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THE COMMUNITIES' WORK PROGRAMME

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SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF THE COMMISSION

The Communities' work programme

Programme for the next three years

Essential tasks for 1969

*(presented by the Commission to the Council
on 20 March 1969)*

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FIRST PART

PROGRAMME FOR THE NEXT THREE YEARS

1. In order to achieve the object assigned to the European Communities in the Treaties of Paris and Rome, there is one basic primary task : the creation of a market comparable to an internal market.

This aim will not be achieved merely by the establishment of the customs union and the common agricultural market. It requires, parallel with the removal of barriers to the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services, the drawing-up and implementation of common policies designed to unite the national economies, bring about economic and social progress and ensure a steady improvement in living and working conditions. Without such common action, freedom of movement would itself be liable to setbacks.

Thus, for each of the sectors to be studied, there are concrete tasks, which will need to be clearly understood if appropriate and coherent measures are to be taken. In this programme the main stress is on moves intended to eliminate restrictions on the freedom of economic exchanges within the Community and, at the same time, to develop a jointly worked out common economic policy.

I. Freedom of movement within the Community

2. The primary object of a common market is the complete opening-up of markets among Member States, the removal of all barriers to the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital and the elimination of distortions and impairments of competition within the Community.

a) Freedom of movement of goods

3. Goods must move among the Member States as in an internal market. Thus, after the disappearance of intra-Community customs duties and quantitative restrictions, no need for protection, whatever its nature, and no national interest can justify taxes equivalent in effect to customs duties, measures equivalent in effect to quantitative restrictions or the systematic application of customs formalities which impede the flow of trade.

4. The coming into being of larger markets in which a wide variety of comparable products can compete with each other to the greater benefit of European consumers is still delayed by a large number of technical barriers to trade. The programme aimed at removing these obstacles which has already been submitted to the Council should therefore be implemented as quickly as possible.

5. Practices with regard to public contracts which to a great extent envisage only national suppliers constitute, for some industrial sectors, barriers which are even more difficult to overcome than customs duties and quantitative restrictions. It is therefore essential that co-ordination of national procedures with a view to excluding all discrimination on grounds of nationality should be quickly achieved.

6. Freedom of internal trade is in danger of being impaired so long as the trade of Member States with non-member countries is governed by different customs legislations which can lead to discriminations and diversions of import traffic. The measures for the harmonization of customs legislation which have been approved by the Council must be implemented as soon as possible. Furthermore, Community rules must be drawn up to ensure uniform and full application of the common customs tariff. It should also be emphasised that there is a danger that the freedom of intra-Community trade will be hampered so long as the foreign trade systems have not been put on a Community basis. ⁽¹⁾

7. The principle of the free movement of goods must also be applied to those few agricultural products which are not covered by common marketing organizations. At the same time the hindrances to trade which still exist in agricultural legislation must be eliminated.

8. The achievement of an internal market requires the removal of the tax frontiers which are the result of the disparity in the fiscal structures of the Member States and excessively marked differences in the rates applied and which entail checks and formalities that hamper intra-Community trade flows.

Among indirect taxes, the turnover taxes represent the main obstacle to the free movement of goods, since the compensation formalities at the frontier apply to nearly all products. The introduction of the system of the tax on the value added in all Member States, the elimination of frontier checks and the approximation of rates of taxation are thus priority tasks. The elimination of restrictions on the movement of goods caused by the application of other types of indirect taxation raises similar problems, the solution of which is doubtless closely bound up with the establishment of common policies in the fields, for instance, of transport, agriculture and energy. ⁽²⁾

9. Mention should be made here of a problem whose psychological importance ought not to be underestimated. This is the frontier checks to which private travellers between Member States are still subjected for a wide variety of reasons. This makes the general public wonder whether economic integration is capable of bringing about tangible progress. These doubts could be removed if the checks were largely abolished. It would be necessary, in particular, to grant here and now, pending the final abolition of tax checks at the frontiers, a greater degree of tax exemption for luggage and to do away with the checking of passports and of the international insurance card for motor vehicles. The possibility of simplifying travel by creating a European travellers' cheque could also be envisaged.

b) Free movement of persons, freedom of establishment and free rendering of services

10. The free movement of workers has already reached a high level in the Community. The remaining obstacles, in so far as they are due to membership of different social security systems, ought to be removed by better co-ordination of these systems.

⁽¹⁾ Questions of trade policy are discussed in detail in Chapter II.

⁽²⁾ These policies are the subject of Chapter II. Emphasis should be laid here, however, on the close correlation between these policies and the achievement of free movement of goods.

Furthermore, the benefit of mutual recognition of degrees, certificates and other qualifications, designed to facilitate access to self-employed activities, should be extended to workers. It is also necessary to ensure equality with regard to the right of eligibility for the representation of workers on social security bodies and for responsible trade union positions, which some Member States confine to their own nationals.

11. With the object of achieving freedom of establishment and free rendering of services, the Commission has submitted proposals for a certain number of trades and activities to the Council, which has not yet decided on them. In order to make it possible for all persons engaged in self-employed activities, and also industrial and commercial firms, to establish themselves in the Community on the basis of economic criteria alone and to render services in complete freedom beyond the internal frontiers, these proposals should be adopted and the other projects listed in the general programmes of 1961 should be carried out. To speed up implementation of the programmes, a detailed study could be made of appropriate procedures, for instance the regrouping of proposals relating to allied sectors.

c) The common capital market

12. In comparison with the progress made in the field of freedom of movement of goods, the common capital market is still only in a rudimentary stage. This is probably mainly due to the fact that the capital markets of the member countries are still largely characterized by national traditions and economic interests. A common capital market is an implicit object of the EEC Treaty owing to its close interaction with the common market in goods and to its role as a basis of common policies.

On the basis of the preliminary work already carried out, the Commission will shortly formulate proposals aimed at further progress towards the achievement of a European capital market.

13. However, the action already initiated to remove restrictions on capital movements and harmonize tax provisions relating to capital investment should be accelerated. A start should also be made on the harmonization of direct taxation in order to facilitate the merging of national enterprises and the development and interpenetration of security markets.

d) Common rules of competition

14. The existence of effective competition is an essential condition for the proper operation of the Common Market.

This requirement is coupled with the need to improve the structure of the European economy in order to increase its competitiveness. The application of the rules of competition ought therefore to make possible and even facilitate co-operation between firms for the purpose of promoting technical or economic progress, production or distribution — in short, productivity. The application of these rules must not have the effect of eliminating competition in a substantial part of the market for those goods and services which are the subject of a co-operation agreement between firms. It should also ensure that the users of these goods and services receive a fair share of the benefit resulting from such an agreement.

Although the Commission is of the opinion that concentrations also constitute, in principle, a valid instrument for the structural adaptation of European industry, care must be taken to ensure that these regroupings do not impair effective competition. To this end it is appropriate to examine whether a rule should not be introduced requiring, in sectors where concentration is particularly far advanced, compulsory notification of concentrations involving undertakings which occupy a dominant position.

15. Without underestimating the part which can be played in economic development by State assistance, especially general assistance systems, care must be taken to ensure that these interventions do not create distortions within the Common Market. In so far as it is not possible to achieve sufficient transparency and differentiation to enable a final assessment to be made of their compatibility with the Common Market, the Commission still considers it necessary to subject the main specific cases of application of such general assistance systems to prior Community examination.

16. In order to bring about free movement of goods and create healthy competitive conditions, the Treaty provides for the adjustment of national trade monopolies and equivalent systems in such a way that, on the expiry of the transitional period, any discrimination between nationals of Member States in conditions of supply and sale is excluded.

17. The rules in force for the application of Article 60 of the ECSC Treaty must be adapted to the present conditions of the sectors governed by this Treaty.

II. The common economic policy

18. The new dimensions of the markets and general trend of economic development are increasingly confronting the Community with problems resulting from the mutual incompatibility of the economic policies pursued by the Member States. Economic interpenetration in fact increases the danger that measures of economic policy adopted in isolation by governments without prior concerting at Community level will disrupt the development of the European economy. Moreover, many instruments of economic policy which are designed to influence the national markets disappear or become less effective as a result of the establishment of a situation comparable to that of an internal market.

In order to avoid such disruptions and the latent danger of a return to policies which would have the effect of disintegrating the Common Market, the establishment of that market must be supplemented by increasingly far-reaching concerting of national policies designed to lead finally to a jointly defined general economic policy. This problem arises both for the approximation of the policies for guiding overall economic magnitudes and for the convergence of special and sectoral policies.

a) General economic policy

i) Medium-term economic policy

19. In order to be able to make an effective contribution to the achievement and proper operation of the Common Market, national and Community policies must be

based on a system of common references and objectives. The medium-term economic policy programmes and the programmes relating to various individual policies (agricultural, energy and regional policies, etc.) are appropriate instruments for the Community to use for this purpose.

In the field of medium-term economic policy, the Community has set itself, as a priority task, parallel with the preparation of the third programme, that of avoiding the future appearance of incompatibilities between the general objectives of the Member States and of devising appropriate procedures to this end.

ii) Anti-cyclical, financial and monetary policies

20. This steady approximation of general economic aims must be accompanied by close co-ordination in the use of the instruments of anti-cyclical policy. For this purpose the implementation of the procedures for consultation and decision provided for in the EEC Treaty and the subsequent resolutions should be improved. The establishment and putting into effect of a system of alarm indicators enabling factors liable to disrupt the economic trend to be detected in time would make it easier for the Community institutions and governments to co-ordinate their courses of action.

21. In the field of the budget and financial policy of the Member States and the Community, joint definition and observance of medium-term guidelines is necessary if maximum advantage is to be derived from the possibilities of economic development offered by the Common Market.

22. Within the framework of growing integration, the taking of unilateral monetary decisions by Member States can have repercussions on the progress and operation of the Common Market the potential consequences of which will be all the more grave the closer the interdependence between the economies of the Member States. This danger is most serious in the case of changes in parity relationships within the Community, and this, it is true, is made more difficult by the system of common prices for agricultural products. But it also exists when a Member State, without prior consultation with its partners, adopts measures the effects of which are partly comparable to those of a change in parity (for instance, changes in indirect taxation or the re-establishment of exchange control).

In order to consolidate the currencies of the Community and strengthen monetary solidarity between Member States, a number of courses of Community action are called for. The most urgent of these relate to

— the setting-up of machinery which, by the application of the idea of mutual assistance incorporated in the EEC Treaty, will give any Member State faced by balance-of-payments difficulties financial support designed to enable it to take the necessary remedial measures under the most favourable conditions;

— the elimination, between the currencies of the Member States, of the daily margins of fluctuation around the declared parities.

It is obvious that the advances suggested here can only be achieved in so far as the policies which determine the internal and external value of the currencies are harmonised.

Furthermore, the strengthening of the Community's internal monetary solidarity should be coupled with an endeavour to adopt common attitudes to international

monetary problems. The Commission's Memorandum to the Council dated 12 February 1969 reflects the most pressing concerns outlined above, with regard both to medium-term economic policy or anti-cyclical policy and to monetary and financial solidarity. The courses of action suggested in the Memorandum should be implemented as soon as possible.

b) Commercial policy

23. The diversity of national import systems resulting either from independent provisions concerning foreign trade or from bilateral trade agreements with certain non-member countries is incompatible with the proper operation of a genuine customs and economic union. For the difference in the level of liberalisation of imports causes certain products or products from certain countries to be excluded from the freedom of movement. Distortions and checks at internal frontiers in the Community resulting from the disparity of national systems must therefore be eliminated by the introduction of Community systems.

The regulations of trade policy already adopted constitute a step forward which is important and which will be completed by their extension to trade with the Eastern countries. Henceforth the most urgent thing is to move on to the practical application of these regulations. At the same time, the fields which have hitherto been governed by bilateral trade agreements between Member States and certain non-member countries should, parallel with this, be made subject to a Community system so as to enable the common trade policy already achieved with regard to tariffs to be extended to the other factors which determine the development of foreign trade.

24. The disparities which exist between the national export assistance systems are liable to distort competition among enterprises in the Community. It therefore appears necessary, in conjunction with the development of the common trade policy, to give coherence to the national export credit and export guarantee systems.

c) Agricultural policy

25. With regard to agricultural products, a system which combines market organizations and price systems and takes account particularly of the problems peculiar to agriculture creates, within the Community, a situation essentially comparable to that of an internal market. It has been found that this system is not sufficient in the long run to ensure the achievement of the aims fixed in the EEC Treaty and, in particular, to enable farmers to achieve a fair standard of living.

In order to strengthen the production and marketing structures, to improve the working and living conditions of those engaged in agriculture and to solve the fundamental problems connected with the process of adaptation of agriculture, the Community must re-examine its agricultural policy and supplement it, in particular, by suitable structural measures relating of a regional and social nature. In this connection the Commission has submitted a Memorandum to the Council; agreement must soon be reached on the basic ideas which it contains.

Owing to its special responsibilities in world trade, the Community must contribute to a better organization of international agricultural markets. It can only fulfil its obligations if its strategy in this field is consistent.

26. It is particularly urgent to lay down the rules which are to apply henceforth to the financing of the common agricultural policy.

d) Industrial policy

27. The completion of the liberalization of intra-Community trade discussed in Chapter I is the first condition necessary to enable the Community's industries to benefit fully from the advantages of a large market and to develop within the framework of a common industrial policy.

This industrial policy has two very different aspects :

- on the one hand, the creation of a common legal framework as favourable as possible to the industrial development of the Community;
- on the other hand, the industrial policy itself, that is, a set of courses of action designed to encourage the development of adaptation of industries.

28. The first requirement is to establish, as far as necessary, a common legal framework in order to prevent the diversity of national legal orders from perpetuating, for industry, dissimilar conditions of competition and obstacles to the mobility of the factors of production beyond the national frontiers. It is necessary in particular to create, in the field of industrial and trade protection, a European law with regard to patents, trademarks and registered designs. It is furthermore essential to create a European organization for the protection of such industrial and commercial property rights and to harmonize the relevant national legislations.

In the field of commercial law and procedure, harmonization of the national legislations is recommended with regard to industrial liability, bankruptcy and arbitration.

Company law must be adapted and, where necessary, supplemented so as to present no obstacle in any way to the creation of companies exercising activities in all the Member States or to international mergers. This is the purpose of the establishment of European-type articles of association for a commercial company, the system of international mergers referred to in Article 220 of the EEC Treaty and the harmonization of company law in respect of the protection of the interests of partners and third parties.

29. In the field of industrial policy in the stricter sense the courses of action to be undertaken relate mainly to :

- the strengthening of firms,
- the adaptation of sectors in difficulties,
- the development of new industries.

With regard to the strengthening of firms, a number of lines of action are necessary at Community level in order to improve the conditions of operation of enterprises. They are aimed in particular at the removal of barriers, other than legal and fiscal barriers, to the regrouping of firms belonging to different countries, better adaptation of the tax and credit system to the requirements of business, and the improvement of management methods and the training of business executives.

With regard to structural adaptations, co-ordination of national policies is essential in order to ensure a minimum of coherence between them. The problems of retraining and re-employment must receive special attention, and transfers of labour from the old sectors to the new ones must be accelerated. The action already embarked upon in the steel, textile, ship-building, pulp and paper sectors must be continued.

In the field of development of new industries, special emphasis should be laid on the scale and urgency of the action to be taken, since the present situation is characterized by the absence of economic integration in these sectors — in which industries have derived no benefit from the Common Market, which, for many of them, remains an abstraction — and by the absence of any significant industrial results of the efforts of co-operation made on the plane of research.

The development of new industries, on which the long-term economic future largely depends, presupposes in particular :

- the co-ordination of national programmes of research and development and the possible introduction of specific incentives at Community level,
- a concerted policy regarding public orders, or orders of public interest, for the main types of technologically advanced equipment,
- the promotion of multi-State industrial regroupings for the achievement of priority aims (super-regenerative reactors, the production of enriched uranium, large-scale computer systems, the airbus, etc.).

e) Policy on research and technology

30. Future living conditions in Europe and the position of European industries in international competition will depend to a decisive extent on the efforts made by the Community to take effective action in the field of research and technology. A policy within which national and Community research are harmoniously co-ordinated must be based on the fixing of medium- and long-term aims in the scientific, technological and economic spheres. It covers the preparation and execution at Community level of projects and programmes in specific sectors, regular co-ordination of national programmes with each other and with Community programmes and the promotion of science and technology in universities, research centres and firms.

Priority tasks confront the Community in this connection with regard to the orientation of the future activity of Euratom on the basis of the Council decisions of 8 December 1967 and 21 December 1968 and the implementation of the decision of 31 October 1967 of the Council of Ministers responsible for scientific matters.

In the field of application of electronic data storage to scientific information, the Commission has learnt lessons in the nuclear sector which should now be put to use in the creation of similar systems for other fields which are of special importance to the Community.

f) Energy policy

31. The main object of a Community energy policy is to provide a reliable long-term supply at the lowest possible prices. Without jeopardizing the fundamental guiding function of competition, reliability of supply and the structural peculiarities of the energy sector call for instruments of economic policy which make it possible to supervise and — where necessary — influence the interplay of supply and demand.

On 18 December 1968 the Commission presented to the Council a Memorandum entitled "Initial guidelines for a Community energy policy". Its proposals constitute a framework for policy action. As and when necessary the Commission will submit to the Council special proposals for the implementation of this policy. In defining priorities it will take into account the time-limits fixed by the Treaties and the progress of current discussions.

g) The common transport policy

32. The object of the common transport policy is to provide the Community with a modern and efficient transport system capable of meeting transport requirements on the most economic possible terms for the body of transport users. In order to achieve this result, the six national transport policies must be replaced by a common policy aimed at achieving :

- the free rendering of transport services within the Community according to specific rules;
- the harmonization of conditions of competition both between modes of transport and between carriers in the Member States;
- the organization of the Community transport market.

33. In addition to the steps already taken, it is important to press on with the implementation of measures aimed at

- regulating access to the market and keeping a check on capacities in road traffic and inland waterway traffic;
- extending the harmonization of social conditions in the different modes of transport;
- continuing the harmonization of the other conditions of competition, particularly by the drawing-up of rules concerning the relationships between the States and the railways and the introduction of a scale of tariffs for the use of infrastructures;
- implementing the tariff rules and the publication of tariffs for the three modes of transport.

h) Regional policy

34. The co-ordinated and Community overall and sectoral policies need to be supplemented by a policy concerned with the regional balance of the Community's social development. Encouragement to economically backward regions, the conversion of industrial areas the economy of which is stagnant or in recession or where there is a danger of this, the solution of the problems presented by the large industrial concentrations and, last but not least, the revival of the frontier regions are all tasks which cannot be successfully tackled without Community guidance within the framework of a Community regional policy.

i) Social policy

35. Durable social progress depends on economic growth and stability. It is indissolubly bound up with a rapid rate of technical progress and structural change. Economic policy therefore requires, in particular, a progressive social policy which cannot confine itself to correcting the consequences of economic measures according to social criteria.

In the field of employment, the maintenance of an optimum level of utilization of productive forces, the continuous adaptation of labour to economic and technical progress, together with functional and vocational readaptation, must be matters of prime concern. They require above all a reform of the European Social Fund so as to enable this body to play its role — that of promoting the geographical and vocational mobility of labour within the Community — more effectively than in the past. Rapid and concrete implementation of the common policy as regards vocational training is necessary in order to promote free movement of workers and adaptability of labour to structural developments.

36. In the field of protection for workers, the harmonization and improvement of legislation concerning safety, hygiene and industrial health services must be put into effect as a matter of priority in order to prevent a continued increase in premature incapacity as a result of accidents at work and vocational illnesses. With regard to the nuclear sector, the basic rules of Euratom need to be supplemented or revised in the light of the development of scientific knowledge in the field of protection against radiation and radiation biology, and the levels for radioactive contamination of the food chain must be fixed. Similar considerations apply with regard to other provisions concerning environmental protection.

Co-operation should also be established in the field of readaptation of handicapped persons, which, at the same time as being a human and social problem, is also an economic problem of growing importance.

37. With regard to the acquisition of ownership of real estate and securities, common approaches should be worked out with a view to achieving a better distribution of incomes and increasing the possibilities for workers to participate in the formation of capital assets.

Common approaches should also be sought to the problems arising in the fields of company legislation and of individual and collective labour legislation.

III. External relations

38. It should be recalled that the Commission and the Council have repeatedly acknowledged that an expansion of the Community is desirable.

Therefore, in the case of those countries which have applied to become members of the Communities and thus to participate in the economic and political development of European integration, interim solutions are only conceivable from the point of view of their subsequent accession to membership. The possible conclusion of trade arrangements should consequently be viewed from this angle.

39. Furthermore, suitable solutions should be sought for other Western European countries which have applied to establish special relationships with the Community, and in particular for those which, owing to their special international status, could not become members of the Community and for which therefore other formulae, such as that of association, must be provided.

40. The work to be done by the Commission with a view to the change-over to the transitional phase of the Association Agreement with Turkey must be carried out in such a way that this change-over can take place within the minimum period stated by the Ankara Agreement. With regard to the implementation of the Athens Agreement, the development of the Association is at present paralyzed by the political situation in Greece.

41. The negotiations already opened or to be opened in the future by the Community with the Mediterranean countries should be guided by a balanced overall assessment of the relationships to be established with these countries. In this context special attention should be paid to the possibility of helping to solve the economic problems of the Middle East.

42. The Commission emphasizes the need for the Community to adopt, with regard to the Latin American countries, a policy which is both co-ordinated between the Member States and also coherent, account being taken of the comments repeatedly made by these countries.

43. With regard to external relations in the nuclear field, mention should first be made of the problems raised, in connection with the treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear arms, by the negotiation of a verification agreement with the IAEA. The other main tasks in this field concern : the negotiations for the renewal and/or adaptation of the agreements concluded between Euratom and certain non-member countries (Great Britain, the United States, Canada); the agreements which might have to be made for supplying the Community with nuclear fuels; and the achievement of technological co-operation with non-member countries.

44. With regard to development aid, the aims of Community action are determined by association agreements with certain countries and also by the world-wide responsibilities imposed on the Community by its leading role in international trade.

These aims must also take into account the extent and nature of the bilateral aid given by Member States, whose Community action is largely supplementary, so as to facilitate the co-ordination which is necessary for practical effectiveness — the essential criterion of all development aid.

This means first of all that it is essential this year to renew and improve the Yaoundé Convention governing the Association with the African States and Madagascar and also the association decision concerning certain overseas countries and territories.

A parallel effort must be made with a view to the renewal of the agreements concluded with the States of East Africa and Nigeria, as and when these countries specify their own intentions.

45. On the world-wide plane, the Community has entered into undertakings to apply a three-year food aid plan and has begun to carry them out. The Community should endeavour to learn from this new experience in order to increase the effective-

ness of Community action and also improve the methods of its aid, which should be fundamentally designed as one of the ways of contributing to development.

On the other hand, it will promptly seek, with the main industrialized countries, comparing its offers with theirs, to implement the principle accepted by it of granting certain general tariff preferences to developing countries. The Community must as soon as possible adopt in this connection final decisions which open up real and fair development possibilities to the countries in question.

46. In the field of financial and technical co-operation, the criterion of effectiveness of the aid would alone suffice to recommend the continued co-existence of Community action and bilateral action by the Member States.

But this criterion requires at the same time an improvement of the limited existing methods of reciprocal information about and co-ordination of development aid policy and practice.

Special efforts must be made in this connection in the coming years, particularly in the field of technical assistance.

IV. Legal and financial framework

a) The legal bases

47. The implementation of the present programme of action and, in particular, the carrying out of common policies, raise the problem of the co-existence of three Treaties designed at different times and on the basis of different assumptions. The Commission has already announced its intention of presenting a memorandum on the merging of the Communities, which was decided upon in principle when the Executives were merged.

b) The financial bases

48. With regard to the financial requirements resulting from the lines of action pursued within the framework of common policies, the question of how these needs are to be met by means of Community resources is becoming increasingly urgent. As already explained, the problem will arise very shortly with regard to the financing of the common agricultural policy. Furthermore, the question of the diversion of customs revenues could be satisfactorily solved if the revenues could be regarded as a Community source of finance.

Lastly, it should be emphasized that it is not possible in the long run to impose the burden of financing part of Community action direct on the ECSC sectors alone.

In this context there arises the problem of the further development of the institutions, especially with regard to budgetary responsibilities and supervision.

SECOND PART

THE ESSENTIAL TASKS FOR 1969

49. The foregoing general statement recapitulates the courses of action to be taken by the Community in the next three years.

The Commission considers that the Community's institutions should from now until the end of 1969 concentrate on the following tasks, which it regards as having top priority :

- Co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation;
- Common commercial policy;
- Future financing of the common agricultural policy;
- Reform of agricultural structures;
- Reform of the European Social Fund;
- Euratom's multi-annual programme and the implementation of the resolution of 31 October 1967 on general research and technology.

THIRD PART

LIST OF THE MAIN PROPOSALS ALREADY SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL OR TO BE SUBMITTED TO IT IN THE NEAR FUTURE ⁽¹⁾

50. The tasks enumerated below are on two planes :

- Adoption by the Council of the proposals already submitted by the Commission or to be submitted by it in the very near future (A);
- Fresh steps envisaged by the Commission which are intended to lead to further decisions by the Council (B).

The following table has been divided up, on each of these planes, according to Part I.

⁽¹⁾ For measures which, under the EEC Treaty, are to be carried out by the end of the transitional period, readers are referred to the communication of the Commission to the Council on the considerations of a legal nature and the technical details intended to clarify the scope of paragraph 7 of Article 8 of the EEC Treaty. See Chapter II of Bulletin 4-1969.

	A	B
<p>5.1 Freedom of movement within the Community</p> <p>51. a) <i>Completion of the customs union</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Adoption of the amended proposal for a first Council Directive concerning the participation of building firms in connection with the placing of contracts for works for the State, its territorial authorities and other public bodies — Adoption of the amended proposal for a first Council Directive co-ordinating the procedures for the placing of public works contracts — Approval of the general programme for the elimination of technical hindrances to trade in industrial products — Adoption of 21 directives designed to eliminate technical hindrances in 8 industrial sectors (first stage of the general programme) — Adoption of the programme for the elimination of technical hindrances to trade in foodstuffs — Adoption of 2 regulations concerning the definitive system for trade in processed agricultural products — Adoption of proposals for second and third directives on the approximation of legislative provisions, regulations and administrative provisions concerning pharmaceutical specialities — Adoption of the proposal for directives on the approximation of the legislation of Member States concerning substances which can be added to pharmaceutical specialities in order to colour them — Adoption of the proposal for a directive on the approximation of the legislation of Member States on publicity for pharmaceutical specialities and the information enclosed with them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Proposal for a directive co-ordinating the procedures for the placing of public contracts for supplies — Proposal for about 25 directives out of the 48 scheduled in the general programme for 12 sectors (second stage of the general programme) — Proposal for 10 directives for various foodstuffs

- Adoption of the proposal for a directive on the common methods of application of the tax on the value added to transactions in agricultural products
 - Adoption of all the proposals for measures to be taken in the tobacco sector (tax aspect)
 - Decision on the guide lines indicated in the memorandum on the administration of Community tariff quotas
 - Adoption of a proposal for a directive drawing up the common list of usual handling operations covered by the directives on bonded warehouses and customs-free zones
 - Adoption of the proposal for regulations concerning the tariff treatment applicable to goods contained in the luggage of travellers or contained in small packets sent to individuals
 - Adoption of the proposal for a decision for the harmonization of the regulations of Member States concerning exemptions from the turnover taxes and excise duties levied on imports in international travel
 - Adoption of the Commission's proposals for the revision of Council Regulations No. 3 and 4 concerning social security of migrant travellers
 - Adoption of the proposal for a regulation establishing annexes to the regulations concerning the application of the social security systems for employed workers and their families moving within the Community
 - Proposal for a directive for the approximation of the rates of taxes on the value added and the abolition of the frontier checks caused by these taxes
 - Proposal concerning the measures to be taken for the alcohol sector (tax aspect)
-
- Commission proposal for supplementing the exercise of trade union rights by workers
 - Commission proposal for regulating conflicts of law in the field of labour legislation
 - Commission proposal for abolishing the restrictions on access to employment resulting from the lack of reciprocal recognition of degrees and other qualifications
 - Commission proposal for the creation of an instrument for co-ordination of the social security systems applicable to self-employed persons

62. b) *Free movement of workers,
freedom of establishment and
free rendering of services*

	A	B
	<p>— Adoption of the proposals for directives for the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment and the free rendering of services in the following sectors: agriculture, activities associated with transport, banking</p> <p>— Adoption of the proposals for directives for the abolition of restrictions on the freedom of establishment and the free rendering of services with a view to the reciprocal recognition of degrees and the co-ordination of legislation in the following sectors: press, architects, pharmaceutical professions, doctors, dentists</p> <p>— Adoption of the proposals for directives for the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment and the co-ordination of conditions of access to and exercise of rights in the field of direct insurance (other than life insurance)</p>	<p>— Proposals for directives for the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment and the free rendering of services in the following sectors: wholesale trade in coal, medicaments and some products, itinerant sales, hairdressing and some personal services, manufacture of medicaments, means of transport and tobacco, fishing and hunting, transport of goods and travellers by road and by navigable inland waterways</p> <p>— Proposals for directives with a view to the abolition of restrictions on freedom of establishment and the free rendering of services with a view to reciprocal recognition of degrees and co-ordination of legislation in new sectors, especially engineers, accountants, veterinary surgeons, lawyers and tax consultants</p> <p>— Proposals for directives with a view to the co-ordination of legislation concerning joint-stock companies, internal mergers, guaranties concerning companies' capital, annual accounts, controlling bodies of companies</p>
53. c) <i>Common capital market</i>	<p>— Adoption of the amended proposal for a third directive for the implementation of Article 67 of the EEC Treaty</p> <p>— Adoption of a proposal for a directive concerning indirect taxes on concentrations of capital</p>	<p>— New Commission proposals following the memorandum concerning the need for and methods of action in the field of capital and the memorandum on the measures for adjustment in the field of direct taxation with a view to facilitating the development and interpenetration of capital markets in the EEC</p>
54. d) <i>Competition policy</i>	<p>— Adoption of the proposals concerning the measures to be taken in the tobacco sector (monopoly aspects)</p> <p>— Adoption of the proposal for a directive introducing a system of Community assistance for correcting the distortions of competition in the international shipbuilding market</p>	<p>— Proposals concerning the measures to be taken in the alcohol sector (monopoly aspect)</p> <p>— Proposals concerning the non-application of Article 85, 1, of the EEC Treaty to agreements having a negligible effect on competition</p>

II. Common economic policy

55. a) *General economic policy*

- Adoption of the courses of action proposed in the memorandum of 12 February 1969:
 - improvement of co-ordination of medium- and short-term economic policies
 - setting-up of a mechanism for monetary and financial co-operation

56. b) *Commercial policy*

- Adoption of the proposal concerning progressive action to achieve uniformity of agreements concerning trade relations of Member States with non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements
- Adoption of the proposals concerning the progressive putting into effect of the measures implementing the trade policy regulations adopted by the Council in December 1968
- Adoption of proposals for implementing regulations by sectors — first proposal: ceramics sector
- Adoption of proposals for adapting certain provisions of these regulations in view of the ending of the transitional period
- Adoption of proposals concerning the application of these regulations to trade with certain countries with state trading
- Adoption of a proposal for a regulation concerning progressive action to achieve uniformity of agreements relating to the trade relations of Member States with non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements
- Adoption of proposals for directives concerning the progressive harmonization of national export assistance systems

- Proposals concerning exemption by categories of certain forms of co-operation between firms
- Proposals providing for waiving of the notification requirement for certain specialization agreements

— The proposal opposite to be immediately presented to the Council

— The proposal opposite to be immediately presented to the Council

— The proposal opposite to be immediately presented to the Council

— The proposal opposite to be immediately presented to the Council

— Proposal opposite to be presented immediately to the Council

— Proposals opposite to be presented immediately to the Council

	A	B
57. c) <i>Agricultural policy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Adoption of proposals concerning the rules of financing applicable to the common agricultural policy -- Adoption of medium-term measures for various agricultural markets -- Adoption of the proposal concerning the measures to be taken in the tobacco sector (agricultural aspect) -- Adoption of the proposal for a regulation laying down additional provisions concerning the common organisation of the wine market -- Adoption of a proposal for defining a common fisheries policy -- Adoption of the proposals for the harmonization of agricultural legislation -- Definition of the principles of a structural policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Proposals opposite to be presented shortly to the Council -- Supplementary proposals to be presented shortly to the Council -- Amendment to the proposal opposite to be presented shortly to the Council
58. d) <i>Industrial policy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Adoption of the proposals for supplementing certain market organizations (co-ordination of non-member-country system; fruit and vegetables, processed fruit and vegetables, products of floriculture; supplementary system for drinking milk) -- Adoption of a proposal concerning the Luxembourg Protocol -- Preparation of a system for granting European patents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Proposals concerning the establishment of a common organization of the markets for alcohol (agricultural aspect) -- Proposals for ensuring free movement of certain products in Appendix II of the EEC Treaty -- Proposal opposite in the processed fruit and vegetable sector to be presented shortly to the Council -- Proposal opposite to be presented shortly to the Council -- New proposals for the preparation of the articles of association of a European trading company

- Adoption of the proposal for a directive concerning the common tax system applicable to mergers, deconcentrations and contributions of assets taking place between companies of different Member States
- Adoption of the proposal for a directive concerning the common tax system applicable to parent companies and subsidiaries in different Member States
- Council approval concerning the extension decision opposite
- Council approval concerning the preparation of the programme opposite
- Expression of opinion by the Council on the memorandum on industrial policy
- Definition by the Council of the industrial consequences of research and technology
- Decisions to be taken by the Council concerning sectoral policies (steel, etc.)

59. e) *Policy on research and technology*

- Adoption of proposals for a multi-annual EURATOM programme
- Implementation of the Resolutions of 31/10/67, 8/12/67, 10/12/68 and 21/12/68

60. f) *Energy policy*

- Discussion of the memorandum "Initial guidelines for a Community energy policy"
- Decision amending the provisions of Chapter VI of the EAEC Treaty
- Expression of opinion on the report concerning the situation and long-term prospects in the coking coal and coke sectors
- Decision for a new Community assistance system for coal
- Decision for the further preparatory work for a decision concerning the creation of an isotope-separating plant

- Extension of Decision 1/64 (prohibition of alignment with Eastern-bloc countries)
- Establishment of the first 1969 research programme for the iron and steel industry
- Memorandum opposite to be presented shortly to the Council
- Supplementary proposals to be presented to the Council
- Proposal to be presented shortly to the Council
- Proposals opposite to be presented shortly to the Council
- Report opposite to be passed immediately to the Council
- Proposal opposite to be presented shortly to the Council
- Proposal opposite to be passed shortly to the Council

	A	B
<p>61. g) <i>Common transport policy</i></p> <p>Adoption of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — regulation concerning the abolition of double taxation in the case of motor vehicles taxes (international transport) — regulation concerning the abolition of discrimination with regard to fares and transport conditions — regulation concerning the introduction of uniform and permanent accounting for infrastructure expenditure (road, railway and inland waterway transport) — regulation concerning access to the inland waterway goods transport market — Council decision concerning the adaptation of the bilateral quotas for international goods transport by road — First directive for the adjustment of national systems of taxation of commercial vehicles — Regulation concerning access to the market for national road transport of goods — Regulation concerning the introduction of a marginal tariff system in the field of road and inland waterway transport 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Proposal for a procedure with a view to the co-ordination of national coal import programmes — Proposal for a procedure for the establishment of a Community procurement programme for hydrocarbons and nuclear fuels — Proposal for measures designed to provide Community enterprises with their own sources of procurement of hydrocarbons and nuclear fuels — Proposal for a procedure for notification of planned concentrations of firms in the petroleum sector — Proposal for a Council regulation concerning the rules governing financial relations between railway undertakings and the State — Proposal for a Council regulation laying down the general conditions of application of freight tariffs, including a uniform nomenclature and classification of goods — Proposal for a Council regulation concerning the characteristics of a mechanical journey recorder for road transport — Proposal for a Council regulation concerning the common rules for regular road passenger services between the Member States

- Regulation concerning access to the trade of road passenger carrier
- Regulation concerning the weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles

62. b) *Regional policy*

- Confrontation of regional policies of Member States

63. i) *Social policy*

- Opinion on the reform of the European Social Fund under Article 126 of the EEC Treaty

- Proposal for the drawing up and implementation of a regional policy programme, especially with regard to the problems of structural improvements in agriculture
- Commission proposals in connection with the Council Decision of 2/4/1963 laying down the general principles for the introduction of a common policy on vocational training
- Conclusions emerging from the economic and social studies in progress concerning social security
- Proposal for a 7th programme for the financing of workers' dwellings
- Proposal for the preparation of new research programmes and of plans for co-operation between Member States in the field of industrial safety and hygiene
- Proposal for the revision of basic standards concerning protection against ionic radiation and the introduction of a programme of research in the field of biology and health-protection

III. External relations and negotiations

65. By their nature, external relations — except where there are expressly prescribed time-limits — do not as a rule lend themselves to presentation in a programme set out in the form of the preceding tabular summaries. They are nevertheless of considerable importance for the balanced development of the Community, and consequently the following tasks are scheduled for 1969 :

— Continuation of the examination of the applications for membership of and association with the Community.

— Continuation of the negotiations with Austria with a view to a special arrangement with the Community.

— Negotiation and application of the association agreements with non-member countries in the Mediterranean area, and especially the negotiation of an additional protocol concerning the change-over to the transitional phase and of a second additional financial protocol to the Ankara Association Agreement.

— Preferential arrangements with other countries in the Mediterranean area.

— Renewal of the Yaoundé Convention and the decision concerning the overseas countries and territories and also of the association agreements with Nigeria and the East African States.

— Adoption of transitional measures applicable after 31 May 1969 in respect of the EEC/EAMA association (and in relation to the overseas countries and territories and overseas dominions and also possibly to East Africa).

— Starting of exploratory talks with Argentina.

— Adoption of a definitive attitude by the Community with regard to a general preferential system in favour of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods from the developing countries.

— Negotiation of the Community agreements for food aid included in the 1968/69 implementation schedule.

— Negotiations with the IAEA following upon the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

— Negotiations on commercial matters with certain non-member countries: Yugoslavia.

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