Competition law has been an essential tool in the establishment of the single European market (SEM) and the European Community. The EC Treaty reflects the Community’s evolution from an economic organization with extensive competence to regulate the SEM. Social policy, on the other hand, reflects the diversity of Member States’ social systems and remains primarily the jurisdiction of national governments. EU policies reflect a balance between European welfare state principles of universal access to public services and social solidarity, and the competition law principles of market integration. EU Competition Law. Rules Applicable to Antitrust Enforcement. Volume I: General Rules Situation as at 1st July 2013. EU Competition law. Rules Applicable to Antitrust Enforcement – General Rules. C.4 Regulation 1182/71/EEC, Euratom of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits (OJ L 124/1, 8.6.1971). C.5 Regulation No 1/58/EEC, Euratom of determining the languages to be used by the European Economic Community (OJ L 17, 6.10.1958, p. 385) - Consolidated version of 1 January 2007. 49. 62 71 73. (e) to determine the relationship between national laws and the provisions contained in this Section or adopted pursuant to this Article. B.2 13. Article 104 (ex Article 84 TEC). Application of European Competition Law to OPEC. The Ban on Cartels in Article 81 ECT. Personal Scope. An even higher level of complexity has to be envisaged concerning the application of European competition law to countries that are not members of the European Union, or international organizations founded by such states; among these cases is the potential application of Article 81 ECT to OPEC. This raises an interesting issue: why shouldn’t it be possible to subject OPEC, which effectively operates as a cartel, to EU competition law? If European competition law may be used to combat multinational cartels and mergers, it might also be applied to the activities of international inter-government.