 5a of the distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers; Clause 5 of the exclusive dealing agreements with the three Belgian wholesalers).

10. All Junghans dealers are prohibited from exporting the relevant goods outside the EEC (Clause 5b of the distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers; Clause 3 of the distribution agreement for retailers).

11. Junghans is entitled at any time to investigate whether its dealers are complying with their obligations and may take all necessary measures for this purpose, such as by calling for dates of sales and identities of purchasers. Junghans will request this information only where there is reason to believe that the dealer or his customer is acting in breach of his agreement by delivering to a person who is not an authorized Junghans dealer. Junghans will restrict itself to taking only those measures which are strictly necessary for such purposes. The dealer undertakes to give every assistance to Junghans in the regulation of distribution agreements (Clause 6 of the distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers; Clause 4 of the distribution agreement for retailers).

12. Junghans will take all appropriate steps, including legal action, to enforce observance of its distribution arrangements (Clause 7 of the distribution

agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers; Clause 5 of the distribution agreement for retailers).

13. In case of breach by a dealer, Junghans may repudiate its current supply agreements and suspend or terminate supplies to the dealer in question (Clause 9 of the distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers; Clause 7 of the distribution agreement for retailers).

14. Junghans sole distributors upon whom Junghans has conferred the exclusive right to market its clocks and watches in an allotted territory may not sell competing products, other than certain makes and items, without the consent of Junghans.

15. The Belgian wholesalers and Danish sole distributors must inform Junghans of their prices and all matters relating to sales and prices (Clauses 11b and 10b of the respective exclusive dealing agreements).

16. No third parties have submitted comments in response to the Commission's publication of a summary of the notifications.

17. The agreements previously operated by Junghans contained the following clauses prohibited by Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty; these were deleted by Junghans following representations by the Commission :

(a) The Belgian and German wholesalers and the Danish, Irish and Luxembourg sole distributors were prohibited from making any direct or indirect exports to other EEC countries. German exporters were prohibited from supplying customers in Community countries. The object and effect of these prohibitions were to partition national markets within the Community.

(b) The protection of markets in this way was also the purpose of the following stipulations :

— French and Dutch sole distributors were allowed to sell only to those dealers in Germany who had entered into resale price maintenance agreements with Junghans. They were also to impose such an obligation on any of their customers who were likely to re-export to Germany.

— German retailers were allowed to sell to customers in other EEC countries only at the prices fixed for Germany and they were required to observe the fixed price even when reselling goods which they had reimported from other Community countries.

- Belgian 'sole distributors' were prohibited from supplying other Junghans wholesalers (prohibition on horizontal supplies) and from selling direct to trade customers.
 - Retailers in Belgium, France, Italy and Luxembourg were prohibited from supplying wholesalers or sole distributors (prohibition on return supplies).
- (c) Only those undertakings having as proprietor or manager a clock and watch specialist could be appointed as Junghans retailers. This meant that throughout the Community the supply of Junghans clocks and watches was generally denied to supermarkets, department stores and establishments using similar distribution techniques.

18. The clauses set out above did not satisfy the conditions of exemption under Article 85 (3) of the EEC Treaty. They brought about no perceptible objective improvement in the production or distribution of goods such as would compensate for their adverse effect on competition and freedom of trade in the common market, while in addition they denied the consumer a fair share of the benefit which can be derived from distribution agreements. The prohibitions and restrictions on exports prevented Junghans dealers and the consumer from obtaining the goods in question from other Community countries. In this way was territorial protection achieved enabling consumer prices to vary from one Member State to another. The extension of German resale price maintenance to goods exported and reimported prevented Junghans dealers from supplying customers, and particularly the consumer, at prices more favourable than those fixed in Germany. The exclusion of supermarkets and department stores meant that shops which had traditionally sold goods to the consumer at low prices could not deal in Junghans clocks and watches.

19. The Junghans distribution system, in its present form, enables Junghans dealers to operate in the following ways :

- (a) Wholesalers and sole distributors may sell Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches not only to all retailers in the common market but also to other wholesalers and sole distributors and to the consumer by means of direct sales throughout the EEC.
- (b) Specialist Junghans retailers are entitled to supply Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches not only

to all consumers throughout the common market but also to any other Junghans retailers, and any Junghans wholesaler or sole distributor in the EEC.

- (c) Junghans dealers, i.e. Junghans wholesalers, sole distributors and retailers, may determine their own selling prices for Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches within the common market. Resale price maintenance for these goods is no longer practised in any EEC country.
- (d) Junghans wholesalers and Junghans retailers are allowed to deal in competing clocks and watches. Subject to restrictions, the same also applies to Junghans sole distributors.

In order that a proper assessment may be made under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty of the agreements creating the Junghans system, it is necessary to examine the effects of all the agreements taken together, since they form an integrated system.

Applicability of Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty

Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty prohibits, as incompatible with the common market, all agreements between undertakings and concerted practices which may affect trade between Member States and which have as their object or effect the prevention, restriction or distortion of competition within the common market.

Provisions not falling under Article 85 (1)

20. The agreements concluded or to be concluded by Junghans with its wholesalers, sole distributors and retailers are agreements between undertakings. For the most part the provision of these agreements either do not constitute restrictions of competition within the meaning of Article 85 (1) or would involve restrictive effects within the meaning of this provision only in certain special cases.

21. Under the distribution system set up by the individual agreements, Junghans undertakes not to supply dealers outside this system. Junghans dealers are for their part prohibited from supplying dealers who have not been appointed by Junghans.

In the present case these obligations do not restrict to any appreciable extent either the commercial freedom of Junghans and its dealers or admission to the Junghans distribution system for independent dealers.

At the first level of distribution, with the exception of exclusive distributors, any wholesaler may deal in Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches without having to fulfil any particular criteria for appointment.

Junghans bases the appointment of its dealers at the subsequent level of distribution on general qualitative criteria which are objectively required to ensure an adequate distribution of clocks. These criteria are applied without discrimination, Junghans in fact appointing as retailers all persons who fulfil these requirements.

22. The application of the criteria adopted by Junghans, which relate in particular to the technical qualifications of dealers and specialist knowledge of their staff, the suitability of trading premises and adequacy of customer service (see paragraph 6) would generally exclude from the Junghans distribution system only those dealers not capable of selling clocks and watches in a manner satisfactory to the consumer or of providing the necessary service. If technically advanced clocks and watches are to be marketed adequately, trained personnel must be available to sell the goods from premises suitable for their display, stocking and demonstration. Dealers must also be in a position to provide guarantee and after-sales services themselves or through third parties.

Such purely technical requirements do not involve a restriction of competition within the meaning of Article 85 (1).

23. Junghans' right to discover when and to whom goods have been sold enables Junghans to verify whether its dealers are observing their obligations (see 11 above). By this means Junghans can identify any Junghans dealer making a delivery to a dealer excluded from the system. Since the imposition of qualitative criteria does not by itself fall under Article 85 (1) the same would apply to measures taken to ensure compliance with obligations arising therefrom.

24. The prohibition preventing Junghans dealers from exporting from the EEC (see 10 above) does not at present have any appreciable effect on competition within the meaning of Article 85 (1). This prohibition

is designed to protect dealers in third countries from their competitors in the Community. It has the object of restricting competition in third countries.

This prohibition has no appreciable effects on competition within the common market and trade between Member States. Owing to the double duty borne by goods twice crossing the customs frontiers of the European Communities, there is no incentive for Junghans dealers and consumers in the Community to buy goods exported by a Junghans dealer to a third country.

However, while at present the Commission sees no reason to object to this export prohibition, this will not necessarily be the case after 1 July 1977 as regards those States with which the EEC has a Free-Trade Agreement ⁽¹⁾. After that date there will be no customs duties on trade between the Community and the countries in question.

25. It may fairly be said that the obligation of Junghans sole distributors in Belgium and Denmark to inform Junghans of all matters relating to sales (see 15 above) does not necessarily result in a restriction of competition merely because Junghans thereby seeks to learn of the means whereby Junghans dealers compete with each other. Provided that Junghans makes no recommendations to desist from certain types of sale (e.g. horizontal, direct and return sales) or to charge certain prices, and offers neither incentives nor threatens sanctions, to achieve these ends, it cannot be assumed that such conduct has a restrictive effect on competition.

26. Since the standard distribution agreement for retailers contains only the abovementioned restrictions, which are not within the scope of Article 85 (1) (see 21 to 24 above), the Commission may, pursuant to Article 2 of Regulation No 17, grant a negative clearance in respect of that agreement.

The same considerations apply to the standard form agreements for wholesalers and sole distributors in so far as they contain the above provisions. A negative clearance cannot however be given for the 'prohibition on canvassing' (see 29 below) contained in these agreements.

⁽¹⁾ The EEC has Free Trade Agreements with Finland, Iceland, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

Provisions within the scope of Article 85 (1)

27. The agreements concluded or to be concluded by Junghans with its wholesalers and sole distributors also contain clauses which have as their object or effect the restriction or distortion of competition within the common market and which may affect trade between Member States.

28. In the exclusive dealing agreements, Junghans has undertaken not to sell goods covered by the agreement for resale within a determined territory in the common market to any person other than the sole distributor or wholesaler for that territory. This provision and the obligation imposed on sole distributors not to sell competing products, apart from certain specified makes or items (see 14 above) constitute restrictions of competition within the meaning of Article 85 (1) and may affect trade between Member States.

29. The obligation imposed on Junghans wholesalers and sole distributors by the distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers, and the obligation imposed on Belgian sole distributors by the exclusive dealing agreement, not to advertise, set up branches or establish supply depots for Junghans or Diehl clocks and watches in other EEC countries (subject to the modification for wholesalers, see paragraph 9) prevents dealers from pursuing active sales policies in respect of Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches in other EEC countries. This substantially restricts their opportunities for competition in those countries, since potential customers seeking to purchase the relevant goods are made to depend solely on their own initiative. This obligation constitutes a restriction of competition within the meaning of Article 85 (1) and may affect trade between Member States.

Applicability of Article 85 (3) of the EEC Treaty

Under Article 85 (3) of the EEC Treaty, the provisions of Article 85 (1) may be declared inapplicable in the case of any agreement between undertakings which contributes to improving the production or distribution of goods or to promoting technical or economic progress, while allowing the consumer a fair share of the resulting benefit, and which does not:

- (a) impose on the undertakings concerned restrictions which are not indispensable to the attainment of these objectives;

- (b) afford such undertakings the possibility of eliminating competition in respect of a substantial part of the products in question.

30. The questions to be examined are whether:

- (a) the undertaking given by Junghans only to supply appointed sole distributors within the contractual territories (see 28 above),
- (b) the obligation imposed on sole distributors not to deal in competitive products (see 28 above), and
- (c) the obligation undertaken by sole distributors and wholesalers not to engage in active sales promotion in other countries of the Community (see 29 above),

fulfil the conditions for exemption.

31. In so far as these obligations have been agreed between Junghans and their sole distributors they fulfil the requirements for the application of Regulation No 67/67/EEC⁽¹⁾ and are therefore exempted from the prohibition of Article 85 (1). Admittedly, further obligations have been imposed on the sole distributors which are outside the scope of those set out in Articles 1 and 2 (1) (a) and (b) of the Regulation (see 21 to 25 above). These further obligations do not however affect the application of Regulation No 67/67/EEC since, in the view of the Commission, they do not constitute restrictions of competition.

32. The obligations undertaken by Junghans and the Belgian 'sole distributors' (see 30 (a) to (c) above) are not within the terms of Regulation No 67/67/EEC, since Junghans does not supply only one dealer in the contractual territory, as required by Article 1 (1) (a) of the Regulation, but three.

It is however appropriate to exempt these obligations from the prohibition of Article 85 (1) by analogy with the considerations on which Regulation No 67/67/EEC is based.

33. The advertising prohibition imposed on German wholesalers (see paragraph 30 (c)) contributes to improving the distribution of goods. The restrictions to which these wholesalers are subject in their sales promotion activities in other Community countries will help to consolidate sales efforts, to rationalize distribution and to improve supplies to the

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 57, 25. 3. 1967, pp. 849/67.

consumer in the wholesaler's allotted territory. Their business will be directed towards potential customers in their area while other Junghans dealers or consumers will not be prevented from obtaining Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches in the countries affected.

34. Furthermore, the restrictions on German Junghans wholesalers have beneficial effects for the distribution of Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches in other Community countries. They ensure that the sole distributors in France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom will promote energetically sales of goods covered by their agreements and open markets as yet not or only weakly served. To the extent that these dealers have not yet adequately consolidated their position on the relevant market, their sales activities would be adversely affected if Junghans wholesalers were free to pursue an active sales policy through advertising, setting up branches and establishing distribution depots in their allotted territories.

35. It can be presumed that consumers throughout the Community are allowed a fair share of the resulting benefit (see 33 and 34 above). They benefit directly by the improvement in the distribution of goods. As regards the benefits resulting from the rationalization of distribution and the intensification of sales activities by wholesalers and by Junghans sole distributors, it can be assumed that all these dealers will be more or less obliged by the intensity of competition on the clocks and watches market, to pass these benefits on to the consumer. Junghans retailers and consumers, furthermore, can obtain the relevant goods from any Junghans dealer in the EEC, i.e. from wholesalers, sole distributors and retailers. Competition is here ensured by the freedom of all Junghans dealers to fix their own prices.

36. The restrictions imposed on Junghans wholesalers with regard to active sales policies in other countries are indispensable to the attainment of these improvements. They provide the incentive for Junghans wholesalers to concentrate their activities in their allotted territories and for sole distributors, who have a weak position on the market for Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches, to promote these goods as intensively as possible.

37. The restrictions imposed on the German wholesalers do not afford the undertakings concerned the opportunity of eliminating competition in respect of a substantial part of the products in question. Although German wholesalers are prevented from pursuing active sales policies in some other Community countries, these dealers may by occasional parallel exports still exert a competitive pressure on sole distributors and retailers in the countries in question, for they remain free to supply retailers and consumers in those countries if they so request.

Moreover, these restrictions do not apply to Junghans retailers seeking to promote sales in other countries, so that these retailers can operate freely throughout the Community. In any event Junghans is already faced with considerable competition from other clock and watch manufacturers on the very markets affected by the advertising prohibition, for in those markets Junghans and Diehl have only a weak position.

38. The restriction on advertising imposed on Junghans wholesalers therefore fulfils all the conditions necessary for exemption under Article 85 (3) of the EEC Treaty.

Application of Articles 6 and 8 of Regulation No 17

39. On 18 January 1971 Junghans notified the 'exclusive dealing agreements' concluded on 30 June 1969 with the three Belgian wholesalers. With respect to this agreement, the declaration under Article 85 (3) may, under Article 6 (1) of Regulation No 17, be deemed to have taken effect on 18 January 1971.

40. The standard distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers notified by Junghans on 28 March 1974 has been applied since 1 July 1976. The declaration under Article 85 (3) concerning this agreement should therefore, under Article 6 (1) of Regulation No 17, have effect from 1 July 1976.

41. Since, for the purposes of Article 85 (3), the 'exclusive dealing agreements' with the three Belgian Junghans wholesalers are equivalent to exclusive dealing agreements coming within the terms of Regulation No 67/67/EEC, the exemption for these agreements should, in accordance with that Regulation, be set to apply until 31 December 1982.

42. The advertising prohibition imposed on German Junghans wholesalers in the standard distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers can be exempted provided that Junghans and Diehl clocks and watches continue to have only a small share of the market in the countries affected. This is likely to be the case for at least the next six years since the goods in question are exposed to competition from numerous manufacturers both larger and smaller in the countries concerned. The declaration under Article 85 (3) with respect to this agreement should, therefore, under Article 8 (1) of Regulation No 17, be issued for an initial period of six years,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

On the basis of the facts in its possession, the Commission has no grounds for action under Article 85 (1) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community in respect of the Junghans standard distribution agreement for retailers, nor — save as regards those provisions referred to in Article 2 hereof — in respect of the standard form distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers.

Article 2

Pursuant to Article 85 (3) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, Article 85 (1) is hereby declared inapplicable to:

— the Junghans standard form distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers, in so

far as the obligation imposed on wholesalers extends to the requirement not to canvass for customers for Junghans or Diehl clocks and watches in other Member States, or to establish subsidiaries or supply depots in other Member States, and to

— the exclusive dealing agreements concluded by Junghans on 30 June 1969 with W. van Puyvelde PVBA, Antwerp, R. Leysen, Antwerp, and W. Rogiers & Co., Courtrai.

Article 3

Article 2 shall have effect from 1 July 1976 with respect to the Junghans standard form distribution agreement for sole distributors and wholesalers and from 18 January 1971 with respect to the exclusive dealing agreements concluded with W. van Puyvelde PVBA, R. Leysen and W. Rogiers & Co.

It shall apply until 31 December 1982.

Article 4

This Decision is addressed to Gebrüder Junghans GmbH, clock and watch manufacturers, Schramberg.

Done at Brussels, 21 December 1976.

For the Commission

R. VOUEL

Member of the Commission

EURONORMS

The Commission of the European Communities (ECSC) has published the following new EURO-NORMS in German, English, French, Italian and Dutch. The EURONORMS which are available up to the present in English are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Sales prices valid from 1 July 1976.

		<i>Price in £</i>
Circulaire d'information n° 1	Échantillons types pour les analyses chimiques des produits sidérurgiques, 2 ^e édition (1974)	1-45
EURONORM 20-74	Définitions et classification des nuances d'aciers, 2 ^e édition	0-85
EURONORM 27-74	Désignation conventionnelle des aciers, 3 ^e édition	1-20
(*) EURONORM 92-75	Hot-rolled flats for spring leaves	0-60
EURONORM 94-73	Aciers pour roulements — Prescriptions de qualité	0-60
(*) EURONORM 107-75	Grain oriented magnetic sheet and strip	2-20
(*) EURONORM 117-75	Calibration of reference blocks for use with Rockwell hardness testing machines (B, C, N and T scales)	1-70
EURONORM 118-75	Méthodes de détermination des caractéristiques magnétiques des tôles magnétiques à l'aide du cadre Epstein de 25 cm	1-70
EURONORM 119-74	Aciers pour frappe à froid et extrusion à froid — Prescriptions de qualité — fasc. 1 à fasc. 5	4-40
(*) EURONORM 122-75	Verification of Rockwell hardness testing machines (B, C, N and T scales)	1-70
(*) EURONORM 123-75	High temperature tests — Creep test for steel	1-10

The following is a list of all the EURONORMS so far published :

EURONORM 1-55	Fontes et ferro-alliages	1-35
EURONORM 2-57	Essai de traction pour l'acier	0-85
EURONORM 3-55	Essai de dureté Brinell pour l'acier	0-60
EURONORM 4-55	Essai de dureté Rockwell échelles B et C pour l'acier	0-60
EURONORM 5-55	Essai de dureté Vickers pour l'acier	0-60
EURONORM 6-55	Essai de pliage pour l'acier	0-60
EURONORM 7-55	Essai de résilience Charpy pour l'acier	0-60
EURONORM 8-55	Valeurs de conversion approximatives de la durée et de la résistance à la traction de l'acier	0-60
EURONORM 9-55	Valeurs de conversion approximatives des allongements après rupture de l'acier	0-60
EURONORM 10-55	Valeurs de conversion approximatives des résiliences de l'acier	0-60
EURONORM 11-55	Essai de traction sur tôles et feuillets en acier d'une épaisseur de 0,5 mm inclus à 3 mm exclu	0-75
EURONORM 12-55	Essai de pliage des tôles et feuillets en acier d'épaisseur inférieure à 3 mm	0-60
EURONORM 13-55	Essai de pliage alterné des tôles et feuillets en acier d'épaisseur inférieure à 3 mm	0-60
EURONORM 14-67	Essai d'emboutissage à flans bloqués	0-60
EURONORM 15-70	Fil machine en acier non allié d'usage général, destiné au tréfilage ou à l'étirage — Examen de la surface	0-60
EURONORM 16-70	Fil machine en acier non allié d'usage général, destiné au tréfilage ou à l'étirage — Nuances et qualités	0-75
EURONORM 17-70	Fil machine en acier non allié d'usage général, destiné au tréfilage ou à l'étirage — Dimensions et tolérances	1-60
EURONORM 18-57	Prélèvements et préparation des échantillons et des éprouvettes	0-60
EURONORM 19-57	Poutrelles IPE — Poutrelles à ailes parallèles	0-60
EURONORM 21-62	Conditions générales techniques de livraison pour les produits en acier	0-60
EURONORM 22-70	Détermination ou vérification de la limite d'élasticité de l'acier à température élevée	0-75
EURONORM 23-71	Essai de trempabilité par trempe en bout de l'acier — Essai Jominy	1-35
EURONORM 24-62	Poutrelles normales et profilés en U normaux — Tolérances de laminage	0-60
EURONORM 25-72	Aciers de construction d'usage général	1-85
EURONORM 26-63	Essais conventionnels de dureté Rockwell pour tôles et feuillets minces en acier	0-60
EURONORM 28-69	Tôles et bandes en aciers non alliés pour chaudières et appareils soumis à pression — Nuances et qualités	1-20

EURONORM 29-69	Tôles en acier laminées à chaud d'épaisseur égale ou supérieure à 3 mm — Tolérances sur les dimensions, la forme et le poids	0-85
EURONORM 30-69	Demi-produits pour forges en aciers de construction d'usage général — Nuances et qualités	1-00
EURONORM 31-69	Demi-produits pour forges — Tolérances sur les dimensions, la forme et le poids	0-60
EURONORM 32-66	Tôles minces en acier doux non allié pour emboutissage ou pliage à froid — Norme de qualité	1-10
EURONORM 33-70	Tôles et larges bandes d'épaisseur inférieure à 3 mm, en acier doux non allié pour emboutissage ou pliage à froid — Tolérances sur les dimensions et sur la forme	0-75
EURONORM 34-62	Poutrelles à larges ailes à faces parallèles — Tolérances de laminage	0-60
EURONORM 35-62	Barres et laminés marchands d'usage courant — Tolérances de laminage	0-60
EURONORM 36-62	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du carbone total dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode gravimétrique après combustion dans un courant d'oxygène	0-60
EURONORM 37-62	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du carbone total dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode gazométrique après combustion dans un courant d'oxygène	0-75
EURONORM 38-62	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du carbone de trempe et du graphite dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode gravimétrique et volumétrique après combustion dans un courant d'oxygène	0-60
EURONORM 39-62	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du manganèse dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode titrimétrique après oxydation au persulfate	0-60
EURONORM 40-62	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du silicium total dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode gravimétrique	0-60
EURONORM 41-65	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du phosphore dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode alcalimétrique	0-60
EURONORM 42-66	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du soufre dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode après combustion dans un courant d'oxygène	0-75
EURONORM 43-72	Tôles et bandes en aciers alliés pour chaudières et appareils soumis à pression — Nuances et qualités	1-10
EURONORM 44-63	Poutrelles IPE laminées à chaud — Tolérances de laminage	0-60
EURONORM 45-63	Essai de choc sur éprouvette bi-appuyée à entaille en V	0-60
EURONORM 46-68	Feuillards à chaud en aciers doux non alliés — Norme de qualité, prescriptions générales	1-10
EURONORM 47-68	Feuillards à chaud en aciers de construction d'usage général — Norme de qualité	1-10
EURONORM 48-65	Feuillards laminés à chaud en aciers non alliés — Tolérances sur les dimensions, la forme et le poids	0-60
EURONORM 49-72	Mesure de la rugosité des produits minces en acier laminés à froid et non revêtus	0-60
EURONORM 50-72	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage de l'azote dans les aciers — Méthode spectrophotométrique	0-85
EURONORM 51-70	Bandes laminées à chaud de largeur égale ou supérieure à 600 mm — Tolérances sur les dimensions, la forme et le poids	0-60
EURONORM 52-67	Vocabulaire du traitement thermique	8-15
EURONORM 53-62	Poutrelles à larges ailes à face parallèles	0-60
EURONORM 54-63	Petits fers U laminés à chaud	0-60
EURONORM 55-63	Fers T à ailes égales et à coins arrondis laminés à chaud	0-60
EURONORM 56-65	Cornières à ailes égales et à coins arrondis laminées à chaud	0-60
EURONORM 57-65	Cornières à ailes inégales et à coins arrondis laminées à chaud	0-60
EURONORM 58-64	Plats laminés à chaud pour usages généraux	0-60
EURONORM 59-64	Carrés laminés à chaud pour usages généraux	0-60
EURONORM 60-65	Ronds laminés à chaud pour usages généraux	0-60
EURONORM 61-71	Hexagones laminés à chaud	0-60
EURONORM 65-67	Barres rondes laminées à chaud pour vis et rivets	0-60
EURONORM 66-67	Demi-ronds et demi-ronds aplatis, laminés à chaud	0-60
EURONORM 67-69	Plats à boudins laminés à chaud	0-60
EURONORM 70-71	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du manganèse dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode photométrique	0-60
EURONORM 71-71	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du manganèse dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode électrométrique	0-60
EURONORM 72-71	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage de l'aluminium dans les aciers — Méthode gravimétrique	0-60

EURONORM 74-72	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du cuivre dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode photométrique	0-60
EURONORM 76-66	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du silicium dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode spectrophotométrique	0-60
EURONORM 77-63	Fer-noir et fer-blanc en feuilles — Normes de qualité	1-00
EURONORM 78-63	Fer-noir et fer-blanc en feuilles — Tolérances sur dimensions	0-60
EURONORM 79-69	Définitions et classification des produits sidérurgiques par formes et dimensions	0-85
EURONORM 80-69	Aciers pour armatures passives du béton — Prescriptions de qualité	1-10
EURONORM 81-69	Ronds à béton lisses laminés à chaud — Dimensions, poids, tolérances	0-60
EURONORM 83-70	Aciers pour trempe et revenu — Prescriptions de qualité	2-70
EURONORM 84-70	Aciers de cémentation — Prescriptions de qualité	2-20
EURONORM 85-70	Aciers de nitruration — Prescriptions de qualité	1-00
EURONORM 86-70	Aciers pour trempe par induction et au chalumeau — Prescriptions de qualité	1-70
EURONORM 87-70	Aciers de décolletage — Prescriptions de qualité (fascicules 1 à 4)	2-20
EURONORM 88-71	Aciers inoxydables — Prescriptions de qualité	1-85
EURONORM 89-71	Aciers alliés pour ressorts formés à chaud et traités — Prescriptions de qualité	1-10
EURONORM 90-71	Aciers pour soupapes d'échappement de moteurs à combustion interne — Prescriptions de qualité	0-85
EURONORM 91-70	Larges plats laminés à chaud — Tolérances sur les dimensions, la forme et le poids	0-60
EURONORM 93-71	Barres rondes, carrées, plates et hexagonales laminées à chaud — Tolérances de laminage	0-60
EURONORM 98-71	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du manganèse dans le ferromanganèse — Méthode électrométrique	0-60
EURONORM 100-72	Analyse chimique des matériaux sidérurgiques — Dosage du chrome dans les aciers et les fontes — Méthode photométrique	0-60
EURONORM 103-71	Détermination micrographique de la grosseur du grain ferritique ou austénitique des aciers	3-15
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