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# **BULLETIN**

of the European Communities

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This issue covers the activities of the European Communities in February 1969.

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# The Tunis and Rabat agreements

*by M. Edoardo MARTINO,  
member of the Commission.*

The ceremonies on the signing of the association agreements between the Community and Tunisia in Tunis on 28 March and between the Community and Morocco in Rabat on 31 March constitute a happy conclusion to protracted negotiations. At a rather difficult time they demonstrate the Community's unanimous will in a very important sphere of its external relations. They also bear witness to the confidence and friendship that the Tunisian and Moroccan States have constantly shown towards the Community.

For their part, the Member States have never ceased, despite the technical difficulties encountered during the negotiations, to manifest their determination to implement the declaration of intention annexed to the final act of the Treaty of Rome regarding the conclusion of association agreements to maintain and intensify currents of trade and contribute to the economic development of the countries concerned.

The very positive desire for an association, unfailingly manifested by both parties, explains how it was possible to conclude the negotiations without waiting to work out solutions for very difficult matters such as policy on wine, employment, and technical and financial co-operation. A very laudable spirit of realism made it possible, in a climate of mutual confidence, to decide on the implementation of the solutions already agreed, while leaving open for the time being problems for which solutions could not be found immediately.

Though these are partial agreements, they are none the less substantial, for they cover some 75% of the Community's total imports from Tunisia and Morocco and in exchange give the Community advantages commensurate with the difference in economic development between the contracting parties. In assessing the limited

character of the agreements, account must therefore be taken of the prospects for developing the associations concluded. The Member States, it should be noted, declare solemnly that the agreements in question constitute an important step towards the full implementation of the declaration of intention annexed to the Treaty of Rome, but that they do not exhaust all its possibilities.

This is, then, a further achievement to be added to the associations and agreements already concluded by the Community in the Mediterranean basin. This new step reminds us of the extent of the tasks facing the Community in this area and will make us increasingly aware of the importance of having a balanced overall view of the relations to be established with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

The harmonious development of these relations, leading in particular to a rapid solution to the question of relations with Israel, to the successful conclusion of negotiations already opened with other Mediterranean countries, to the return to normal of relations with Algeria, and to the active seeking of opportunities for co-operation with the Middle East countries as a whole, would be bound to correspond with the Community's political and economic purpose and represent a contribution to efforts to achieve progress, and therefore peace, in this part of the world.

The Commission, for its part, is very pleased that the agreements with Tunisia and Morocco have been concluded and sees in them the first achievements of more broadly based Community activity in the Mediterranean area.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Leonardo Morikins". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.



# I. Europe's present situation

## Address to the European Parliament

### *(Part One)*

As in the past, the President of the Commission presented to the European Parliament the General Report on the Activities of the Communities in the preceding twelve months. Alluding, however, to the recent events which had greatly disquieted opinion inside the Community and beyond its frontiers, and to the visit to Europe of the President of the United States, M. Rey felt that a slightly different slant should be given to this traditional address. After analysing the broad lines of the document submitted for the European Parliament's approval and referring to progress achieved and events in 1968, M. Rey devoted the main part of his address to the political situation in which Europe finds itself at present. The Chairmen of the Parliamentary groups were prompt to reply to the address. The Bulletin is giving large excerpts from the debate, which is of great current political interest. Below are the main points of M. Rey's address, and the replies of the group chairmen will be published in the next issue.

### Address by M. Rey, President of the Commission

Referring to what has been called the strengthening of the Community, M. Rey stressed that the normal pursuit of the Community's activities in building up the common economic policies did not constitute in itself a strengthening.

In the Commission's opinion strengthening consisted of a number of special measures which must be taken because the Community's development demanded them and because in a certain sense they were linked with the enlargement of the Community.

"Strengthening is first and foremost the problem, which was raised long ago, of granting the Community resources of its own. This problem has now matured sufficiently to be tackled in a less strained atmosphere. The Community can now ask itself the question — which is largely linked moreover with the adoption of a definitive finance regulation for agriculture — whether the time has not come to obtain resources of its own of such a sort that its day-to-day life will no longer depend on the fluctuations that occur in the national policies of the Member States.

"We think, too, that strengthening the Community means strengthening its institutions.

"In this respect I can refer to the declaration we made on 1 July 1968. In our view the Commission's power of management should be reinforced and the authority of the Parliament should be strengthened both in its powers and in the way it is recruited, in other words, in the method of its election. Finally, we had referred to the merger of the Treaties, which will have to be carried out in the coming years.

"Among the European public there are some who wonder whether there is not a kind of choice to be made between the enlargement of the Community and its strengthening. They are wondering whether by strengthening the Community by the major measures I have just indicated and by completing our common policies, we are not going to complicate the negotiations on enlargement, to which so many people inside and outside the Community are justifiably attached. This is not the opinion of our Commission.

"It has discussed the matter and considers that we must in any case strengthen the Community. This strengthening is indispensable in view of the Community's importance, its weight and the problems it has to master as the years go on, particularly in a period which has ceased to be one of construction and is already one of administration.

"In the Opinion it submitted to the Council in September 1967, the Commission stressed that strengthening the Community is one of the conditions for its enlargement. We shall have to ask ourselves what measures will need to be taken if our Community is to continue in the framework originally planned and not to be weakened by its enlargement. In the light of our experience in the last five years, we do not at all have the impression that the development of the Community has hampered its enlargement. On the contrary, when we compare the situation at the end of 1968 with the one which confronted us in January 1963, we find that throughout this period the Community has made enormous progress in each and everyone of its activities. Our progress has encouraged our neighbours and friends to wish to enter the Community. This seems very important to us. The strengthening of the Community through the pursuit of the Community policies from 1963 to 1968 has in no way prevented the renewal of applications for membership. Our neighbour states are more determined to join us than they were six years ago. The strength and the development of the Community are one of the elements of its enlargement.

"Thus, to slow down the Community policies is a bad cause, which helps nobody; it does not help the Community.

"This is perhaps the moment to quote a saying of Pascal's:

'To kill a man is not to demonstrate a truth; it is simply to kill a man'. To slow down the development of the Community does not serve a cause; it is to slow down the development of the Community, and to us this slowdown seems fatal. It is not the way in which the Community or the unity of Europe will be strengthened.

"On external relations there are three points which I should like to discuss: the enlargement of the Community, our relations with the United States and the Yaoundé negotiations.

"As to the first point, enlargement, it is regrettable that our Member States should be in disagreement within a great European institution which is not ours — I mean the Western European Union.

"No one should imagine that, because there has been a quarrel, the problems are settled; they are still with us. The problems of enlarging the Community are still there and the wishes of our neighbours are still there. How, moreover, can one make Denmark, Norway or Ireland responsible for discussions in which they took no part and on which their opinion was never asked ?

"The problem which faces us all is quite obviously that of the union of Europe. If we want Europe to be independent, Europe must unite. Since we have succeeded after years of discussions in convincing our European neighbours that the proper

method of uniting Europe is in and through the Communities, we must respond to the appeal which has been addressed to us.

"The Commission's good will is as great as ever, and if an opportunity should arise to get things moving in the direction of unification and thus of the enlargement of the Community, we should be only too happy to seize it.

"Finally, there can be no changing the nature of the Community, no transformation of the Common Market into a free trade area. On this point our neighbouring States must know that if they want to join the Community, it will be the Community as it stands, with its common policies, its political aims and its institutions.

"We were very happy to receive the visit of the President of the United States and we had a fairly detailed round-up with him of the problems of relations between the United States and the countries of Europe, particularly those that are members of the Community, for whom we can speak. In the course of this conversation three matters were taken up: the trade problems which have existed since the Kennedy Round ended nearly two years ago and which have caused concern between the United States and us. We told him that we did not think that these problems could be solved either by his country, or by the Community, but that we had common responsibilities in the fields of trade and development and in the monetary field, which we must shoulder together.

"We told President Nixon that we should like to resume with the United States the practice of reviewing our problems more or less annually. He agreed to this and together we made the necessary arrangements.

"Lastly, I shall mention the negotiations on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. These have opened in an excellent spirit between our Governments, who are unanimous, and our eighteen associates. The allocation of responsibilities agreed to has so far not created too many difficulties between the Council and the Commission.

"In the final part of my statement I should like to speak to you of some political difficulties and of the state of public opinion. The first difficulty concerns the harm done by the veto policy. You will remember that in our declaration of 1 July 1968 the terms we used were that 'the out-of-date system of the right of veto, which paralyses action, must be done away with'. What has happened since 1 July has only strengthened our opinion that we shall have to look for better methods to settle problems in dispute between our Member States. The veto procedure shows a lack of respect on the part of any one using it in dealings with his partners. At present we have three veto procedures initiated by three different Governments. One, which is well known, concerns the enlargement of the Community. The second, which is being applied by another Member State, blocks negotiations with a country of central Europe. The third is the one by which, after we had convinced one Member State to unfreeze the Maréchal Group procedure, discussion of the European company is hindered. Not only does the veto cause blocking, which I deplore, but also and inevitably, attempts are made to sidestep it. Certain Member States of the Community, tired of a veto which has lasted too long, are endeavouring to get round it by external procedures, by movements on the flanks. This is not a very happy state of affairs. It would be better if there were no veto. It is a major problem in the development of European affairs. I consider that it was my duty as holder of my present office to say here, in public, what I think on the point.

"The second political problem I am going to speak about is that of the complementary programmes.

"As they were unable to agree on the multiannual nuclear programme for the Community, our Governments adopted a provisional mechanism which is to last a year and be reviewed on 1 July. It is a mechanism under which half of the Community programmes are financed by the six Governments and the other half by only five of them.

"I should like to say here what anxiety I feel over procedures of this kind. The system under which half the programmes are financed by everybody and the other half only by those actively concerned is a profoundly dangerous one for our Community. For once this procedure is accepted there will be nothing to prevent it being extended to other sectors. I will mention the example of the Community's agricultural policy. Just picture the Member States extending the idea of complementary programmes into agricultural policy! The principle of holding back when called upon to finance policies of which one has less need could lead to disastrous consequences.

"This being so, I ask all who bear responsibility in this field to act in such a way that the concept of complementary programmes is eliminated from our nuclear programme, which the Council is to decide on by 1 July, and that the programme is laid down and financed by all.

"I will close by speaking to you of European public opinion. We must distinguish between the opinion of the Governments and opinion in general, which finds expression in all the many ways with which you are familiar. I note first of all that the Governments are in disagreement on a certain number of important problems but are fully determined, all six of them, to continue the Community undertaking.

"In order to provide us with proof, the Council meeting which followed the events to which I have referred was an extremely constructive one, at which important decisions were taken. The Council adopted customs regulations which are the result of years of effort by our Commission and the Council and also concluded two important negotiations: with Morocco and with Tunisia. Despite everything which may separate them, the political will of our Governments is a unanimous will to pursue and develop the Community venture.

"On the other hand there is public opinion, and this is really in very great disarray. When we come to a political turning point in the Community, the public imagines that it is a dangerous corner; when there is a molehill, it is looked upon as a mountain; when there is an incident, the public smells a crisis, if not a catastrophe. I believe that responsible statesmen work with an eye to the long term, unlike public opinion, which reacts in the immediate context. This imposes on all of us enormous efforts of persuasion. My colleagues and I are constantly at considerable pains to make statements in the various Community countries to convince public opinion that in reality things are not as catastrophic as people claim.

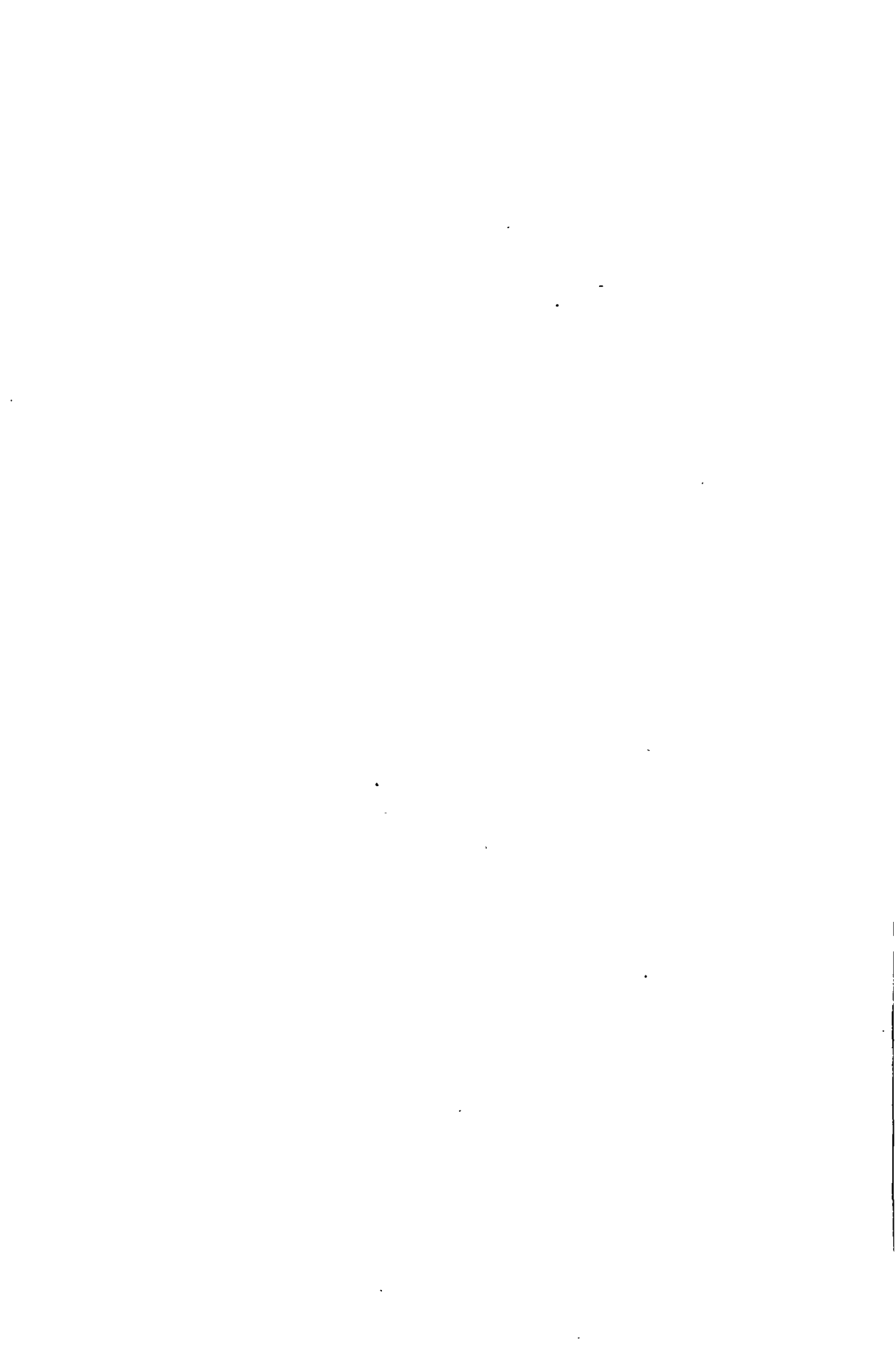
"But there are circles to which we have less access than the European Parliament does: I mean the national Parliaments.

"I believe, gentlemen, that you have certain opportunities for bringing the problems of the Community before the national Parliaments. Would it not be a good thing if you were to go to Bonn and discuss the agricultural policy? Would it not be a good thing if you went to Rome and discussed the tax on value added in order to convince the Italian Parliament that this matter should be settled this year? Would it not be a good thing if you went to The Hague to discuss with the members of the Dutch Parliament the advisability of a joint effort to advance the European-

type company? I think — it is just a suggestion — that we have here something which the Parliament could do pending the day when it will be an elected Parliament. I believe that there will be no better means of making Europeans and public opinion aware of Europe than giving Europeans the right to vote. When I think of the young people who in the public gallery have expressed very attractive federalist intentions, I believe that rather than seeing them in the gallery waving banners, we should give them the right to vote,<sup>1</sup> for it would be normal for our European youth to have the right to vote to elect the European Parliament.”

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<sup>1</sup> For further details see under “Miscellaneous”.



## II. The Commission's views on the transition to the period of full implementation of the common market

On 25 February 1969 the Commission of the European Communities sent to the Council a note containing a number of legal and technical comments on the transition to the period of full operation of the common market.

The Commission feels that at the beginning of 1969 the significance for the European Economic Community of moving out of the transition period should be clearly defined.

### Legal aspects

The establishment of the full common market has a legal significance deriving from Article 8(7) of the EEC Treaty: "Subject to the exceptions or deviations provided for in this Treaty, the expiry of the transition period shall constitute the final date for the entry into force of all the rules laid down and for the completion of all measures required for the establishment of the common market".

As President Rey pointed out at the January session of the European Parliament, this clause deals with matters which are quite distinct from the problems which any extension of the transition period might raise. The position of this final clause of Article 8 implies that its provisions are valid irrespective of the duration of the transition period and therefore cannot be construed as determining criteria which might justify extending the transition period. In short, it is the Commission's view that the object of Article 8(7) is not to state conditions to be fulfilled before the period of full operation may enter into force, but to determine the consequences ensuing from the expiry of the transition period.

The way in which Article 8(7) refers to "*all* the rules" and "*all* measures" emphasizes that the transition to the full common market must necessarily be total, and that there can be no question of making the transition in only some of the fields covered by the Treaty.

The expression "entry into force of all the rules laid down" refers to the changes which will be brought about by the expiry of the transition period in the rules which are applicable. In the Commission's opinion it must be accepted that this applies only to cases where the Treaty provides explicitly for certain rules to enter into force on the expiry of the transition period. The implementation of the Treaty is a continuing process: the end of the transition period will not mean the end of implementing the Treaty. New rules will still have to be drawn up during the period when the common market is fully operative.

Again according to Article 8(7), the expiry of the transition period is to constitute the final date not only for the entry into force of the rules laid down, but also for the "completion of all measures required for the establishment of the common market". One might be tempted to conclude from this that anything which was not done in time could no longer be done once the period of full operation began. But

the Commission finds it more reasonable to interpret Article 8(7) as placing obligations on the Community's institutions or on the Member States — failure to comply with which could be censured if necessary by the Court of Justice.

This is only applicable where the Treaty has provided for common policies as a precondition or a corollary to the introduction of freedom of movement at the end of the transition period. It should be noted here that Article 8(7) refers only to "the *establishment* of the common market". This is a point of some importance: some clauses — Article 100, for instance — refer both to the establishment and to the functioning of the common market.

### Measures introduced and work in progress

The Commission's note reviews in turn the various fields in which Article 8(7) applies, indicating where possible what steps have been taken and what work is in progress.

#### (i) Free movement of goods and customs union

The Treaty provides for the full implementation of a customs union and of free movement in the Community by the end of the transition period.

Any measures impeding freedom of movement must, without exception, be effectively prohibited by the close of the transition period.

With this in view, the Commission proposes to approach the Member States in the near future to remind them of their obligations and to help them fulfil these.

Furthermore, the satisfactory operation of a customs union requires the harmonization or even, in certain cases, the unification of customs legislation. This objective can be achieved only through intervention by the Community institutions in the form of directives or regulations, some of which have already been or are being adopted. Implementing regulations are progressively added to the basic regulations. The work of harmonization will therefore in any case have to be pursued beyond the transition period.

The same applies to the removal of technical obstacles to trade.

Article 37 of the Treaty obliges the Member States to reorganize any State-trading monopolies in such a way that any discrimination between the nationals of the Member States regarding supplies or marketing has been removed by the expiry of the transition period. The Commission, which is not empowered to take coercive measures in this sphere, proposes to make recommendations to the Governments concerned in the coming months on the way the adjustment called for must be carried out.

In the matter of fiscal obstacles, the Member States are obliged, in conformity with the Council's first directive on the harmonization of domestic legislation concerning turnover tax,<sup>1</sup> to replace by 1 January 1970 at the latest their present systems of turnover tax by the common TVA system (tax on value added), the structure and manner of implementation of which were set out in the Council's second directive.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 71, 14.4.1967, p. 1301.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1307.



## (ii) Free movement of workers

Article 48 of the Treaty states that the free movement of workers "shall be secured within the Community not later than by the end of the transition period". This was the Council's objective when it adopted Regulation (EEC) No. 1612/68 and Directive (EEC) No. 360/68 on 15 October 1968. A further regulation on the right to remain on a Member State's territory after being employed there is still to be adopted. The Commission is empowered to act here and is fully aware of its Treaty obligation to do so by the end of the year.

In the social security sphere, Article 51 provides for the adoption of the "measures necessary to provide freedom of movement for workers". Social security for migrant workers was dealt with in 1958 in Regulations Nos. 3 and 4, which took effect on 1 January 1959. A general revision of these regulations has been undertaken, but it is unlikely that the amendments can be implemented before the end of 1969.

## (iii) Freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services

The only obligation regarding freedom of establishment that the Member States can fulfil without awaiting a Council directive would seem to be to apply the standstill stipulated in Article 53.

In several places the Chapter of the Treaty on the right of establishment provides explicitly for the adoption of directives by the Council before the expiry of the transition period (Articles 56(2) and 57(2)). A lot remains to be done here. It therefore seems unlikely that freedom of establishment can be fully achieved by the end of the transition period.

The situation is very similar both *de jure* and *de facto* as regards freedom to supply services.

## (iv) Agriculture

Article 40 cannot be interpreted to mean that the common agricultural policy should remain fixed for ever once the transition period expires.

It is essential that this policy should continue to develop in order to cope with problems which themselves can vary. Consequently, intervention measures aimed at structural reform will play an increasing role.

It is clear, however, that in the main the Community has already set in motion the machinery of the common agricultural policy connected with the establishment of the common market.

## (v) Transport

Implementation of the common transport policy is not directly connected with the stages specified in Article 8 of the Treaty (cf. EEC Commission's Memorandum of 10 April 1961 on the general lines of the common transport policy). There are no provisions for transport similar to those in Article 40 for the common agricultural policy.

One can, however, point to two classes of rules which, in accordance with Article 75 of the Treaty, must be adopted during the transition period:

- (i) Common rules applicable to international transport from or to the territory of a Member State or passing across the territory of one or more Member States;
- (ii) The conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate transport services within a Member State.

Only a very small fraction of the measures coming under these two headings have so far been implemented. If between now and the end of the year this situation cannot be fully righted, it would not become impossible to do so but there would be an obligation to act in order to close the gap as rapidly as possible.

#### (vi) Commercial policy

For the commercial policy as a whole the transition to the final period will involve a change in the rules applicable. Article 113 of the Treaty states that after the expiry of the transition period, the commercial policy shall be "common" and "based on uniform principles".

And so the end of the transition period marks the switch from an essentially preparatory activity to a true common policy. The progressive preparation of this common policy is therefore, by virtue of the very provisions of the Treaty, a formal obligation for both the Community institutions and the Member States.

In accordance with this obligation the Council adopted four regulations in 1968 in connection with the "autonomous" commercial policy:

- (i) Regulation (EEC) No. 459/68 (antidumping)
- (ii) Regulation (EEC) No. 2041/68 (joint liberalization list)
- (iii) Regulation (EEC) No. 2043/68 (administration of quantitative quotas)
- (iv) Regulation (EEC) No. 2045/68 (special import procedure).

These four regulations represent undeniable progress towards the establishment of a common policy in this field. It should be noted, however, that the latter three regulations provide only a framework for future action and that the details must be filled in before the end of the transition period.

The Council's first decisions on commercial policy as governed by existing agreements go back to 1961. They are confined to setting up a consultation procedure and standardizing the duration of bilateral agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries. This is a stop-gap solution. A definitive system, providing for the progressive transformation of bilateral agreements into Community agreements and a procedure for the conclusion of Community agreements is being studied and will be submitted to the Council very shortly.

The provisions on tariff negotiations for the transition period (Article 111) contain the same rules of procedure, the same machinery and the same attributions of power to the Community institutions as laid down for the period following the expiry of the transition period (Article 113).

In this sphere then the changeover to the final period does not in practice involve a change in the procedures applicable.

According to Article 116, furthermore, from the end of the transition period the Member States are required, in respect of all matters of particular interest to the common market, to proceed only by common action within the framework of "international organizations of an economic character", and it will be for the Commission to submit to the Council proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action.

### **Practical conclusions**

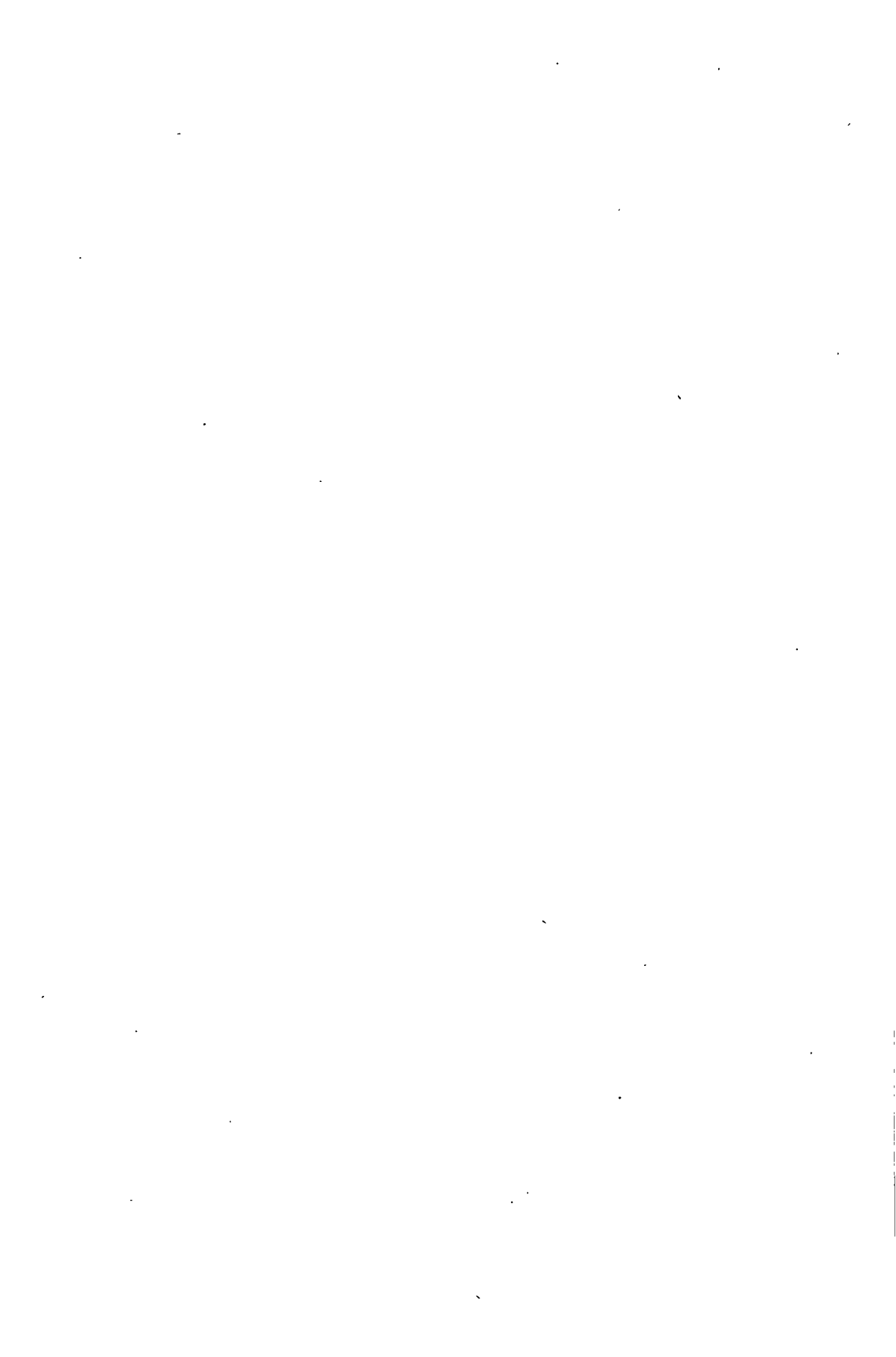
The Commission has not confined itself to pointing out the legal and practical significance of Article 8(7) of the Treaty. It has endeavoured at the same time to take stock as accurately as possible of what has been and is being done without seeking to conceal or minimize the difficulties and shortcomings.

In general, it emerges that progress is relatively satisfactory in relation to the establishment of customs union itself, the creation of a common agricultural market within the framework of a common policy, and free movement of workers; but it is much less satisfactory in relation to the adjustment of the monopolies referred to in Article 37 of the Treaty, the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, and of movement of capital. There is also a great deal still to be done to ensure that the Community has the proper means of carrying out the common commercial policy, which is to be implemented from the end of the transition period.

The Commission concludes with the observation that it would be unwise to deduce from the EEC Treaty, especially Article 8, that its authors wanted to distinguish between a phase of construction, finishing at the end of the transition period, and an administrative phase, beginning with the period of full operation.

Admittedly, the administrative problems are increasing in number as customs union is established and as common policies and organizations are inaugurated. But that should not conceal the fact that much remains to be done — and will remain to be done in the years to come — to round off what has been achieved to date.

Consequently, it seems clear to the Commission that 1 January 1970 should be a date not so much for assessing what has been done in the past as for outlining the programme for the future.



### III. Introduction to the Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1968

The Commission has communicated to the European Parliament, and published in February 1969, the Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1968, a document appended to the Second General Report in pursuance of Article 122 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. However, this Report also covers activities in the framework of the European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom.

The following are the main points in the introduction to this Report:

I. Encouraged by the general approval with which its initiative has been greeted, the Commission has decided, as in the previous year, to begin its 1968 Report with an overall picture of Community social policy.

On 13 March 1968 a number of priority guidelines for social policy were defined by the Commission of the European Communities in the European Parliament. The main substance of these guidelines is as follows:

(i) It is of prime importance in all circumstances to see that a coherent European social policy runs through all the work undertaken by the Commission, the Council and the Governments, the ultimate aim being to draw up an overall strategy which is progressive in nature in order to adapt people to structural changes;

(ii) Scarcely less pressing in this connection are the specific solutions needed for employment problems in the widest sense and considered in relation to their quantitative and qualitative implications embracing the subjects of the free movement of workers, vocational guidance, training and retraining, readaptation, industrial conversion and subsidized housing;

(iii) The Commission proposes simultaneously to pursue on the one hand its measures and studies to promote constant improvement of living and working conditions and, on the other, to devote special attention to industrial relations at all levels: enterprise, economic sector, region, country and, of course, the Community.

In 1968 the Commission was intensely active in the social field. In so doing it relied constantly on the guidelines laid down by itself at the beginning of the year. It therefore considers it particularly advisable to show, in this introduction to its 1968 Report, how it has endeavoured to respect the priorities it had thus prescribed.

II. In order to promote coherent social activity, the Commission drew up, and then submitted to the Council on 29 July 1968, a first report on the "correlation between social policy and the other Community policies".

After referring mainly to the social aspects of the common transport, agricultural and fisheries policies and to the Community's policies with regard to individual industries in the mining, iron and steel and nuclear fields, the Commission lays emphasis in this document of fundamental importance on the pre-eminent place to be accorded to the social orientations in the First and Second Medium-term Economic

Policy Programmes which the Council adopted at its proposal. It then goes on to deal with the social problems involved in the following new common policies now being elaborated at Community level: energy policy, industrial policy, regional policy and scientific and technical research policy. To the extent that progress towards economic union between the Six is achieved it will be conditioned by the implementation of common policies in these fields, which, in their turn, will present social aspects often of decisive importance.

As mentioned above, the Commission attributes a leading place in the prospects for Community expansion to the First and Second Medium-term Economic Policy Programmes adopted by the Council on 11 April 1967 and 12 December 1968, respectively.

Study of these texts decisively demonstrates that the needs of economic expansion at Community level have been continually confronted with the requirements and tendencies of social progress.

In the first two programmes — the second of which is a continuation and elaboration of the first — the main emphasis in social policy has been laid on the need for a dynamic, modern policy of employment and, in particular, of vocational training. The First Programme took account of the possibility of an overall shortage of labour in the greater part of the Community by listing a number of possible corrective measures. As a result of the short-term development since then, the problem has assumed a remarkably different aspect but, whatever assumptions may be made, one conclusion still remains: the economy has a pressing and fundamental need of skilled labour. This last aspect, which is both qualitative and structural, moreover forms the second and certainly the most important subdivision of Chapter IV of the first programme, which exclusively deals with employment problems.

The programme draws attention to the inevitable trend of production structures (which gives rise to labour surpluses in certain industries and professions or, on the contrary, necessitates a considerable increase in the staffing of others), emphasizes the necessary structural adaptation of labour and makes certain suggestions for the future, especially with regard to training, vocational guidance and the mobility of manpower.

With a view to coping with a large unified internal market, stiffer international competition, technical developments and variations in demand and production, the second programme dealt mainly with structural policy questions: sectoral policy and policy on the adaptation of enterprises in respect of their size and economic efficiency. Questions concerning changes of livelihood are considered in several parts of the programme.

However, employment and training problems are not the only ones for which social policy guidelines are provided in the last two programmes. Others which are mentioned or dealt with in varying degrees of detail are those connected with social security and the social problems raised by incomes policy, regional policy and housing construction.

When all is said and done, from the social point of view, one of the most important functions of economic forecasts, notwithstanding a certain margin of inevitable uncertainty inherent therein, is undoubtedly to enable those in authority to trace and locate in good time both losses of employment and the creation of new posts in order that the guidelines or recommendations contained in Community or national development programmes may ensure under the best possible conditions the attainment and maintenance of the high level of employment which is a fundamental aim of the Community.

This involves the pursuit of studies and investigations of forecasting methods and techniques and their improvement in an adequate number of industrial branches and, as far as labour is concerned, in relation to the foreseeable degrees of skill required.

III. In 1968 the Commission undertook a series of converging activities which resulted in the establishment of a dynamic employment policy at Community level in complete accordance with the general views it has helped to clarify in the Medium-term Economic Policy Programmes.

While keeping a close watch on the balanced development of social and economic progress, the Commission has been concerned to promote the complete establishment of the free movement of workers within the Community parallel with the introduction of customs union between the six countries on 1 July 1968. Thanks to the regulation and directive proposed to the Council on 29 July 1968, the free movement of paid workers was thus fully secured eighteen months ahead of the time-table envisaged in the Treaty of Rome, exactly as occurred in the case of the free movement of industrial and agricultural products. In a Community of nearly 60 million paid workers these arrangements give fresh and greater substance to the idea of equality of treatment regarding access to employment between national workers and those of other Member States, thus abolishing in principle any discrimination in favour of national workers on the national labour market.

Another aim of the Commission has been to settle favourably one particular aspect of the situation of workers who move from one country to another; namely, their position as regards social security. In this connection the draft Community regulations submitted by the Commission to the Council ensure effective co-ordination of the social security systems of the six countries in order to guarantee that workers who move may preserve the rights they have acquired or are acquiring together with full credit for all the periods during which they have paid insurance contributions.

In the employment field the Commission has, moreover, continued and increased both its retrospective and forecast studies of the trend, which have contributed to the regular Council discussions on labour market developments by country, economic sector and region.

From the structural angle the Commission has studied employment in the construction, textiles, and shipbuilding industries, which are now facing certain problems, and in the electrical engineering and plastic processing industries, which are expanding vigorously. It is at present completing a study on employment in agriculture which should provide more exact information on agricultural labour according to regions. A study on the employment and the living and working conditions of women is also nearing completion. Concerning the mining and steel industries, the Commission has started preparatory studies with a view to improving, in both the long and short term, labour estimates with forecasts, without, of course, ceasing to make detailed analyses of the employment trend in these industries in connection with rationalization and technical progress.

The numerous studies relating to Community employment just enumerated correspond to various aspects of the requirements formulated in the first two Medium-term Economic Policy Programmes adopted by the Community. This also applies quite clearly to the study, now concluded, embodying an initial comparison of the different national methods of forecasting working population and employment.

In direct relation to its work in the employment field, the Commission, in 1968, stepped up those activities which, in accordance with the views it has previously expressed, contribute towards the development of vocational guidance and training.

In compliance with the general principles and programmes already laid down, the Commission has pursued its efforts to implement the common occupational training policy referred to in Article 128 of the EEC Treaty. Regarding the approximation of training standards, the Commission has completed its studies by drawing up a Community list of minimum knowledge and skills required by machine-tool operators.

Again in accordance with the requirements described in the first two Medium-term Economic Policy Programmes, the Commission has made great progress on the following work of fundamental importance: the synthesis of theoretical and practical research in the six countries on multi-skill occupational training programmes, analysis of reforms in the Member States concerning occupational training structures, programmes and methods, the study of the social advancement of workers as a result of further training, the compilation of a Community glossary of occupational training, the enquiry preparatory to an inventory of training resources by main industrial branches, standards of qualifications and regions.

In accordance with the aims of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has also drafted a fourth action programme for occupational training in mines and iron and steel works. Finally, it has continued all its previous work in the ECSC sphere; completing in particular its consolidated reports concluding the studies on the adaptation of staff-training to technical, economic and social progress made in the coal and iron and steel industries.

However, assisting workers and enterprises to cope in good time with accelerating structural transformations implies that in addition to the possibilities already mentioned open to it in the fields of employment, freedom of movement and the occupational training of workers, the Commission should make use of its financial independence to take steps to facilitate the re-employment of workers threatened by redundancy and in a general way to assure their means of livelihood. Thanks to the provisions of Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty combined with those of Article 54, the Community's readaptation and industrial conversion policy has gradually assumed extensive proportions and helped to solve the difficulties due to crises in the mining industry, the needs for adaptation in iron and steel and the general exigencies of technical progress. In 1968 the Commission opened readaptation credits totalling nearly 13 million u.a. to provide for the re-employment of some 42 700 mining and steel workers. It may be remembered that, at the end of 1967, the cumulative totals in this field since March 1954 were 94 million u.a. and 333 000 beneficiaries provided for. Furthermore, the difficulties of the mass transfer of manpower and considerations of regional equilibrium have also led to greater emphasis on industrial conversion measures. The Commission has therefore acted by means of loans in the founding of new industries or in the establishment of industrial areas in order to promote resettlement on the spot. Loans to enterprises, which totalled some 104.5 million u.a. over the period 1960-67, amounted to 47.5 million u.a. in 1968.

While helping to improve overall productivity in mining and iron and steel areas by rational distribution of employment, the Commission has also continued to implement its subsidized housing policy. The sixth large-scale scheme is nearing completion so that between the start of the Community's activity in this field and 31 December 1968 the construction of 109 500 dwellings has been financed and 101 000 of these have been completed. Funds lent from the ECSC's own resources at 1% interest total 92.2 million u.a.

The European Social Fund stepped up its activities in 1968. Amounts repaid during the year amounted to 25.9 million u.a., 22.7 million in respect of retraining



and 3.2 million for resettlement. Between the establishment of the ESF in 1960 and the end of 1968, the sums distributed reached a total of 80.3 million u.a., 74 million for retraining and 6.3 million for resettlement. Some 790 000 unemployed or underemployed workers benefited. In the Commission's view, the ESF operations have helped to a certain extent "to improve employment possibilities in the Common Market", as envisaged by the authors of the Treaty of Rome. The problem now is that of completely renewing the machinery of this organization, which is still mainly based on the 1960 regulation. The Commission's chief concern is to integrate the renovated organization into the Community's overall employment and occupational training policy.

IV. In 1968 the Commission was not solely concerned to practise an employment policy with numerous converging aspects and dynamic aims. It also took much trouble to promote, in the order of priorities it had set itself, the continued improvement of the living conditions of the population as a whole and of the working conditions of the labour force in particular.

With regard to wages, the Commission has continued to give close attention to the traditional concepts of nominal and real wages, but has slowly widened them to embrace the notions of purchasing power and disposable income, making allowance for the effects of prices, taxation and social transfers. The Commission has also aimed at including wages questions in the wider perspective of incomes problems taking into consideration the various non-wage incomes and questions connected with the distribution of capital and assets, which moreover accords with the views expressed in the first two Medium-term Economic Policy Programmes. In this order of ideas, the Commission has prepared or published many studies on wages and related subjects which are enumerated in the body of the 1968 Report.

As far as social security is concerned, serious problems continue to arise in the six Member States in relation to the rapid rise in expenditure, which is often more pronounced than the increase in national income. The Commission has promoted Community discussions on possible solutions reconciling the demands of social progress and financial exigencies. It believes that measures which might have a restrictive impact on social security can be envisaged only if they are integrated into general programming in which all requirements and interests are fairly balanced. The most vigorous economic expansion possible appears to be the *sine qua non* for the solution of these difficult problems, while the fixing, by appropriate democratic process, of certain priorities for the general sharing of the fruits of such expansion would undoubtedly also help. It was with this in mind that the Commission, in 1968, terminated its studies on "the economic effects of social security" and "the financing of social security in agriculture" and is preparing to complete its comprehensive report on "the financial problems of social security", which covers foreseeable developments up to 1970. Besides this, the Commission has pushed ahead with its complementary studies on "the consumption of pharmaceutical products within the framework of social security" and "relations between the medical profession and social security organizations".

With regard to its health protection policy, the Commission wishes to emphasize the great importance it attaches to the protection of workers and even the whole population against the physical and mental effects of environmental hazards. Accidents, diseases and nuisances in general constitute risks against which it is possible and mandatory to bring to bear co-ordinated preventive measures. This was the line along which the Commission continued to intervene vigorously by making the utmost use of the various means provided for more or less explicitly by the three Community Treaties.

In the sphere of competence of the EEC and Euratom, efforts to achieve harmonization have continued. On 12 June 1968 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposed directive on industrial electrical equipment. In its constant search after improvement, the Commission also intensified its work on the establishment of standards for the protection of workers in nuclear industry and the protection of the general public from the hazards of ionizing radiations. Under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission has devoted part of its own financial resources to advance its various research programmes in the fields of industrial health, safety, medicine, physiology and psychology. It has also entered into preparatory discussions for the purpose of implementing three new programmes respectively relating to chronic respiratory disorders, rehabilitation of persons presenting cardio-respiratory or motor deficiencies, and Man at work.

V. As the Commission is particularly attached to the idea of open discussion between various groups and between the public authorities and those who have dealings with them as the basis of the democratic way of economic and social life, it has been attentive at all levels to the trend of relationships between workers' and employers' organizations.

In every sphere of its activity, the Commission has therefore taken care to be constantly informed of the social priorities advocated by management and labour and by the Governments, also with a view to better implementation of its work.

As far as its own studies are concerned, the Commission, in 1968, completed its survey on the protection of discharged workers. This includes a comparison between the various countries as regards the nature of guarantees, notice and compensation. It has published several studies on labour law.

An important step towards the establishment of a Community social policy was taken on 6 June 1968 when the two sides of industry signed an Agreement concerning the working week in agriculture (crop-growing sector). It was thanks to the work of the Joint Advisory Committee on social problems of paid agricultural workers that the Commission was able to invite both sides of the industry to conclude this convention at European level.

As in the past, but in particularly clear fashion in 1968, the Commission has been concerned to submit its own suggestions on social policy and its own studies to thorough examination by both sides of industry.

The Commission has thus demonstrated in a concrete manner its desire to preserve in all circumstances an open dialogue with the great economic, social and intellectual forces in Europe.

## IV. Analysis of the main provisions of the association agreements between the Community and Tunisia and Morocco

When the Treaty of Rome was signed, the Governments of the Member States declared their readiness to propose to the independent countries of the franc area negotiations with a view to concluding association agreements.

However, in spite of a first move made by the Tunisian Government in 1959, Tunisia and Morocco waited for Algeria to gain independence in July 1962 before seeking to define their relationship with the Community. On 3 October 1963 Tunisia, and on 14 December of the same year Morocco, submitted applications for the opening of negotiations with the Community.

During exploratory talks which took place in 1964, Morocco and Tunisia stated that they favoured an agreement which would secure for them, within a free trade area, the widest possible preferential arrangements in the commercial field while taking into account the degree of economic development attained by each of the partners. This agreement was also to include a section on financial and technical co-operation, envisaging financial aid, technical assistance, and provisions relating to manpower.

The actual negotiations were begun in July 1965 on the basis of a partial mandate, limited to commercial exchanges and covering only some of the exports from Tunisia and Morocco to the Community. New terms of reference adopted in October 1967 made it possible to extend the negotiations to certain other products (such as durum wheat and preserves), but Tunisia and Morocco realized how long it would inevitably take to conclude the agreements they had originally had in mind. They therefore asked for the rapid conclusion of an agreement that, although limited to those items which the Council had already listed, would be immediately applicable; it should, however, be understood that this was simply a first step towards an overall association agreement. This realistic and pragmatic approach was finally accepted.

### General provisions of the agreements

Although their present content is strictly commercial, the agreements are based on Article 238 of the Treaty of Rome.

They are an important step on the road towards full application of the Declaration of Intention annexed to the Treaty of Rome, even though they do not exhaust its possibilities.

They are valid for five years from the date they come into force, it being understood that at the latest by the end of the third year negotiations can be started with a view to concluding further agreements on a wider basis.

Products not covered by the agreements still come under the Protocol annexed to the Treaty of Rome, by virtue of which France may grant preferential arrangements to products from Tunisia and Morocco; the Protocol is merely suspended for those products to which a Community preference applies.

In the same way, for products not intended to be included in the agreements, the Member States and the newly associated States undertake to maintain the benefits which they grant each other on a bilateral basis within existing trade agreements.

Lastly, the Community is given the benefits of the most-favoured-nation clause, with the exception of:

- (1) Customs union or free trade area agreements, particularly with regard to economic integration of the Maghreb;
- (2) The various preferential agreements already concluded by Tunisia and Morocco with certain African countries.

The Community also expresses its support for any steps on which agreement was reached in UNCTAD.

The administration of each agreement is the responsibility of an Association Council which is composed of all the members of the Council and some members of the Commission of the European Communities on one side, and members of the Government of the Associated State on the other side.

The Association Council has powers to recommend any steps needed to ensure proper implementation of the agreement. On the other hand, it has no powers and can take no initiative to widen the agreements, even at a purely commercial level. The only possibility of widening them is through fresh negotiations.

Safeguard clauses are provided in the agreements as follows:

1. For the requirements of industrialization, Morocco and Tunisia can withdraw concessions they have granted, provided that they replace them by concessions "which maintain the balance of the agreement".
2. The Associated States and the Community can take traditional safeguards necessary for dealing with difficulties in particular regions or sectors or with balance-of-payments problems.

## Trade arrangements

### Advantages granted by the EEC

1. Industrial products originating in Morocco or Tunisia may be imported into the Community duty free and without restriction on quantity. Products which come under the ECSC Treaty (institutional problems) and cork products<sup>1</sup> (EEC regional problems), however, are excluded.

The Community also reserves the right to re-establish customs duties for certain petroleum products refined in Tunisia and Morocco when importing them causes serious difficulties on the market of one or more Member States and, without having to provide detailed justification, when these imports exceed 100 000 tons from either of the two countries.

<sup>1</sup> Cork itself is also excluded.

For products which come under Regulation No. 160/66 (principally spaghetti, macaroni, etc. and couscous), the Community levies the variable part of the duty applicable to non-member countries, but grants exemption from the fixed part which affords industrial protection for Community producers (and amounts to 15% of the import value of these items).

For Morocco, non-agricultural products represent 40% of total exports to the Community, and for Tunisia the figure is 55%. The economic value of the excluded products in this sector is negligible.

2. The arrangements made for agricultural products set out in the list below have been designed to maintain the protection and the preferences enjoyed by Community producers while keeping the present balance between competing Mediterranean producers. From the point of view of the Associated States, the advantages they already enjoy on the French market also had to be taken into account; in most cases these consist of duty-free entry for quantities which correspond by and large with what these countries could at present export to the Community.

Products which come under Regulation (EEC) No. 827/68, known as the "remnant regulation", may be imported into the Community duty free and without restriction on quantity.

Crude olive oil imports enjoy an economic advantage in the form of a reduction of 5 u.a. per 100 kg on the levy applicable to non-member countries, provided that the Associated States abide by a minimum selling price which, for comparable quality, is not less than the world cif price of olive oil plus the amount of the reduction. Over and above this economic advantage, there is to be a commercial advantage in the form of a standard abatement of 0.5 u.a. per 100 kg.

Refined olive oil produced in the Maghreb is exempt from the fixed part of the levy.

Imports of durum wheat from Morocco<sup>1</sup> enjoy a standard abatement of 0.5 u.a. per ton.

For fruit and vegetables, there are concessions on citrus fruits (oranges, tangerines, clementines and lemons), on which Tunisia and Morocco will enjoy a preference of 80% of the common customs duty provided that the prices of their citrus fruits on the Community's internal market (after customs clearance and taking into account the adaptation coefficients which apply to the various categories of citrus fruits) are no less than the reference price for the period concerned, plus:

(1) The incidence of the common customs tariff on this reference price.

(2) A standard amount of 1.2 u.a. per 100 kg.

(3) The transport costs and other import charges included in the calculation of the entry prices in accordance with the agricultural regulation.

At the same time preferences of 40% of the common customs duty will be granted to Israel, Spain and Turkey with the same minimum price conditions as for Tunisia and Morocco.

Also, if necessary, the compensatory charge mechanism would be applicable to these countries on the same basis as to the other non-member countries.

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<sup>1</sup> This provision does not apply to Tunisia.

For some fruit and vegetable preserves, Morocco and Tunisia enjoy the intra-Community arrangements;<sup>1</sup> for others, a preference of 50% of the CCT duties is granted.<sup>2</sup>

For all the concessions set out above, the proviso is made that, should the Community's regulations be modified, the Community reserves the right to modify the preferential arrangements conceded, on the condition that it grants Morocco or Tunisia a comparable advantage.

Concessions for fisheries products come within the scope of provisional national arrangements, as the common policy is not yet operating for these products, and there are still appreciable intra-Community duties.

In most cases, tariff preferences are subject to tariff quotas or quantitative restrictions.

Fish meals enjoy the intra-Community arrangements without any restrictions on quantity.

## Advantages offered as *quid pro quo* by the Associated States

### *Advantages accorded by Morocco*

In the tariff sector, Morocco grants an "erga omnes" tariff reduction of 25% of the usual tariff for a number of named products,<sup>3</sup> and binds the nil rates applicable to certain products.<sup>4</sup> Morocco has not been asked to denounce the Algeciras Treaty.

Quotas are bound at the present level of liberalization.<sup>5</sup> However, Morocco reserves the right to introduce quantitative restrictions on products which are at present liberalized, subject to the proviso that it shall liberalize products representing an equivalent volume of imports from the Community, and that it shall grant the Community quotas which correspond to either the volume or the share attained by the Community in the products deliberalized.

In addition, Morocco opens quotas for a number of products,<sup>6</sup> defining them either in terms of value (List No. 4), or as a percentage of the country's visible imports for each year (Lists Nos. 5 and 6). In view of the policy on industrialization, there is a special arrangement to cover the quotas opened for certain products (List No. 6).

In every case, too, an annual increase or, for the last-named products, a "lower rate of decrease" in the percentages is envisaged for the duration of the Agreement.

### *Benefits accorded by Tunisia*

In the tariff sector, this State grants the Community a reduction on a number of products,<sup>7</sup> corresponding to 70% of the preference which France enjoys at present

<sup>1</sup> Mainly olive and caper preserves (Annex No. 3, Article 7(1)).

<sup>2</sup> Mainly fruit purées and fruit pastes, apricot and peach halves without sugar additive (Annex No. 3, Article 7(3)).

<sup>3</sup> Representing 7% of the total volume of imports from the Community (Annex No. 3, List No. 1).

<sup>4</sup> 3% of the total volume of imports from the Community (Annex No. 3, List No. 2).

<sup>5</sup> 44% of the total volume of imports from the Community (Annex No. 3, List No. 3).

<sup>6</sup> 63% of the volume of non-liberalized products, or 34% of the total volume of imports from the Community.

<sup>7</sup> Representing 40% of the total volume of imports from the Community (see List No. 1).

on these products; the reductions are spread over 36 months from the date the Agreement comes into force. Four instances of creating new preferences are also envisaged.

In the quota sector, the present level of liberalization is bound.<sup>1</sup> Tunisia may, however, introduce quantitative restrictions on products which are at present liberalized, on condition that it liberalizes products representing an equivalent volume of imports from the Community.

Tunisia also introduces certain quotas,<sup>2</sup> defining their size either in terms of value or as a percentage of Tunisia's visible imports each year. Annual increases, varying with the percentage already attained by the Community, are also envisaged. A special arrangement for industrialization purposes, with a "lower rate of decrease" clause, is provided for the quotas introduced by Tunisia for certain products originating in the Community.<sup>3</sup>

### Rules of origin

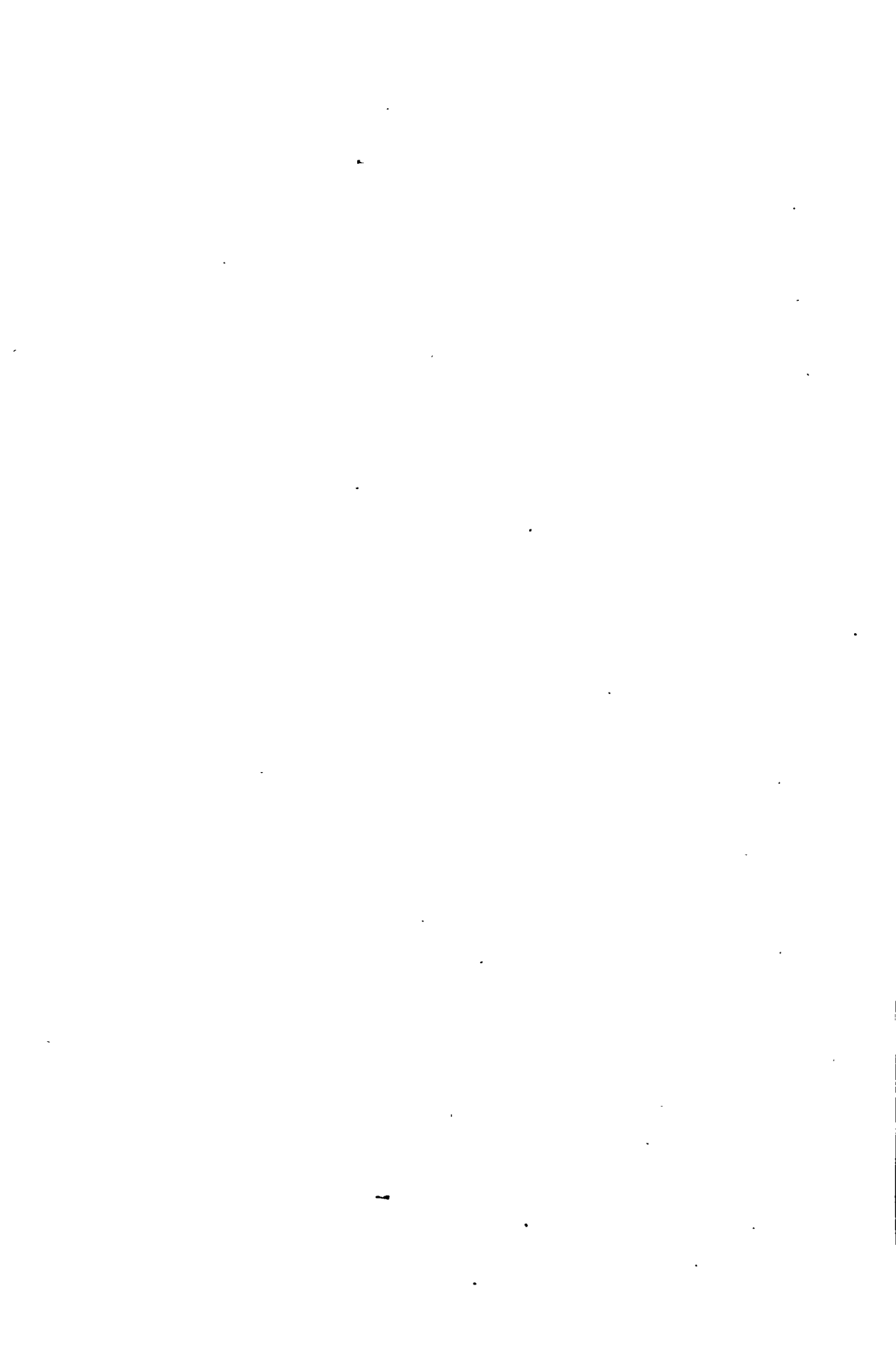
Rules parallel to those drawn up by the Community with the AASM are provided in the agreements, with a few adjustments to take into account the special geographical and economic situation of these two countries.

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<sup>1</sup> 61% of the total volume of imports from the Community (List No. 2).

<sup>2</sup> 30% of the total volume of non-liberalized products, or 12% of the total volume of imports from the Community (Lists Nos. 3 to 5).

<sup>3</sup> 6% of the total volume of imports from the Community (List No. 5).





## V. Elaboration of Community customs legislation

Although 1 July 1968 was an important date in the history of the Common Market, it brought no appreciable change in the conditions under which Member States trade with each other, because for most products it was only the remaining 15% of the base duties in force in 1957 that was abolished. Until 1 January 1970, duties equivalent to 25% of those in force in 1957 will still be charged on intra-Community trade in certain products listed in Annex II to the Treaty for which there is not yet a common market organization.

Although the Common Customs Tariff had been introduced and two important regulations (on origin of goods and value for customs purposes) had been adopted by the Council, a really harmonized Community-wide customs legislation was still not in place; to remedy this, the Commission submitted to the Council a first set of measures in 1967 and at the beginning of 1968.

Four of these are directives,<sup>1</sup> which the Council adopted at its session on 3 and 4 March 1969 and which do in fact harmonize the rules applying in the six Member States; the fifth is a regulation setting up a Community customs procedure to facilitate trade between the Member States by means of close co-operation between customs officials of the Six; it was adopted by the Council on 18 March 1969.<sup>2</sup>

### The four directives

#### Inward processing traffic

Inward processing consists of using products from non-member countries duty-free or levy-free for incorporation in goods subsequently sold by Community exporters on world markets. This is an economic tariff arrangement, the importance of which in international trade is constantly increasing and which affects not only traditional industries (such as food, textiles, etc.) but more particularly the latest and most modern industries (computers, motor vehicles, aircraft, chemicals, etc.). It is currently estimated that of the \$31 000 million worth of exports from the EEC, \$6 000 to \$7 000 million is accounted for by operations carried out under customs supervision and inward processing traffic arrangements.

Difficult problems had to be settled at Community level, principally because the Benelux countries had imposed no economic limitation on such operations, which may in certain cases be detrimental to Community producers. The directive lays down quite liberal criteria to be observed by the administrations of the Member States: operations providing the optimum combination of export conditions without being detrimental to the basic interests of Community producers are to be authorized.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 58, 8.3.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, No. L 77, 29.3.1969.

Since these arrangements will raise numerous administrative problems (particularly with regard to the exchange of information between the Member States concerning the nature of the operations they authorize, rates of yield, taxation of goods not re-exported, etc.), a procedure had to be laid down which confers certain powers on the Commission through a specialized Committee. As this Committee's programme is particularly full, a large number of meetings will have to be held before Community administration of the main rules of the directive is achieved.

### **Bonded warehouses and free zones**

The economic importance of bonded warehouses and free zones no longer needs to be demonstrated; here again, the total annual value of goods other than oil products stored in bonded warehouses without payment of customs duties or agricultural levies before ultimate assignment to a specific economic use (in general either they are cleared through customs and consumed in the Community or they are re-exported) can be put at \$5 000 or \$6 000 million at least.

#### *Free zones*

In theory a free zone is a territory where complete freedom is allowed in customs matters. In fact no such situation existed in any of the Community's free zones (including free ports). However, common rules had to be laid down for all the Member States having free zones or wishing to create them. The Community arrangements specified by the directive prevent the Member States from establishing free zones in cases where products from non-member countries might be consumed without payment of customs duties.

On the other hand, subject to customs supervision at the boundaries of these zones and the observation of certain principles within them, any of the EEC Member States may create territorial enclaves called "free zones" where goods from non-member countries can be stored for an unlimited period without being taken over by the customs authorities. Bonding activities in the zones will be greatly facilitated. And firms will be able to set up plants in the zones to process products from non-member countries for subsequent export without paying customs duties or levies, as long as they observe the same economic principles as those applicable to inward processing traffic (but they will benefit from inspection procedures which may be very much simpler than those outside the zones). By the combined application of these arrangements and the exemptions made for shipbuilding in June 1968, there may be some alleviation of customs formalities for Community shipyards.

#### *Bonded warehouses*

Unlike a free zone, which consists of a territorial enclave surrounded by a customs barrier, the bonded warehouse is merely a building where goods can be stored. These may be handled in the warehouse and are not subject to customs duties or levies unless they are taken out to be consumed in the Community. Frequent use is made of such warehouses, and they are of special importance for commodities for direct consumption such as tropical products, furs, carpets, etc.

Here, too, differing regulations in the Member States would cause diversion of trade and more particularly of distribution, inside or outside the Community. The directive ensures that the main rules governing bonded warehouses are neutral in

their impact, principally by eliminating the differences which used to exist in the taxation of products coming out of bond, depending on the Member State.

### **Deferred payment of customs duties, taxes with equivalent effect and agricultural levies**

For various reasons, the authorities in the Member States allowed importers certain periods of grace for payment, ranging from five days in the Benelux countries to sixty in Germany. Facilities such as these, granted free of interest, could not continue to vary so much from one member country to another. At the end of a transition period expiring on 31 December 1970, importers will be given equal treatment in the matter throughout the Community; thirty days' grace will be allowed them for payment, subject to the furnishing of a guarantee, but without interest. The directive makes provision for adapting the period of grace to modern administrative systems used in certain Member States (totalling of operations over a period with one final account covering all of them). The directive also stipulates that additional payment facilities, if interest is payable, must conform to the conditions of the capital market in the Member State concerned so as not to constitute an advantage in favour of importers.

### **The regulation**

The regulation introducing Community transit arrangements has some sixty articles and a number of specially important annexes.

In practice, its implementation on 1 January 1970 should make possible a considerable simplification of formalities. The new arrangements for customs supervision of goods circulating in the Community will then be as follows.

(1) A single document will replace the export declaration, the movement certificate, the export certificate and the transit declaration or declarations.

(2) The inspection of goods on departure from and arrival in the vicinity of or at the actual premises of the exporter or the consignee will enable all complicated formalities on crossing frontiers to be dispensed with, and one customs-office stop in two will be eliminated. The system should prevent breaking of bulk and allow better relations to develop between the customs authorities on the one hand and exporters and importers on the other.

(3) The reduction in guarantees usually required by customs should cut the cost of transport operations.

With the transit declaration serving as a source of statistics, the data collected will, as soon as possible, be processed by a single Member State on behalf of the others.

Because of the very simplifications it involves, the regulation will raise certain problems of application. For instance, the procedure will have to be adapted to new modes of transport (e.g. containers). The Commission, acting through a Committee whose work load is still very heavy here too, will take the necessary steps.

In conclusion, the Community transit scheme will apply from 1 January 1970 to all goods circulating in the Community and should represent a major step forward in simplifying controls and speeding up the movement of goods in the Common Market. It will also be the first procedure systematically requiring close co-operation between all the customs authorities in the Community and will thus be an effective means of combating frauds without imposing additional controls on users — far from it, in fact.

The measures analysed above are only a part of what needs to be done at Community level concerning customs legislation. Although they constitute an advance on the previous situation, progress is only partial in the matter of customs clearance procedure. Nothing has yet been done in respect of the obligations of the declarer. The content of import declarations has not been harmonized. The conditions for settling customs disputes, especially those concerning sanctions, are still determined unilaterally by the Member States. Economic customs arrangements apart from inward processing (e.g. temporary use of capital goods from non-member countries) are not covered by Community regulations. A number of other problems (continental shelf, various exemptions, uniform application of the many customs conventions, etc.) remain to be studied.

There is cause for congratulation on the work accomplished, but it is nevertheless essential, as the Council recommended on 30 July 1968, that work on customs harmonization should continue in order to ensure that the customs authorities of the Member States, which employ some 65 000 officers (8 000 or 9 000 of them Inspectors), perform their duties under similar conditions. During 1968 these officers checked some 600 or 700 million travellers and, more important, \$110 000 million worth of goods on which 35 million declarations were made, thus ensuring enforcement of the most varied and complex regulations.

# VI. Establishment and operation of the single market

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### Common Customs Tariff

#### Nomenclature Committee

1. The CCT Nomenclature Committee, set up by Council Regulation of 16 January 1969,<sup>1</sup> held its first meeting on 5 February 1969. The discussions centred mainly on an analysis of the Committee's (and the Commission's) powers under the regulation, on its means of action and its methods of work. A special study was made of the nature of the arrangements which the Commission may make in this field, the instruments it has to issue, and the relations between it and the Customs Co-operation Council. Lastly, the delegations held a first discussion on the new Committee's draft rules of procedure.

#### Valuation for customs purposes

2. On 27 February 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on the declaration of details in respect of the customs value of goods.<sup>2</sup> This is an implementing regulation pursuant to the basic regulation on customs valuation adopted by the Council on 27 June 1968.<sup>3</sup> It lists, in the form of a questionnaire, the details and documents to be submitted to the customs offices, in accordance with the June 1968 regulation; customs offices may, however, ask for more detailed information, particularly in the case of imports involving a transaction between a buyer and a seller who are not independent of each other. Exceptions and easier rules may be applied, by contrast, to a number of cases.

#### Technical obstacles to trade

3. At its meeting of 26 and 27 February 1969, the Economic and Social Committee unanimously adopted two Opinions on proposals for a Council directive concerning, on the one hand, the approximation of Member States' legislation in respect of the licensing of motor vehicles and trailers and, on the other, certain equipment, devices and characteristics of motor vehicles.

In its first Opinion, the Committee calls for a continuation of the work on harmonization of the national technical provisions on spare parts, for which free movement is still hampered by technical obstacles. In the second, it approves the proposals involved, subject to the condition that authorization is granted for compulsory lighting which can be retracted or hidden, and for rear-view mirrors mounted on the front wings of the vehicle, which it considers to offer certain advantages.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 14, 21.1.1969, and Bulletin No. 3/1969, Ch. IV, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 52, 3.4.1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 148, 28.6.1968.

Two other proposals for directives on which the Committee had been consulted relate to the licensing of wheeled agricultural tractors, and to their parts and characteristics. In the two Opinions, which were adopted unanimously, the Committee requested in particular that a special directive should be worked out as rapidly as possible on the rules to be applied to tractors designed for a maximum speed exceeding 25 km/h.

#### Measures taken by the French Government

4. On 28 February 1969, the French Government filed a suit with the Court of Justice to obtain annulment of the decision taken by the Commission on 18 December 1968 on the basis of Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty. This decision related to the maintenance by France, beyond the deadline of 1 November 1968, of a preferential discount rate for export credits granted to iron and steel firms and more than 1.5 percentage points below Bank rate, contrary to the Commission decision of 6 July 1968 on iron and steel products.<sup>1</sup>

On 18 December 1968 the Commission had also sent the French Government a reasoned opinion, in accordance with Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, on the maintenance of the same preferential discount rate for the other products, in contravention of the Commission decision of 23 July 1968.<sup>2</sup> On 31 January 1969 the Commission had filed with the Court of Justice a suit against the French Republic for failure to fulfil its obligations, referred to in this reasoned Opinion.<sup>3</sup>

### COMPETITION POLICY

#### Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty

##### Export ban terminated

5. The general sales conditions of the various subsidiaries of NV. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken in the Common Market countries all included a prohibition on resellers of Philips products exporting them outside their sales territory. In actual fact, however, this prohibition had for some time ceased to be applied to trade within the Community.

Following action by the Commission, these general sales conditions have been adapted to actual practice and amended in such a way that they no longer forbid resellers of Philips products to export them to EEC member countries. As trade between the Member States will in future be free at resale level, territorial protection which applies solely to exports outside the EEC does not constitute an appreciable restraint of competition caught by the ban of Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty.

### TAXATION POLICY

#### Application of Italian turnover tax

##### Refined oils from oilseeds and oleaginous fruits

6. On 11 February 1969 the Commission decided to call upon the Italian Government to modify the turnover tax arrangements providing for a countervailing

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 159, 6.7.1968 (Decision No. 914/68/CECA).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 178, 25.7.1968 (Decision No. 68/301/CEE).

<sup>3</sup> Bulletin No. 3/1969, Ch. IV, p. 3.

charge on imports and a refund on exports of refined oils from oilseeds and oleaginous fruits. In the directive it addressed on this subject to the Italian Government in accordance with Article 97 of the EEC Treaty,<sup>1</sup> the Commission invited Italy to reduce the average rate of the charges and the refund, which were increased from 3.6 to 7.0% on 21 November 1967, so as to ensure that Italian products are not granted more favourable treatment than similar products imported from or exported to the other Member States, a discrimination which is contrary to the principles laid down in Articles 95 and 96 of the Treaty of Rome.

### Imported wool

7. On 12 July 1966 the Commission instituted against Italy the procedure under Article 169 in respect of several infringements of Articles 95 and 96 of the Rome Treaty resulting from the application of the Italian turnover tax (IGE) to Italian imports of wool and wool products from other Member States. On representations from the Commission, the Italian Government agreed to put an end to some of the infringements, in particular by applying Law No. 370 of 16 May 1967.

The provisions of Article 95 of the Treaty are, however, still being infringed in two ways: stripped wool imported from the other member countries is taxed more heavily than like domestic products, and carded or combed wool imported from the other member countries is also taxed more heavily than the corresponding Italian products.

This being a case of failure to comply with the obligation which Article 95 imposes on the Member States, the Commission has continued the procedure under Article 169 by addressing to the Italian Government on 17 July 1968 the reasoned Opinion provided for under this Article. In its Opinion, the Commission called upon Italy to terminate the infringements still persisting, within a specified period.

The Italian Government took no steps to this effect, and on 4 February 1969 the Commission therefore referred the matter to the Court of Justice, asking the Court to find that Italy has failed to comply with the requirements of the law.<sup>2</sup>

### Adjustment of the national systems of commercial vehicle taxation

8. At its meeting of 26 and 27 February 1969, the Economic and Social Committee discussed the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation. By 67 votes to 6 with 5 abstentions, it adopted, on the basis of a report by M. Canonge (France, general interests group), an Opinion on the proposed directive worked out by the Commission on this subject. The Committee noted that the directive covered only part of the field and that an overall solution to the problem, in the form of the introduction of common financial arrangements for infrastructure use, could not be elaborated until the studies and surveys currently being carried out by the Commission with the assistance of the Member States were concluded. The Committee stressed the importance attaching, from the competition angle, to the introduction of equal treatment of the various modes of transport; it also expressed the wish that the Member States should not use the change in the tax structure as an excuse for raising the overall tax yield if this were not justified by a change in infrastructure costs.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 52, 3.4.1969.

<sup>2</sup> See "Court of Justice".

Lastly, the Committee proposed that the directive be extended to cover so-called commercial vehicles with a laden weight of from two to three tons; it also called for the exemption from the tax of commercial vehicles used in passenger transport.

## FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

### Doctors and dentists

9. On 3 March 1969 the Commission submitted proposals to the Council for directives on the achievement of freedom of establishment for the professions of doctor and dentist. The proposals concern the removal of restrictions, the mutual recognition of diplomas and the co-ordination of conditions for practising. In the liberal professions group these are the first Commission proposals concerning the medical professions.

#### *Scope of the proposals*

The proposals seek to solve the problem which will be raised in the near future by freedom of establishment for doctors and dentists; they provide all the necessary guarantees to ensure that these professions can be practised throughout the Community by nationals of Member States, who measure up to similar standards of training and discipline. Free movement for doctors and dentists means the right to set up in a Community Member State and also, particularly for doctors, the right to practise the profession throughout the Community "as a service", while remaining established in the country where the principal practice is situated.

Such freedom of movement should not be considered as an end in itself, or only from the point of view of the professionals, but as a means of achieving much more important objectives: the pooling in the Community, in health matters, of all the means likely to improve the profession and through it health itself, for the benefit of the peoples of the Member States. It should make possible speedier exchanges, comparison of the results achieved, participation in common tasks, particularly in research, and joint achievements in the hospital field, for instance.

#### *Provisions common to both proposals*

The proposals include the provisions usual in the matter of freedom of establishment, i.e. an indication of the main restrictions in the Member States' legislations which have to be abolished. They do, however, contain more detailed provisions than the similar proposals on industrial and commercial activities, in view of the nature of the professions concerned (e.g. measures concerning registration with the relevant medical association and deontology).

In addition, the proposals contain provisions on the mutual recognition of diplomas; they provide for minimum basic training conditions and aim at achieving through the mutual recognition of diplomas, equivalence of training according to this minimum. The proposed co-ordination directive also contains details concerning the right to use titles. The provisions on mutual recognition of diplomas are drafted in such a way that they can be applied to paid workers.



### *Specific provisions*

For doctors, the texts submitted by the Commission contain detailed provisions on mutual recognition of specialist qualifications, depending on whether the specialization exists in all the Member States or only in some of them. In this connection criteria for the training period which may be spent in any of the Member States are laid down. One provision concerns the "preparatory period" which the doctor must spend in Germany after his studies in order to be qualified to treat persons under social insurance; nationals of the other Member States are dispensed from this obligation if they have practised for an equivalent period in their Member State of origin.

The proposals regarding dentists seek to solve the difficult problem currently represented by the differences in training in the Member States, more particularly between Italy and the others. The Commission has envisaged solutions providing equivalence between a dental training, distinct from that of a doctor, and a doctor's training with or without an additional specialization. The proposals also make provision for the same range of activity for dentists, as distinct from doctors, throughout the Community. They are accompanied by a recommendation to Italy suggesting the creation there of a type of dental training corresponding to that existing in the other Member States, without prior training as a doctor.

In the health field, the batch of directives on pharmacy has also been submitted to the Commission, which, in addition, has to make arrangements for other medical and allied professions, in particular veterinary surgeons, nurses and opticians.

## APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW

### **European-type company**

10. The Economic and Social Committee discussed the problems posed by the creation of a European-type company<sup>1</sup> at the plenary meeting of 26 and 27 February 1969. The Committee was informed of the work done in this field by its Section for economic questions, whose conclusions were set out in a report by M. de Pré-cigout (France, employers' group). On behalf of the Section, the rapporteur stressed that given the slow progress in the harmonization of company law provided for by the EEC Treaty, the completion of a statute for a European company was calculated to offer new facilities to all firms wanting to make calls on the capital market, set up subsidiaries and holding or research companies in more than one Community country; it should also permit the merger of firms with registered offices in different Member States, or the transfer of a registered office from one country to another. The Section would in addition like to see this form of company made very widely available to all natural and legal persons, particularly to medium-sized enterprises. Lastly, from an economic point of view, it was essential that the tax burden weighing on firms should be the same, irrespective of their location and the tax system applying to them.

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<sup>1</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin No. 9-10/1966.



## VII. Towards economic union

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### Co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation in the Community

11. On 12 February 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a "memorandum on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation in the Community".<sup>1</sup> On 5 December 1968 already, it had laid before the Council a memorandum on the policy that the Community might pursue in order to deal with the current economic and monetary problems. At its meeting of 12 December 1968, the Council had recognized the need for greater convergence of economic policies in the Community and for an investigation of the possibilities of intensifying monetary co-operation. The object of the new document is to set out the Commission's views on these two desiderata.

The action which it proposes is along the policy lines it defined and recommended a number of years ago, notably in its Memorandum on the Community Action Programme for the Second Stage, of 24 October 1962, its communication of 30 September 1964 entitled "Initiative 1964", and a memorandum on Community action in monetary matters submitted in February 1968 to the Conference of Finance Ministers in Rome.

A great deal has happened in the meantime, and the likely burden of risk if no action is taken regarding the future of the Community requires the Community institutions to define their position clearly. The Memorandum states in substance that the Commission, for its part, would be failing in its duty if it did not inform the Council of its concern as to the problems facing the Community and did not suggest solutions. In this connection, the Commission wishes to express its appreciation of the recent work carried out by the Monetary Committee.

At present the Community is an original and complex economic entity comprising at one and the same time both national and common elements. Integration has developed at a different pace in different sectors. To imagine that a community of several nations can be organized on the sole bases of a customs union for industrial products, a common agricultural policy and a few harmonization schemes, mainly concerning taxation, would be to betray ignorance of the real nature of modern economies.

The Community cannot therefore stop at the point it has now reached. Either — paradoxically — it will allow its unity to be weakened under the pressure of severe differences of opinion already evident, at a time when the customs union has been achieved at the price of great effort, or it will consolidate and augment the results obtained to the advantage of all the member countries by achieving adequate convergence of the national economic policies within the framework of the existing institutions.

It is thus faced with a fundamental choice. It must make this choice without delay if it intends to take advantage of the remaining opportunities for action before serious imbalances imposing undesirable solutions gain a grip.

<sup>1</sup> Published as a Supplement to Bulletin No. 3/1969.

The first requirement is for convergence of the national medium-term policy-lines. The chief medium-term objectives which should be defined by the Member States in conjunction are those concerning the rates of growth of production and employment, the price trend, the current balance of payments, and the overall balance of payments. These fundamental objectives are very closely interrelated and need to be determined simultaneously.

However, the concerted establishment of realistic and mutually compatible medium-term objectives will not mean that member countries need not keep a constant watch on the way the economy is shaping: the convergence of medium-term national policy-lines will be impossible unless it is backed by concerted short-term economic policies within their framework.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that, although procedures of consultation and joint action are necessary, they will not by themselves suffice to secure success; even if the co-ordination proposed in the Memorandum functioned efficiently, there would always be the danger of the unforeseen "accident on the way". The Commission therefore considers it essential that a Member State in difficulties should be able to obtain from its Community partners, without delay and at the time needed, the financial facilities which will help it to overcome its difficulties without jeopardizing the smooth working of the Common Market. Such facilities would enable the country obtaining them to introduce the necessary measures under the best conditions. The Commission accordingly considers that the establishment of monetary co-operation machinery in the Community is to be recommended.

The machinery envisaged should be available for prompt use, to enable the Member State using it to introduce the appropriate economic policy measures while preserving liberalized trade within the Community. It should be capable of operation at any and all times when the situation so requires. It should avoid encouraging policies of expedience. It should not only be set strictly within the framework of the co-ordination of economic policies but should also contain safeguards to ensure that the process of adjustment is not retarded. It is not a substitute for the machinery of international monetary co-operation, but as planned it can fit into the latter without difficulty. In particular, it in no way affects the obligations of member countries vis-à-vis the international monetary institutions. In conclusion, the proposals which the Commission is presenting in this matter could not constitute an obstacle to the extension of the Community: far from that, monetary co-operation machinery could prove very useful in the integration of new members and would in any case be more necessary still to an expanded Community than to a Community of Six.

The machinery recommended by the Commission should ensure short-term monetary support and should permit medium-term financial aid to a Member State. The main points are: (i) there is a ceiling to the amount of resources available; (ii) its activation is automatic in the case of short-term monetary support; (iii) use of the system by a participating country should be followed as quickly as possible by consultation among the appropriate Community authorities. In the absence of an agreement on the action to be taken by the deficit country, the period of the country's indebtedness to the system could not exceed three months. In the event of an agreement, depending on the situation of the deficit country, the short-term aid could be renewed for a specified period, or medium-term financial aid be granted.

The medium-term financial aid would be provided on the Commission's recommendation to the Council after consultation of the Monetary Committee.

Accordingly, the Commission in its Memorandum requests the Council:

(i) To have a discussion at the beginning of autumn 1969 on the outlook in the member countries for the next few years of trends of production, employment, prices, current balance of payments and aggregate balance of payments;

(ii) To adopt a decision on prior consultation concerning short-term economic policy (a draft is annexed to the Memorandum);

(iii) To adopt a decision by the end of the transitional period on the introduction of monetary co-operation machinery within the EEC along the lines indicated in the Memorandum.

In conclusion, the Commission recommends that the Council should, when examining these proposals, bear in mind the lessons of recent events and the increasingly urgent need to ensure the smooth running of the Community.

### **Monetary Committee**

12. The Monetary Committee held its 118th meeting on 7 February 1969, with M. van Lennep in the chair. It examined the action required as a result of the proposals, contained in the interim report of 15 January 1969, concerning the need for fresh progress in the field of monetary relations in the Community, and discussed the annual report on its activities.

### **Panel of experts on investment surveys**

13. The panel met on 19 February 1969 to make arrangements for a study to improve investment forecasts on the basis of the surveys, and analyse in detail the reasons leading firms to invest.

### **Medium-term Economic Policy Committee**

14. On 13 February 1969, the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 31st meeting in Brussels. It discussed the measures taken by the Member States to implement the first Programme, and the subjects to be covered in the third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

### **Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts**

15. The Study Group met on 27 and 28 January 1969, with M. P. de Wolff in the chair. The experts continued the examination of the work on alternative provisional projections for 1973-1975 and began their discussion of the problem of "productivity, employment, salaries and prices". They also had an exchange of views on the 1975 external trade projections and on the first results of the external trade model submitted by Prof. J. Waelbroeck. Other points on the agenda were the establishment of central projections and the time-table of work for 1969. Lastly, the experts took note of the Memorandum which the Commission had drawn up for the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee on alternative strategies in respect of medium-term price trends and their implications for the Common Market.

## **Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy**

16. The Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy<sup>1</sup> held several meetings in February to continue its study of possibilities of co-operation in the sectors given priority by the Council: information science, telecommunications, new means of transport, oceanography, metallurgy, abatement of nuisances, meteorology.

The special subgroups set up in each of these sectors submitted their conclusions to the Working Group, which arranged the co-operation proposals in classes and worked out its overall report. After presentation to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee in March, this report will be submitted to the Council.

## **Panel of experts on information on transferable securities**

17. The panel held its 3rd meeting on 19 and 20 February in Brussels, with M. de Barys, chairman of the Belgian *Commission bancaire* presiding. It discussed the field of application and the content of a model prospectus which should be made available to the public by the issuers of securities when these are admitted to stock-exchange quotation.

## **Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets**

18. The Working Party met in Brussels on 24 and 25 February 1969 to continue the examination of the draft report on budget trends in the member countries from 1957 to 1966. In May the final version of the whole report will be submitted to the experts for approval. The Working Party also discussed the matter of the burden on public budgets of aids to enterprises, basing itself on the statistical information submitted by some delegations; it agreed to continue its discussions on 12 and 13 May.

## **Rome seminar on economic budgets**

19. From 3 to 5 February 1969, a seminar was held in Rome at the invitation of the ISCO (Istituto nazionale per lo studio della congiuntura); it was attended by experts on economic budgets and Commission representatives. The work centred in the main on the possibilities for integrating the financial accounts into the forecasts under the economic budgets, on foreign trade forecasts and ways of measuring the effects of integration.

# **AGRICULTURAL POLICY**

## **Common organization of markets**

### **Prices and medium-term measures**

20. At its session of 17-18 February 1969 the Council discussed in detail the problems raised by the fixing of the prices of certain agricultural products for the next marketing year in anticipation of a decision to be taken at the March sessions on agricultural matters.

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<sup>1</sup> See sec. 32.

The Council also studied the Commission's suggestions and proposal concerning the medium-term measures relating to various agricultural markets. Its discussions dealt with the general and technical aspects of the problems of attaining equilibrium on the milk market, of the guidance of sugar production and of greater stability in the oils and fats market.

The first of these problems was the subject of an extraordinary session of the European Parliament on 20 and 21 February 1969 in Luxembourg,<sup>1</sup> when the examination of the Commission's proposals concerning the fixing of the 1969-1970 prices of several agricultural products gave rise to a spirited discussion. At the conclusion of its discussions, the Parliament (which had been officially consulted by the Council) adopted a resolution criticizing the Commission on several counts. It deplored the tardiness of these proposals, certain of which "reduce farmers' incomes in some sectors without substantially lightening the Community's financial burdens". The Parliament therefore rejected the Commission's proposals concerning the prices of cereals, rice, oilseeds and sugar and proposed "in the case of these products to extend for one year the price systems applicable in the 1968-1969 marketing year, while drawing attention to the need to improve the ratios between various prices with the object of ensuring better guidance of production". On the other hand, it approved the maintenance of the target price for milk in accordance with the Commission's proposals.

### Cereals and rice

21. On 17 February 1969 the Council adopted a regulation amending the basic regulation of June 1967 setting up a common organization of the market in the cereals sector to permit the mobilizing of cereals for food aid purposes<sup>2</sup> and another laying down the criteria for this mobilization.<sup>3</sup> The latter regulation provides, in particular, that if in any region of the Community price trends show signs of sagging or depression likely to force the intervention agency to make large purchases, the cereals may be purchased on the market of the region in question. If purchasing is to be carried out within the framework of a national operation, the Member State concerned must inform the Commission of the date on which it intends to take action, the quantity involved, the loading port, the method of procurement and the proposed delivery dates.

On the same date the Commission also adopted a regulation on a call for tender to procure 50 000 tons of non-durum wheat for aid to Turkey;<sup>2</sup> these 50 000 tons will be offered for tender in Germany and Italy, total lots to be 25 000 tons in each of these Member States. Lastly, on 17 February 1969, the Commission took a decision noting that the conditions specified in the case of national aid, by the regulation defining the criteria for procuring cereals for food aid, were effectively complied with in three regions of France (Champagne, Nord and Picardy).<sup>3</sup>

On 18 February 1969, the Council also amended and supplemented certain provisions of the regulation it adopted on 23 July 1968 concerning the arrangements applicable to imports and exports of processed products derived from cereals and rice.<sup>4</sup>

### Beef and veal

22. On 4 February 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on implementing procedures for the sale of frozen beef and veal bought in by the intervention agen-

<sup>1</sup> See "European Parliament".

<sup>2</sup> Official gazette No. L 41, 18.2.1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 46, 25.2.1969.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 43, 20.2.1969.

cies.<sup>1</sup> This regulation lays down different rules for sales according to whether the produce is sold at a previously determined flat-rate price or by tender.

Furthermore, on 11 February 1969, the Commission adopted a regulation on a notice of call for tender for the marketing of 4 000 tons of frozen forequarters of beef and veal held by the French intervention agency<sup>2</sup> and another on the sale of 400 tons of frozen hindquarters of beef and veal bought in in Germany and reserved for supplies to Berlin.<sup>3</sup>

## Milk and milk products

23. Under a regulation of 12 February 1969 the Commission extended to 28 July 1969 the authorization for the sale at reduced price of butter from public stocks to the processing industries.<sup>4</sup> On 19 February 1969 it also amended its regulation of 5 December 1968 on the sale of butter at reduced price to the armed forces.<sup>5</sup> In addition, a Commission regulation of 24 February 1969 established special implementing procedures for exports of Grana Padano cheese.<sup>6</sup> Lastly, the Member States arranged several sales by tender of butter and cheese held by the intervention agencies; these were the subject of several regulations.

## Sugar

24. On 11 February 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation<sup>7</sup> under which a quantity of sugar produced during the 1968/1969 sugar year and in excess of the maximum quota of the mill or enterprise may be sold wholly or in part on the internal market if an equal quantity of non-denatured sugar produced within the maximum quota of another mill or enterprise has been exported. This text was afterwards supplemented by another regulation of 24 February 1969.<sup>8</sup> A Commission regulation of 14 February 1969 fixed the provisional amount of the production levy<sup>9</sup> for the 1968/1969 sugar year at 8.97 u.a. per 100 kilos of white sugar.

On 18 February 1969 the Council adopted a regulation, amending another regulation of 18 June 1968, in order to include certain syrups in the system of compensation for sugar storage costs.<sup>7</sup>

In view of the improvement of the situation, a Commission regulation of 26 February 1969 reduced to zero the denaturing premiums for sugar fixed by the regulation of 28 June 1968.<sup>8</sup>

## Oils and fats

25. Under a regulation of 12 February 1969, the Commission amended certain implementing provisions for refunds on exports of oilseeds.<sup>9</sup> On 21 February 1969

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 28, 5.2.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 35, 12.2.1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 38, 14.2.1969.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 43, 20.2.1969.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 46, 25.2.1969.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 39, 15.2.1969.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 42, 19.2.1969.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 49, 27.2.1969.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 37, 13.2.1969.



it also adopted two regulations on the fixing of the levy, the guarantee and the filing of applications for import and export licences for olive oil.<sup>1</sup>

### Fruit and vegetables

26. Under a regulation of 21 February 1969,<sup>1</sup> the Council authorized Italy to apply special intervention measures in respect of oranges, in view of its particularly rich harvest in the 1968/69 marketing year. Moreover, as the prices noted were very close to the intervention level, one of the objects of the regulation was to enable produce to be bought in in good time at prices which would clear products least in demand from the market.

For its part the Commission stipulated, in a regulation adopted on the same date,<sup>1</sup> the implementing measures for calls for tender to channel oranges withdrawn from the market to the processing industries and for the storage of processed products before their free distribution to certain social groups.

### Tobacco

27. As a result of an interim report by the Committee of Permanent Representatives concerning the state of advancement of the proposals for regulations on the measures in the tobacco sector, the Council, at its session of 17 and 18 February 1969, discussed the continuation of the study of these proposals with a view to achieving in good time the objectives referred to in its resolution of 10-11 May 1966.

### Financing the common agricultural policy

28. On 18 February 1969 the Council adopted a regulation<sup>2</sup> extending from 31 December 1968 to 31 March 1969 the date by which the Commission must take a substantial decision with regard to requests for aid from the "Guidance" section of the Fund for the year 1968.

Moreover, when it met on 21 February 1969, the EAGGF Committee examined the draft decisions on advances from EAGGF aid ("Guarantee" section), for the second half-year of the 1967/68 accounting period; these advances amount to a total of 508 211 057 u.a.

### Approximation of legislation

29. On 18 February 1969 the Council issued directives amending previous directives (dated 14 June 1966) on the marketing of seed grain, beet and forage crop seeds, seed potatoes and forestry reproductive material.<sup>3</sup> As far as seeds and seedlings are concerned, the directives in force have been adapted to the latest technical data. With regard to forestry reproductive material, the directive has revised the dates by which the Member States must adapt their laws and regulations to the relevant EEC directive; in this connection, the time-limits have been extended to 1 July 1969 for certain species and brought forward to this date in the case of others.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 45, 22.2.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 42, 19.2.1969.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 48, 26.2.1969.

30. On 21 February 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation governing emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents which may be employed in foodstuffs.

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY

### Investments in the iron and steel industry

#### Probable trend of the market in sheet to 1972/73

31. Even if 1972/73 should turn out to be boom years, it should be possible, according to statements on the investments of enterprises made to the Commission up to the end of 1968, for probable sheet requirements to be met by existing or projected plant. This is the conclusion arrived at by a Commission study on the sheet market in 1972/73, which will help to guide investments in hot and cold wide strip mills; it is in the interest of firms to take into account these estimates before making any decision on definitive projects in this sector.

The study was undertaken in the light of statements on investments sent to the Commission in 1968 — particularly during the concluding months. These indicated that it was intended to install in the Community five further cold rolling mills, four of which are to be commissioned in 1971/72, and the fifth in 1973, not to mention large extensions of production potential envisaged for the same time. The study covers a longer period than the last ECSC General Objectives (which stop at 1970) and has been sent to steel industry associations and enterprises; it should enable them to compare the trend of demand and supply during the next four or five years.<sup>1</sup>

In the Commission's study, the total requirements for sheet do not include finished coils, or sheet less than 3 mm thick or intended for cutting into hoop and strip; they do include cold re-rolled sheet and a little hot rolled sheet. In this sense, probable requirements can be assessed on an annual average at 19.8 million tons for 1972/73, of which 16.3 million tons are to cover domestic requirements and 3.5 million tons for export.

In view of the average imports of recent years (0.3 million tons), it would be possible for Community enterprises to cover the probable total requirements to the extent of some 19.5 million tons.

The new projects for 1972/73 communicated to the Commission between 1 January and 31 December 1968 show that the production potential of cold wide strip mills will increase to 27.5 million tons and their technical capacity to 29.6 million tons. As cold rolled sheet requirements are estimated at 19.1 million tons, these mills would be running at 69% of production potential and 65% of technical capacity, slightly lower than in 1966/67, which were average business years.

In 1972/73 hot wide strip mills will have to cover annual average requirements of some 29.4 million tons, or 20.8 million tons of coils for cold re-rolling, 4.3 million tons of coils for immediate use, and 4.3 million tons of finished coils. According to the annual survey of investments, at 1 January 1968, and the statements com-

<sup>1</sup> This study can be obtained from the Secretariat of the Directorate-General for Credit and Investments, Centre Européen, Luxembourg.

municated to the Commission during 1968, production potential of hot wide strip mills should increase to 38.1 million tons and technical capacity to 45.5 million tons annual average for 1972/73. In view of the estimates of requirements (and therefore of actual production) the utilization rates of production potential and technical capacity in 1972/73 would be respectively 77% and 64%; these rates are lower than those in 1966/67, which were average business years, for production potential; for technical capacity they are slightly higher.

Probable rates of utilization of production potential and technical capacity of wide strip mills

| Community                              | Year or annual average | Demand (D) | Production potential <sup>1</sup> (P) |   | Technical capacity <sup>1</sup> (C) |   |
|--|------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
|  |                        | million t  | million t                             | Rate of utilization of production potential $\frac{D}{P}$ | million t                           | Rate of utilization of technical capacity $\frac{D}{C}$ |
| Cold wide strip mills                  | 1965                   | 12.1       | 16.2                                  | 75%   | 20.1                                | 60%   |
|  | 1966/67                | 13.6       | 18.5                                  | 74%   | 21.4                                | 64%   |
|  | 1972/73                | 19.1       | 27.5                                  | 69%   | 29.6                                | 65%   |
| Hot wide strip mills (all thicknesses) | 1965                   | 17.6       | 21.0                                  | 84%   | 33.0                                | 53%   |
|  | 1966/67                | 20.5       | 25.3                                  | 81%   | 38.6                                | 53%   |
|  | 1972/73                | 29.4       | 38.1                                  | 77%   | 45.5                                | 64%   |

<sup>1</sup> Technical capacity: Maximum theoretical production potential of hot or cold wide strip mills, for a normal rolling programme, assuming that there is no bottleneck in plant up or downstream (in the case of hot wide strip mills, only the capacity of the finishing lines is taken into account).

Production potential: Account is taken in this case of technical bottlenecks inherent in the characteristics of the mill (pusher furnaces upstream and coilers downstream, for instance), as well as the management programme for supplying the rolling mill with crude steel.

## SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

### Co-ordination of national scientific policies

#### Activities of Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

32. In February the special groups responsible for the fields named in the Council's resolution of 31 October 1967 continued investigating the possibilities for co-operation on research. Their findings are set out in reports due to be submitted to the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy on 6 and 7 March 1969.

At that meeting the Working Party is to make its selection from the numerous (about 50) subjects for co-operation proposed by the special groups, assessing them not only on the basis of their intrinsic interest but also by the degree of maturity the various proposals will have reached at that moment. Owing to the extremely short time limits granted to the special groups, it has been found that although some projects could be started on immediately, others require further information. Lastly, there is a third category of subjects which must be studied more thoroughly and possibly re-oriented. Hence the report which the Working Party is to submit to the Council on 15 March will indicate the need to continue the investigations.

Pending the completion of these various reports, the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy on 20 and 21 February 1969 opened discussions on the results of the work on the basis of oral statements made by the chairmen of the special groups. It emerged that the situation was markedly different in each of the seven sectors, particularly as regards the question of the technological gap between Europe and certain other countries.

In the field of *information science*, for instance, the problems facing Europe relate both to the production and the use of material. As regards production, the main feature is the domination of the market by a few subsidiaries of American firms. Although this situation has not so far prevented customers from having access to the most modern or powerful machines, it does have disadvantages, one of which is the handicaps imposed on the competitiveness and technological level of the European economy as a whole by the lack of an information science industry. Efforts to encourage the development of an independent industry cannot be really successful if confined to the national scale. So the aim as regards hardware is to set up an industrial unit (different firms or a consortium) with a sufficient technical and commercial capacity to cover, step by step, a major portion of the European market. As regards the use of information, the general problem is how to enable the entire economy to make the best use of the existing facilities and to develop the technological potential of the available equipment. Three lines appeared to be particularly urgent — software development, data transmission, and the training of personnel.

In *telecommunications*, the immediate problem facing the administrative departments stems from the almost explosive growth in the demand for all forms of transmission. There is a danger that the urgency of conventional telecommunications requirements in Europe today may push newly emerging requirements into second place, especially in the field of data and image transmission. This attitude would be extremely dangerous, because there is always a long lag between the time when research is commenced and the new needs are satisfied. From the technical standpoint, the telecommunications systems are up to date, as are, generally speaking, the industries supplying the equipment. But these industries have had to resort at least partially to American technology, notably in the components sector. Thanks to the easy access to that source of supply, this situation is not affecting the quality of the systems now in use, but it has obvious implications as regards industrial development in the Community. This, therefore, is one of the sectors where co-operative action appears to be needed.

The third example is that of *meteorology*, which has reached a turning-point at the present time. The possibilities of collecting and transmitting information by satellite and of processing information by computer open a vast field for the use of new methods. It is therefore of the highest importance that meteorological services should be able to benefit as soon as possible, and on a very large scale, from the new opportunities they are thus offered of helping to increase economic efficiency. But these new techniques cannot be put into practice without a very

substantial financial effort which is practically beyond the reach of the individual European countries' meteorological services. Consequently, if European meteorology is to undertake this re-equipping on a sufficiently thorough scale, co-operative programmes are essential.

Without going into all the sectors named in the Council's resolution of 31 October 1967, it is worth recalling that the Council also instructed the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy to consider whether any other fields, outside those sectors, may offer opportunities for co-operation. At its meeting of 7 February, the Working Party agreed upon a dual approach to the problem, based on a forward study of the Community's long-term research requirements and on the collation of the scientific and technical objectives of the Community countries and the options open to them. At the same time the Working Party set up a sub-group to analyse the Community's requirements as regards documentation and information in each scientific or technical field, bearing in mind the existing structures and the projects already approved or planned in the various countries. This sub-group is to point out the priority fields for co-operative action and to outline the modes and degrees of collaboration to be contemplated in each case.

### Orgel Prototype Call for Bids

33. On 4 February a meeting was held in Brussels with the GAAA/Interatom/Montecatini/Edison consortium for the purpose of clarifying certain questions concerning the interpretation of the tender submitted by the consortium in response to the call for bids for the Orgel prototype. These relate in particular to the capital investment, the fuel cycle cost and the cost of the complementary development and testing programme.

### Eurex Joint Committee

34. The tenth meeting of the CNEN-Euratom Joint Board was held in Brussels on 26 February 1969 within the framework of the Convention concluded between CNEN and Euratom.

The Eurex plant is an installation for the aqueous-route reprocessing of irradiated fuels by means of an amine-base liquid/liquid extraction method. It is designed for the reprocessing of highly enriched fuels and for the conducting of industrial research into amine-base extraction processes as well as into mixed systems based on amines and other extractants. The plant has a capacity of 30 kg/day for the U + Al alloy from MTR fuels and about 100 kg/day for power reactor fuels. Construction of the plant was completed in 1968; cold testing is currently in progress and the active tests are scheduled for the second half of 1969. The meeting of the Joint Board dealt mainly with the research results which led to the finalization of the amine-base extraction scheme, with the state of progress of the work and with the results of the cold tests.

### Scientific and Technical Trainees and Grant-holders

35. At the end of February the number of scientific and technical trainees, grant-holders and qualified trainees employed at the JRC establishments and under contracts of association was as follows:

student-trainees: 44 actively engaged, 24 of them university students (18 being employed at the JRC) and 20 technicians;

grant-holders: 47 altogether, 26 held thesis grants (19 of them at the JRC) and 21 specialization grants;

qualified trainees: five (four at the JRC).

## Joint Action in the Nuclear Field

### Council Decisions on Euratom's Activities in 1969

36. During its session of 3-4 March 1969 the Council of Ministers adopted the Euratom research and training programme and the Euratom preliminary draft research and training budget for 1969. This was done pursuant to the decisions taken by the Council at its session of 20 December 1968<sup>1</sup> and in the light of the documents drawn up on this basis by the Commission and forwarded to the Council on 8 January 1969.<sup>2</sup>

The draft budget, which, after a final adjustment, will be passed to the European Parliament for an opinion, represents the translation into financial terms of the research and training programme as well as of the programme decision taken by the Council on 30 July 1968 which provides for continued participation by the Community in the Dragon project, the relevant agreement having been extended until 31 March 1970.

Since these programmes together are not, however, sufficient to keep the Joint Research Centre's entire personnel fully occupied, the Council decided to make supernumerary until 1 July 1969 those posts which are not covered by the programmes, though efforts to reabsorb the supernumerary posts will be made forthwith. When adopting the research programme before 1969 the Council agreed on the drawing up of new multiannual research and development programmes before 1 July 1969.

When this resolution was passed, M. Jean Rey made the following statement, which was inserted in the minutes of the Council meeting:

"The Commission has referred to the statements it made at the Council meeting of 20 December 1968. The Commission remains convinced that there should be no reduction in the personnel covered by the research budget until after the adoption of a multiannual programme, should this not enable the present staff to be kept fully occupied. This attitude is dictated on the one hand by obvious considerations of personnel policy and on the other hand by the desire to carry out any reductions in a functional manner. The Commission must at all events point out that the members of the Council have failed to reach unanimity. The Commission will merely limit itself to taking note of the Council's decision being that of a budgetary authority, recording that the decision will be taken despite its opposition.

The Commission finally recalls that in its view the Council should at the appropriate moment take steps to ensure that employees likely to be affected by staff cutbacks should enjoy advantages similar to those offered at the time of the merger of the three Institutions".

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin No. 2/1969, Ch. VI, sec. 34.

<sup>2</sup> See Bulletin No. 3/1969, Ch. V, secs. 44-46.

## Activities at the Joint Research Centre

### *Heavy-water reactors*

37. A programme (Euler) for the development of liquid safety rods is being carried out in connection with the Orgel project. These rods, which are designed to shut the reactor down rapidly in an emergency, have a great advantage over solid rods in that they adapt themselves to all the configurations of the cooling circuits and consequently do not take up room which could be used for fuel elements. Two designs for a liquid-rod shut-down system have been drawn up by the Automation and Regulation Section of the Research Reactors Division, and one of them has led to the construction of a three-rod prototype which has been successfully tested. This system has also been officially adopted by CNEN-ENEL-CISE for the Cirene fog-cooled reactor and by the GAAA/Interatom/Montedison consortium for the Orgel prototype. It is hoped to develop a more complex eight-rod system in 1969.

*Essor.* Prior to the second phase of the power run-up of the reactor, scheduled to be between 10 and 50% of rated, routine maintenance checks were carried out, in particular on the safety rods and the heavy-water pumps. The reactor was started up again on 27 January 1969 and reached 12 MWth (about 50% of rated) on 23 February.

### *Condensed state physics*

38. Several newly designed capsule irradiation devices have been or are being installed in the Ispra-1 reactor. They include Epsilon, designed for long-term irradiations, and Delta, a rotating automatic device. The reactor will thus be equipped with 11 irradiation devices permitting the simultaneous exposure of 38 capsules in different flux and temperature conditions. These irradiation devices can be used for a wide range of researches extending from the study of the physical properties of the condensed state to biology and applied research.

### *Materials study*

39. In the field of radiation chemistry, the chief subject of study was organic radicals (groups of atoms which generally pass as a compact unit from one molecule to another during a chemical reaction). Because of their high reactive power, major technical difficulties had to be overcome; this was successfully done by means of a new installation designed and built at Ispra. The Petten laboratory conducted research on point defects in refractory metals in an attempt to determine the annealing temperatures that will prevent them. For this purpose a special technique was used, by which the sample can be heated during levitation.

### *CETIS*

40. A meeting of the European members of the Geological Information Science Committee, an offshoot of the IUGS (International Union of Geological Science), will be held at Ispra on 13-15 April; its purpose is to promote the exchange of geological information on a world-wide scale. At the meeting CETIS staff-members will report on their work on automatic translation and documentation.

### *Nuclear measurements and standards*

41. In the context of neutron physics measurements, the CBNM researchers at Geel have been measuring parameters (cross-sections, resonance integrals, etc.)

that represent particular expressions of the fission reaction probability of uranium-235 (with neutrons of less than 21 eV energy) and plutonium-239 (at the reference neutron velocity of 2 200 m/sec).

#### *Operation of HFR reactor*

42. During the reactor's first operating cycle in 1969 — which started on 3 January and ended on 19 January — five of the 13 available in-core sites were used for the irradiation, in particular, of graphite at medium temperature and of isotopes. Outside the reactor vessel, various experiments were placed in 13 of the 21 available positions, such as long-time tests for fast reactors and cermet (uranium-molybdenum and uranium-tungsten) fuel samples for the Ispra Direct Conversion Group. One experiment, carried out at 1 700° C in a special inert gas capsule immersed in the HFR pool, was aimed at determining the dimensional stability of fuels of this type which may be used in thermionic converters.

#### *Co-ordination activities*

43. *Plutonium recycling in thermal reactors.* Work being carried out by the CEN/BelgoNucléaire Association has now been completed, and the final report is being drawn up. Thus ends one of the most important programmes undertaken under the Euratom/US agreement. Elsewhere, work under the Euratom/ENEL contract is going forward normally; the plutonium elements loaded into the Garigliano reactor are giving full satisfaction.

*Light-water reactor.* Under the programme for the development of a boiling-water reactor with a high thermal power density, using the Vortex twisted tape principle, the AEG laboratories at Grosswelzheim, Germany, have conducted an initial series of vibration tests on a fuel element similar to those used in the Lingen nuclear power plant. After a three months' shut-down for modifications to the loop, the tests are now to be continued.

#### **Dissemination of information**

44. In February the Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) distributed 13 "communications" (Article 13 of the Euratom Treaty) and scientific and technical documents containing data of direct industrial application, the distribution of which is limited to member countries and Community nationals and enterprises. In addition, 17 scientific and technical reports were distributed. The semi-automatic scientific documentation system dealt with requests from 93 customers, and 4 743 abstracts were sent out in reply. The system for the selective dissemination of information (SDI) resumed its activity, which had been interrupted as a result of the transfer of the services to Luxembourg, and sent 252 clients new information in line with their interest profile.

During its meeting in Brussels on 7 February 1969, the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy decided to create a specialized sub-group on Scientific and Technical Information; at its first meeting on 20 February this sub-group recommended priority action in the field of scientific information relating to nuclear energy, metallurgy and agriculture. The work of the ECSC on the creation of a metallurgical documentation system has been continued by the CID; several representatives of the industry have been in contact with the CID on this subject during February.



Exchanges of views have continued on the operation of Euratom's semi-automatic nuclear documentation system and on methods of ensuring closer co-operation between the Community and the OECD in the field of scientific documentation. On 5 and 6 February 1969 the CID attended a meeting of the International Federation for Documentation and Operational Machine Technique in Frankfurt, which dealt mainly with the training of documentalists for mechanized information processing.

The number of patent applications was normal, but there was a marked increase in license applications, and consequently in negotiations for the conclusion of license and technical assistance agreements. In addition, about twenty "Technical Notes" were prepared for distribution at the beginning of March.

## ENERGY POLICY

### Formulation of a Community energy policy

45. After presenting the Commission's communication on the "First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy" to the Council on 27 January 1969, M. Haferkamp, a member of the Commission, spoke about this document before the European Parliament's Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems, and again at the plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee in February. Examination of the Commission's memorandum was begun immediately by the Parliament and the Committee.

### Coal

46. On 7 February 1969 the Commission drew up a decision obliging collieries to notify it of transactions concerning coking coal and coke<sup>1</sup>. This decision constitutes a renewal of the similar measure taken on 17 May by the High Authority of the ECSC in implementation of decision No. 1/67 (extended on 28 December 1968) on aid to coking-coal and coke intended for use in the Community's iron and steel industry; its purpose is to enable the Commission to verify the existence of discounts, and hence to ascertain the justification for the assistance granted by the various governments.

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### Access to the market and rates

#### Road haulage rates

##### *Private contracts*

47. On 26 February 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation determining the conditions and procedures for publication of such rates for road haulage as differ

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette No. L 32, 8.2.1969.

from published tariffs.<sup>1</sup> The regulation is a follow-up to the adoption by the Council on 30 July 1968 of a regulation on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between the Member States.<sup>2</sup>

The earlier text made it possible for hauliers to conclude private contracts, in certain circumstances, charging prices outside the brackets. The rates and terms of such contracts had to be given sufficient publicity to ensure that participants in the transport market had adequate knowledge of market conditions. The basic principles concerned were laid down in the regulation of July 1968, but it was for the Commission to specify procedures and conditions of application. This is what the new regulation adopted by the Commission does.

Two stages of publicity are provided for:

(i) Immediate publication of private contracts in the country of departure by means of notices posted in such a way as to provide rapid information on rates and conditions; the haulier's identity to be disclosed.

(ii) Monthly publicity by announcement in a specialized bulletin in the country of departure and in the country of destination; this publicity must supply general information on the relevant transport market and its trend.

At both stages, the Member States are required to designate or set up agencies to ensure publication, and to demarcate their territorial jurisdiction.

#### *Specialized Committee on International Road Tariffs*

48. The Committee set up by the regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a bracket-rate system held its first meeting on 5 February 1969. It is to assist the Commission in the implementation of the regulation and has been consulted on the conditions and procedures for publicity for the private contracts described above.

#### **Bilateral quotas**

49. At its session of 26/27 February 1969, the Economic and Social Committee rendered a unanimous Opinion, following a report by M. Renaud (France, employers' group), on the proposed Council decision on the adaptation of the bilateral quotas and of the number of transit licences for road haulage between the Member States drafted by the Commission. The Committee approved the step taken by the Commission to supplement the regulation adopted by the Council in respect of the introduction and functioning of the Community quota by adaptation of bilateral quotas, which should take place soon in order to speed up the implementation of the common transport policy. The Committee also asked for negotiations to be started with Austria and Switzerland in order to ensure that the provisions in force there did not form an obstacle to the application of the decision to bilateral transport transiting through their territories.

#### **Conditions of competition**

##### **Subsidies to certain forms of transport**

50. In accordance with the requirements of Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, the German Government informed the Commission of a project for directives on the

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. L 53, 4.4.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 194, 6.8.1968.

grant of subsidies to encourage mixed transport and rail transport on private branch lines. The Commission examined the project in accordance with the procedures in Article 93 of the Treaty and the Council decision of 21 March 1962 establishing a procedure for prior examination and consultation with respect to certain laws and regulations contemplated by Member States in the transport field. There was multilateral consultation with all the Member States on the matter on 12 February 1969.

### Application of the standstill clause

51. The Commission received two communications from M. Bodson on what should be done about a presumed infringement of Article 76 of the EEC Treaty committed by Germany when it adopted a regulation on the allocation of freight in inland water transport. The infringement resulted from the dual condition consisting of reserving part of the traffic to the "Jus et Justitia" association, access to which is limited to private German barge-owners. In the Commission's opinion, the German regulation is likely to make the provisions currently in force on access to the inland water haulage market in Germany less favourable in their direct and indirect effects on hauliers in the other Member States than on national hauliers, and thus infringes Article 76 of the EEC Treaty. It was proposed that the Commission render a reasoned Opinion in accordance with Article 169 of the EEC Treaty.

### Charges for infrastructure utilization

52. At its session of 26-27 February 1969, the Economic and Social Committee approved the proposed first directive on the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation. The Committee proposed extending the application of the directive to vehicles referred to as commercial vehicles with a total laden weight of between two and three tons; it also requested that commercial vehicles used for passenger transport should be exempt from the taxes.

53. In the other Opinions which it rendered at the same session, the Economic and Social Committee approved with a few amendments two proposals in this field drafted by the Commission. It adopted unanimously, on a report by M. ter Heide (Netherlands, Socialist) the proposed regulation on the institution of a standard permanent accounting scheme for rail, road and inland water transport infrastructure costs. It stressed that full and detailed figures on infrastructure costs were essential to the implementation of the common transport policy and should be collected in the same way for all three modes of transport in the Member States. It proposed that waterways of lesser importance should be included in the accounting system and suggested a more detailed subdivision of certain items of the accounting outlines.

In addition the Committee also rendered a unanimous Opinion on the proposal to amend certain provisions of the decision implementing a previous text, adopted by the Council on 13 May 1965, concerning the organization of a survey of infrastructure costs of rail, road and inland water transport. Adopting the report submitted by M. Bodart (Belgium, general interests group), it approved the Commission's proposal, with the proviso that it did not delay the execution of surveys on urban infrastructure costs.

## Consultative Committee on Transport

54. On 27 February 1969 the Consultative Committee on Transport continued its examination of the draft Opinion on harmonization of conditions of access to the occupation of transport auxiliary and its exercise.<sup>1</sup> Subject to the early approval of the amendments proposed at this meeting, the Committee adopted the terms of its Opinion, which will be submitted to the Commission during March.

## REGIONAL POLICY

### Financing of industrial activities

55. The Commission approved and submitted for endorsement to the Council four industrial projects, in accordance with Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty. One concerns Germany and three the Netherlands.

### Studies

56. The interim report on the study on conurbation made by the *Centro di studi e piani economici* has been submitted to the Commission. As the general lines of research correspond to the Commission's requirements, the final report will be ready at the date planned. At a meeting with the representatives of the competent German and Netherlands services in Brussels on 31 January 1969 the research and procedures plan for the study on the trend of economic and social structures in the Twente/Oost Gelderland/West Münsterland frontier region were adopted. In addition, the Italian Government has officially asked the Commission to participate in a study on the economic development of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. The document drafted by the Commission on the carded wool industry was examined at a meeting in Brussels on 4 February with government representatives. Finally, at an information meeting held on 13 February in Mons by the *Association intercommunale pour le développement et l'aménagement des régions du Centre et du Borinage (IDEA)*, there was an exchange of views on the progress of work on the programmes which the Commission is helping to finance.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### Vocational training

57. At its 6th meeting on 7 February 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Lionello Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, the Board of Governors of the "Paul Finet Foundation" made note of the number of applications so far lodged for scholarships. The total is now 516, of which 429 from France, 30 from Belgium, 23 from Germany, 20 from the Netherlands, 8 from Italy and 6 from Luxembourg. The Board then examined the 206 applications submitted to it and decided to

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 3/1969, Ch. V, sec. 65.

grant financial aid to 163 candidates who, because of family circumstances, aptitude and scholastic record, most deserve to be assisted. This brings the total number of grants made by the Foundation up to 373.

The representatives of the organizations in the six countries concerned with exchanges of young craftsmen met on 19 February 1969. They decided on the date and the arrangements for the next craftsmen's training period and the programme of the training seminar to be held in Brussels for the young people taking part in this exchange scheme.

## **Employment**

58. On 19 February 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a report on the development of the labour market in the Community. The object of this report is to bring out the general trends in 1968 and the outlook for 1969, allowing for the foreseeable development of economic activity; it moreover provides a general view of the steps taken or planned by the Member States to improve the general balance of employment and ends with some suggestions which might be discussed at Council level. Its conclusions are that the volume of employment will increase in 1969, with a few disturbances affecting certain occupations and regions in Germany and the Netherlands as a result of imbalance between vacancies and applications. The national labour reserves still available suggest that the call for foreign workers will not increase in 1969 in the same proportions as in 1966.

59. Meetings with experts from the employers' organizations and Governments were held on 10 and 13 February 1969 to examine possible methods of making employment forecasts for the iron and steel industry. The discussions centred round the adoption of an econometric model to quantify requirements in hours of labour. The problems discussed related in particular to conversion, or the transition from the number of hours of work to numbers of workers, the "time perspective" to be considered (i.e. one year and/or a longer period of 3 or 4 years) and the geographical limits to be set. Tests will be carried out on this subject during the months ahead; their results will be discussed with the same experts, and with others from the trade unions.

60. The question of employment, but in another branch of industry, was also the subject of a memorandum entitled "Social aspects of coal policy in the framework of a Community energy policy"<sup>1</sup> which the Commission submitted to the Council on 26 February 1969. In this memorandum the Commission emphasized that coherent social measures are required in this sphere: they must be aimed at guaranteeing stable employment for workers, but also at making available during the years ahead the young, regular, skilled workers indispensable for the rational working of collieries in which mechanization and electrification of technical processes are ever on the increase.

## **Readaptation**

61. In February 1969 the Commission adopted a number of measures, under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty. It decided to contribute DM 1 655 000 (413 750 u.a.) towards the costs of retraining 2 997 steel workers and 75 iron-ore miners affected by closures in Germany. Furthermore, it increased by DM 455 000 (113 750 u.a.) four credits opened in 1965 and 1966 for colliery workers.

<sup>1</sup> Addendum to the Supplement to Bulletin 12/1968.

The Commission decided to contribute Bfrs. 21 500 000 (430 000 u.a.) towards the costs of retraining 1 450 workers affected by the partial closure of a coalmine in Belgium.

Lastly, it decided to contribute FF 1 368 000 (277 087.98 u.a.) to readaptation expenses for 915 workers affected by the partial closure of a French steel plant.

In all these cases, the Governments of the Member States contribute on a one-for-one basis to the readaptation expenses.

### **Free movement of workers**

62. The Technical Committee for the free movement of workers and experts on questions of domicile and residence met on 10 February to investigate how far it would be possible to harmonize in the member countries the content and form of the residence card of a national of an EEC Member State introduced by the Council directive of 15 October 1968; agreement was reached on some points. The work on the harmonization of residence cards in the six Member States might serve for the adoption of a standard Community card.

### **Working conditions**

63. At the instigation of the Joint Advisory Committee on social problems of paid agricultural workers, working parties met on 11 and 13 February to prepare a report and an opinion on priorities in matters of vocational training and health and safety in agriculture.

On 25 February 1969 M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President, and M. Bodson, member of the Commission, officially inaugurated the Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in inland water transport. At this meeting the Committee was requested to express an opinion on the establishment of a Community list of qualifications and aptitudes necessary for bargemasters; it also examined a working document on the preparation of Community measures to harmonize social provisions in inland navigation.

### **Industrial safety, health, medicine and health protection**

64. The Commission has approved the allocation of 848 475 u.a. to finance 23 research projects relating to the second programme to counteract air pollution in the steel industry. At a meeting in Luxembourg, the Working Party on safety in blast-furnace tapping of the Steel Industry Safety Commission investigated the hazards and precautions to be taken during the casting of pigs under cover and at the casting machine.

The next meeting of this Working Party will be devoted to the study of two other pig-iron solidification processes: pit casting and granulation.

Another Working Party of the same Commission met on 19 and 20 February 1969 in Luxembourg to pursue the investigation of the safety conditions which must be fulfilled by oxygen equipment, especially the measuring instruments adapted to oxygen tubes.

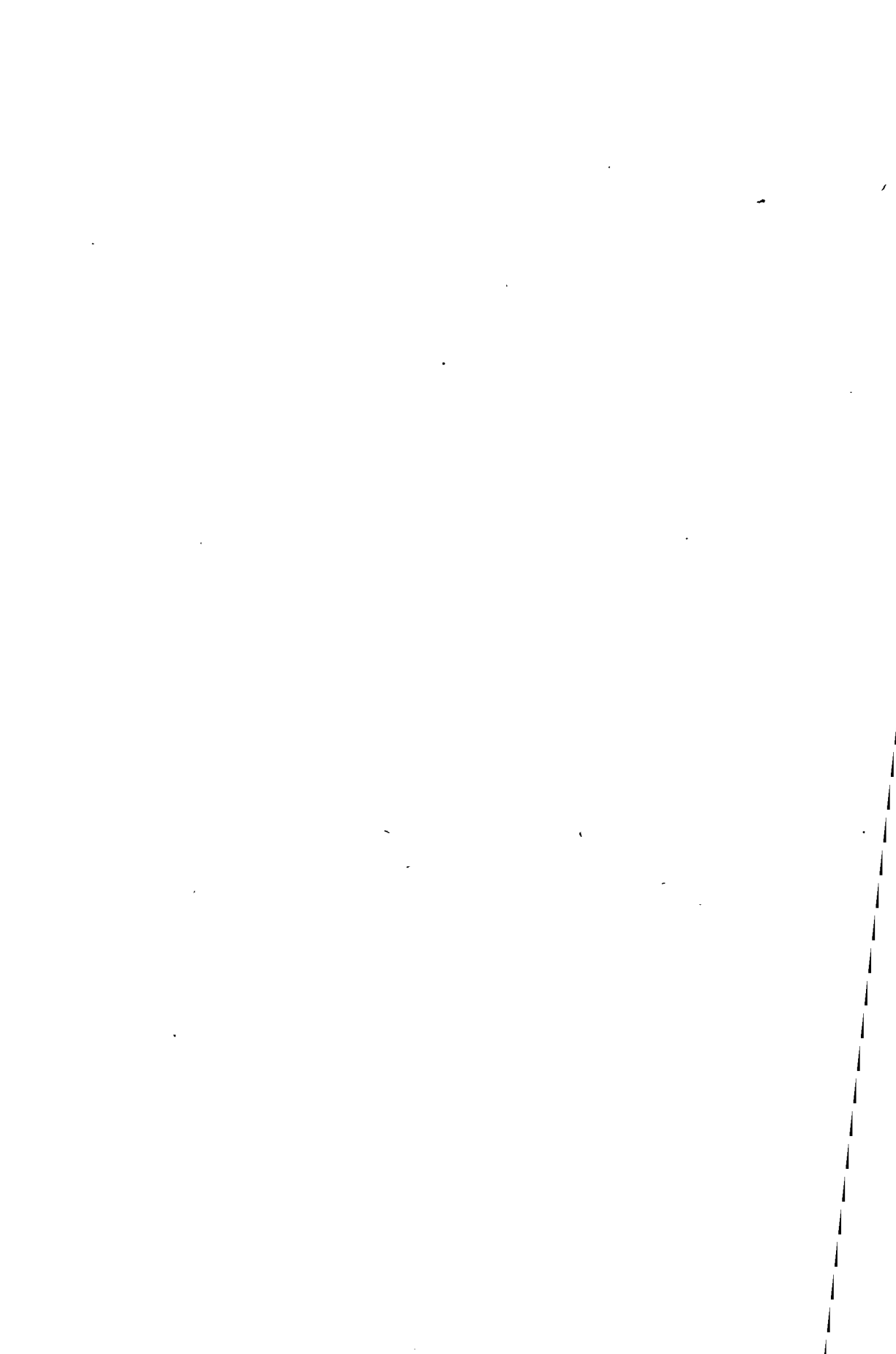
A number of working parties of the Mines Safety and Health Commission have held various meetings to consider technical problems; the Working Party on common accident statistics in coalmines examined in Luxembourg on 12 February 1969 a document containing summaries of definitions for the preparation of statistics on accidents at deep level in Community mines. The experts gave special attention to the possible distortions resulting from the census of internal lesions which are not classed as accidents in every country.

A group of technical experts met in Luxembourg on 25 February to study personal dosimetry. This meeting, which mainly dealt with the implementation of the 1969 programme of comparative studies, was concerned with the calibration of one ionization chamber per Member State and the irradiation of approximately 1 200 film dosimeters. The experts expressed the wish that this Community programme should be extended subsequently and also cover the inter-calibration of solid-state dosimeters and neutron dosimeters.

The research work on the mental attitudes of nuclear workers towards radioactive hazards which was delegated to the Psycho-pathological Research Centre (Paris) under Professor Sivadon has been completed.

This research work provides a contribution to the knowledge of the various psychological factors in accident prevention and industrial safety as they affect nuclear workers. In addition, from the practical point of view, it is an aid to the briefing of workers and to their training and active participation in self-protection. Furthermore, in order to obtain more precise information concerning the reactions of the general public with regard to the nuclear hazard, the Institute of Sociology of Brussels University has been commissioned to carry out a pilot study on radiological protection and public opinion in Belgium and Luxembourg.

Lastly, it has been shown from a general study of radioactivity in the Rhine Basin (the result of three years of investigation) that its development in time and space is less considerable than might have been anticipated. Radioactivity is distributed in a relatively homogeneous manner in the components of this river (mud, water, substances in suspension). During the period concerned it was also impossible to trace radionuclides of industrial origin. Sediments appear to be useful indicators in the investigation and measurement of radioactivity.





# VIII. The Community and the Associated States

## TURKEY

### EEC-Turkey Association Committee

65. Negotiations for the establishment of an additional protocol to the Ankara Agreement, concerning the changeover from the present preparatory phase to the transitional phase of the Association, began at a meeting held on 6 February 1969 in Brussels by the EEC-Turkey Association Committee; they are still in progress. In accordance with the resolution adopted on 9 December 1968 by the Association Council, the Committee will submit a first report on the state of progress of its work to the Association Council at its next meeting during the second half of April.

### European Investment Bank loans

66. The European Investment Bank (EIB) granted two new loans to Turkey in February, on the basis of the mandate conferred on it by the Member States to ensure that the financial protocol annexed to the Ankara Agreement was implemented. One loan, of 3 million u.a., is to help develop small and medium-sized industries, and the other, of 7.5 million u.a., to finance the construction at Izmit of a factory producing electric lamps.<sup>1</sup>

## AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

### Renewal of the Yaoundé Convention

67. In accordance with the procedure agreed at the ministerial meeting of the Contracting Parties on 19 December 1968,<sup>2</sup> work on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention began in Brussels on 13 February 1969, at expert level. The discussions continued at four other meetings held on 19, 20, 26 and 27 February 1969.

The two delegations expounded their respective viewpoints on various matters, notably trade and industrialization. On the latter, the AASM representatives recommended that the text of the future Convention should be more explicit as to the wish of the six member countries to facilitate the diversification of the economy and to contribute to the industrialization of the Associated States by suitable specific measures. At their first meeting the experts agreed to review the results of their work in a report for submission to a meeting of the Contracting Parties at ambassadorial level on 14 March 1969, which will be followed by a ministerial session on 26 March. In principle an agreement should be reached by 31 May 1969, according to the undertakings given at the ministerial session of 19 December 1968.

<sup>1</sup> See Ch. XI.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 2/1969, Ch. VII, sec. 70.

## European Development Fund

### New financing decisions

68. On 12 February 1969 the Commission took three new financing decisions involving grants from the second European Development Fund to a total of 1 433 000 u.a. The projects concerned had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 38th meeting on 28 January 1969.

1. Programme of agricultural development in the central region and plateaux region, Togo: Frs. CFA 187 600 000, or about 760 000 u.a. The aim is to finance over a period of two years (first phase) a programme of agricultural development covering 37 540 sq. km. The programme is part of the Togo development plan for 1966/70, which provides for the division of the development programmes among five economic regions; the development of three other regions will be undertaken with French bilateral aid and aid from the United Nations Special Fund. The scheme mainly involves providing the two regional improvement and development companies (SORAD) with technical assistance, establishing livestock health facilities, and financing the launching of operations concerning applied agricultural research and improvements in communications.

2. Electricity infrastructure: surveys for the Mukungwa hydro-electric station and construction of a power transmission line from Ntanuka to Ruhengeri, Rwanda: Frs. Rw 36 600 000, or about 366 000 u.a. The aim is to finance technical surveys for the construction of a new hydro-electric power station at Mukungwa in the north of Rwanda and the construction of a 24-km high-voltage line to link the existing Ntanuka power station with the pyrethrum factory to be built at Ruhengeri with aid from the UN Special Fund.

3. 500 ha of tea plantations, tea factory and power supply at Rwegura, Burundi: Frs. Bu 26 825 000, or about 307 000 u.a. Further aid is to be provided for a tea-producing unit at Rwegura (500 ha of tea plantations), a processing factory and a hydro-electric power station for supplying the factory. The component parts of the project have been financed by the Community to the tune of some 2 million u.a. The choice of a new type of equipment for the factory and changes in the design of the power station have made this additional financing necessary.

With these three decisions, the total commitments of the second European Development Fund to date amount to approximately 582 584 000 units of account, for 291 financing decisions. These figures do not include advances to stabilization funds financed from EDF resources under Article 20 of the Yaoundé Convention, expenses incurred in supervising the execution of the schemes, or the financial and administrative expenses of the EDF itself.

### Meetings

69. On 12 February 1969 a Malagasy delegation led by M. Natai, Minister of Agriculture, was received at the EDF to discuss various projects still to be financed under the head of aid to diversification.

A meeting for information and co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral aid was held on 17 February 1969 with a delegation of the *Fonds financier d'aide et de coopération* (FAC) on stockraising problems in the AASM. It continued on

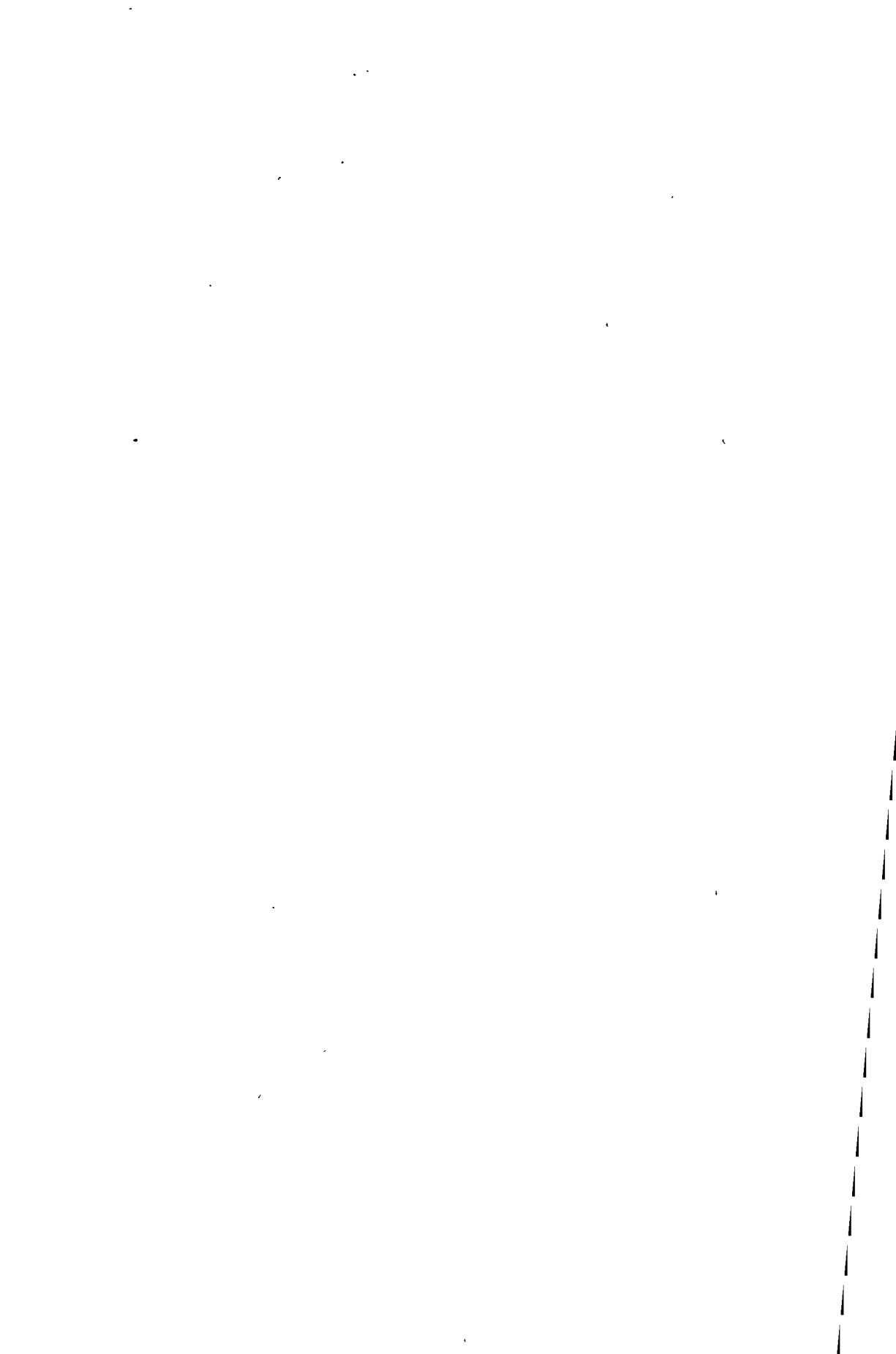
18 February with the participation of the representatives of Senegal and the EIB to discuss the sugar programme which Senegal intends to fulfil in the coming years. On 24 February 1969 the Director of the Mauritanian Plan had talks at the EDF on future projects to be submitted for financing. On the same date, the Congo Minister of Public Works, M. Bongho-Nouarra, had talks on various road projects.

### Visits

70. Commission representatives visited Niger from 5 to 13 February 1969 to study the possibilities of Community financing for projects included in the Niger Plan for 1969/1972, Madagascar from 11 to 18 February 1969 (aid to production financed by the EDF), and Somalia from 19 to 26 February 1969 (tariff and quota matters, marketing of bananas).

### Programme of scholarships, in-service training and seminars

71. The representatives of the national organizations co-operating in the execution of the scholarship and in-service training programmes met in Brussels on 27 and 28 February 1969 to examine with the Commission various problems of the implementation of these programmes: scholarship-holders training in AASM establishments, organization of seminars, bringing up-to-date the card index on offers of in-service training, and various administrative and financial aspects of the programmes. On 15 February 1969 the second phase of the 1968/69 further training session began; this is for eight trainees from Associated Overseas States, Countries and Territories. In February 1969 three symposia (at Montpellier, Béziers and Palermo/Catania) were organized; in all 125 people attended them.



# IX. The Community, non-member countries and international organizations

## BILATERAL RELATIONS

### Morocco and Tunisia

72. The discussions begun between the Commission and the Tunisian and Moroccan delegations resulted, in February 1969, in the finishing touches being put to the text of the Agreement which the two delegations and the Community are to submit to their respective authorities. On 26 February 1969 the Commission proposed to the Council that procedures for signing and concluding the two Agreements should be begun. Signing will be on 28 and 29 March 1969 in Tunis and 31 March and 1 April 1969 in Rabat.<sup>1</sup>

### Spain

73. A particular aspect of the Commission's report on the negotiations with Spain, which is still being studied in the competent Council committees, was discussed. This concerned the measures proposed in the olive oil sector in the context of the harmonization of the preferences to be granted to Mediterranean countries.

### Malta

74. On 26 February 1969 the Commission sent to the Council a report on the exploratory talks it had held with the Maltese Government from 21 to 23 October 1968.

### Latin America

75. The President of the Inter-American Development Bank, M. Herrera, visited the Commission on 6 February 1969. He met the President and several members of the Commission and expressed his views on the possibilities of greater financial co-operation between the Community and Latin America, more particularly through the Inter-American Development Bank. The Secretary-General of the Italy-Latin America Institute, M. Aillaud, was received by the Commission; during his visit he also emphasized the need for greater collaboration between the Communities and Latin America, stressing the importance of the aide-mémoire which the Italian Government submitted to the Council on the matter in November 1968.

Argentina has asked the Community officially for the opening of negotiations for a trade agreement between the EEC and the Argentine Republic.

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<sup>1</sup> See Editorial and Ch. IV.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### Elaboration of a common commercial policy

76. On 26 February 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a decision on the gradual standardization of agreements concerning Member States' commercial negotiations with non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements. This proposal is one of the measures needed to permit the gradual introduction of the common commercial policy specified by the EEC Treaty.

Stages in this introduction already completed are the adoption of basic regulations on dumping, the common liberalization list, the administration of quantitative Community quotas, and a special system of supervision for certain imports. Action on conventions, tending to substitute Community commercial agreements for the existing ones concluded by the Member States, should be added to these various measures, which are important for the achievement of the Community's commercial policy.

On 9 October 1961<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted a decision on the standardization of commercial agreements, including the provision that these might not last longer than the transition period for the implementation of the Treaty. It has become apparent, however, that the strict application of this decision (ban on any renewal of agreements beyond 31 December 1969) presented numerous disadvantages. At its session of 27/28 January 1969 the Council therefore adopted a decision<sup>2</sup> authorizing tacit renewal beyond the transition period of certain agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries — a derogation from the provisions of the October 1961 Council decision. The Council thus affirmed the principle that only agreements whose content is not likely to constitute an obstacle to the introduction of the common commercial policy may be tacitly renewed for a limited period, subject to prior examination by the Commission and the Member States and with the express authorization of the Council.

The Commission had declared in this connection that it would submit to the Council at a very early date general proposals on the common commercial policy. This it has just done with its proposal of 26 February 1969, which allows the application as soon as the transitional period comes to an end of EEC Treaty Article 113 in respect of commercial relations with non-member countries. The draft decision submitted by the Commission provides for the introduction of a Community negotiation and consultation procedure, to ensure the gradual substitution of Community commercial agreements for agreements concluded by the Member States, without prejudice to problems of a political nature which may arise in this field. The text proposes that two committees be set up, one of which, provided for in Article 113, would assist the Commission during any Community negotiations and pronounce on the order of priority in which negotiations with non-member countries should be envisaged. The other committee, consisting of Member States' experts under the chairmanship of a Commission representative, would gradually replace the present consultation committee set up by the decision of 9 October 1961. The provisions on Community negotiations would come into force on 1 January 1970 (or earlier, by Council decision) in cases where negotiation would be desirable even before the end of the transition period.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. 71, 6.11.1961.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. L 43, 20.2.1969.

## Specific problems of commercial policy

77. A decision adopted by the ECSC Member States' representatives meeting in the Council on 17/18 February 1969 made certain derogations to the general ban on exports of scrap to non-member countries. Thus Germany, Belgium, France and the Netherlands were authorized to export limited quantities during the first half of 1969; the general ban, however, still remains in force. Derogations of this kind had already been granted in 1968. The representatives of the Member States have at the same time extended to 31 December 1969 the decision they adopted in 1965 authorizing the member countries to export used rolling-mill rolls to non-member countries under certain conditions.

Previously, the Commission had sent two recommendations to the Member States on the matter of export arrangements applicable to non-member countries for various categories of raw hides and skins and for certain non-ferrous metal waste and ash. They extend for one year, i.e. until 31 December 1969, the similar recommendations made earlier by the Commission.

## THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

### United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

78. The Trade and Development Board (permanent organ of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development — UNCTAD) met for the 8th time at Geneva from 21 January to 10 February 1969. As regards UNCTAD's contribution to the second 10-year development period, the Board decided to resume its session later and prepare its report for submission to the 47th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

As far as commodities are concerned, the Council has approved two recommendations concerning buffer stocks and diversification programmes and also adopted a resolution on the study (called for at the second session of the Conference) of restrictive commercial practices of private enterprises in industrialized countries. The vulnerable sectors should first of all be studied, on the basis of suggestions made by the developing countries.

The other resolutions adopted provide for further studies in the following fields: expansion of trade and regional integration between developing countries, problems particular to countries with no coastline, and the financing of development. During the session (at which the Community was represented as an observer) the Board paid tribute to M. Raul Prebisch, who has decided to resign from his position as Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

### Economic Commission for Africa

79. The Commission was present, as an observer, at the 9th session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis-Ababa from 3-14 February 1969. The main subjects on the agenda of the session, which coincided with the 10th anniversary of ECA, were a review of activities over the last 10 years, an examination of the economic and social situation in Africa in 1968, a co-ordinated

study of the different sectors of the Commission's activities for 1967 and 1968 in relation with the 1969/70 programme (planning and development studies — agriculture — industry and housing — trade and finance — transport and communications — development of natural resources, sciences and technology — social development — statistics and demography — economic co-operation between subregions) and problems of international aid to Africa.

### Food aid

80. In a communication to the Council on 26 February 1969 the Commission recommended the formal conclusion of the international conventions regarding the wheat market and food aid signed in 1967 on behalf of the Community, but subject to later conclusion. The final date for lodging of the definitive instruments of acceptance of the two conventions is 30 April 1969. It is within the framework of the food aid convention that the Community has committed itself to providing the developing countries with 1 035 000 tons of cereals per annum for a period of 3 years.

The decision in principle taken by the Council on 16 January 1969<sup>1</sup> was confirmed by an agreement (signed on 17 February 1969 in Brussels) between the Community and Turkey as part of the EEC's food aid programme for 1968/69 whereby Turkey will receive, as a gift, 50 000 tons of non-durum wheat. By the end of February the Community had received 9 requests for food aid, two of which were repeat requests from South Korea and Senegal. Finally, several decisions have been taken regarding the procurement of the food.<sup>2</sup>

### Commodities

81. The Community was present as an observer at the first meeting of the International Sugar Council<sup>3</sup> in London from 20 to 31 January 1969. The Community's delegation welcomed this invitation to take part in the work of the International Council and stressed the need for great efforts on both sides if all the conditions are to be fulfilled for possible later Community adhesion to the International Sugar Agreement. M. Prebisch hoped that the Six and the International Council would come to co-operate in achieving the aims expressed in the Agreement. He regretted the absence of certain developing countries which should normally be the most interested in the conclusion of an agreement on price stability for a leading commodity.

The Commission "finds it desirable that the Community as such join the 1968 International Coffee Agreement".<sup>4</sup> The approval or ratification procedures for this arrangement are in progress or concluded in the six Member States, all of which moreover signed the 1962 and 1968 Agreements. In addition, all the coffee-producing associated countries are members of the International Agreement. This information from the Commission is given in answer to a written question by a member of the European Parliament, M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands). The Commission has also declared itself in favour of the participation of the greatest possible number of countries in the Diversification Fund of the Agreement, which came into being in 1968.

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 3/1969, Ch. VII, sec. 95.

<sup>2</sup> See "Agricultural policy", sec. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Second General Report, sec. 558.

<sup>4</sup> Second General Report, sec. 557 and Bulletin 3/1969, Ch. VII, sec. 101.



The Commission has submitted a memorandum to the Council on the attitude the Community could adopt in the negotiations on the renewal of the "gentleman's agreement" on the export of powdered whole milk. This arrangement was made in 1963 following an initiative by the OECD to help stabilize the world market. The Commission favours a new arrangement which should be compatible with the common organization of the dairy products markets and with the Community's export interests. In another communication to the Council the Commission came out for Community participation in the negotiations for the renewal of the International Olive Oil Agreement concluded in 1963, extended in 1967 and due to expire on 30 September 1969. The negotiations will take place under the aegis of UNCTAD.

### Tariff preferences

82. The question of granting general tariff preferences for the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured products from developing countries (an agreement was reached on this point in the 2nd UNCTAD session at New Delhi in February-March 1968) was discussed and studied in various circles in February 1969. The Ministerial Council of OECD, meeting in Paris on 13 and 14 February, examined an interim report on the Organization's work on this matter since the New Delhi conference. In the Community, the Commission has submitted a memorandum on this question to the Council.

## RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

83. The OECD Council met in Paris at ministerial level on 13 and 14 February 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Karl Schiller, German Federal Minister for Economic Affairs. The Commission was represented at this session by M. Henri Rochereau.

There were two notable happenings at this meeting: the appointment of M. Emile Van Lennep, Treasurer-General of the Netherlands and Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, as Secretary-General of the OECD as from 30 September 1969 to replace M. Thorkil Kristensen, and the participation of Finland, which had recently become the 22nd member country of the Organization.

The discussions were basically on economic policies and prospects in the OECD area and on economic and commercial relations both between the member countries of the Organization and between them and the countries of the Third World. The Ministers also considered the possible effects on economic policy decisions of the social and environmental problems with which highly industrialized societies are increasingly confronted. They considered that one of the main objectives of the OECD countries should be improved co-operation on economic policy. The Member Governments having undertaken the greatest possible expansion of their economies consonant with financial stability, noted that a *sine qua non* for this was to harmonize the national policies. The Ministers considered important the attention which the OECD continued to pay to machinery for adjusting balances of payments and their potential improvement.

Problems of international trade and invisible transactions, including tourism, received attention. The Ministers mentioned various measures, in particular the exceptional one adopted recently to help the recovery of certain balance of payments situations. They examined the position as it appeared after the Kennedy Round and also what might be done to consolidate and reinforce progress already made with the liberalization of trade.

The Ministers noted that the problems raised by relations between the advanced and the developing countries in the matter of aid and trade were currently being re-examined by the international organizations and by the various Governments. They received an interim report on the Organization's work concerning the introduction of preferential tariff arrangements in favour of exports of developing countries. The Council recognized the need to increase the volume of aid as regularly as possible in order to achieve the objective fixed in 1968 by UNCTAD in New Delhi, and reaffirmed the importance of aid programmes in matters of education and agriculture.

Addressing the Ministers of the 22 countries, M. Rochereau stated that the growth estimates for the Community indicated that it would make a positive contribution to an improved equilibrium of international payments in 1969. He recalled the progress in elaborating a common commercial policy, and mentioned the studies undertaken by the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Policy of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee and the current investigations of possibilities of participation in a system of preference for the developing countries.

### **Western European Union**

84. The Council of the Western European Union (WEU)<sup>1</sup> held its quarterly meeting in Luxembourg on 6 and 7 February 1969. M. Martino represented the Commission on the second day, when the trend of the economic situation in Europe was discussed. M. Martino reviewed the economic development of the Communities since October, which had been disturbed by the wave of speculation on the currencies of more than one member country, though this had been checked by the Conference of Ministers of Finance of the "Group of Ten". He mentioned the internal measures adopted by the German, British and French authorities, the opening of credits for France, and the action by the Italian Government to reduce the surplus on the balance of payments. These various measures have already had the result of reducing the fever of speculation and encouraging a steady development of the balance of payments; it may therefore be hoped that the Community production will continue to grow at a rapid rate.

The discussion went on to the commercial arrangements which France and Germany propose should be concluded with the candidate countries and other European countries. M. de Lipkowski, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs recalled the great effort which the French Government's proposal represented for his country until new members could be admitted. The other delegations insisted that these arrangements should form part of membership prospects and should be in accordance with GATT Article XXIV. The Ministers also discussed work in hand on European technology and patents.

<sup>1</sup> See also "Miscellaneous".

M. Martino then recalled the opinion expressed by the Commission on 29 September 1967 that there was no contradiction between enlargement and strengthening of the Community; although the preferential arrangements could not be a substitute for new membership, they should, according to the Commission, be planned as agreements preparing subsequent membership.

*Corrigendum to Bulletin No. 12, 1968*

In chapter VI, "**International agreements in the nuclear field**" Section 94 should read as follows:

"The Commission informed the German Government that it had no objections to the signing of an agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Argentine Republic on co-operation in scientific research and technological development. Under the agreement, the draft of which was submitted to the Commission on 30 September 1968 in accordance with the obligations imposed on the Member States by the Euratom Treaty, the Contracting Parties will also promote co-operation between their two States in the nuclear energy sector".



# X. Institutions and Organs

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Extraordinary session in Luxembourg

In conformity with Article 1(4) of its standing orders, the Parliament held an extraordinary session in Luxembourg on 20 and 21 February 1969, under the chairmanship of M. Alain Poher, in order to examine the regulations proposed by the Commission to the Council on the prices of several agricultural products to be fixed for the 1969/70 marketing year.<sup>1</sup>

These proposals, which form part of the Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the EEC,<sup>2</sup> involve the following measures for 1969: lower prices for common wheat, barley, rye, olive oil, rapeseed, sugar and butter; unchanged prices for durum, maize, rice, sunflower seed, milk, beef and pig-meat; higher prices for skim milk powder and for Grana Parmesan cheeses; and a 5% reduction in sugar quotas.<sup>3</sup>

Presenting to the Parliament the draft resolution contained in his interim report, M. Lückner (Christian-Democrat, Germany) sharply criticized the Commission's tardiness in submitting its proposals. According to the rules obtaining, these prices should have been decided on by 1 August 1968. M. Lückner pointed out that the seed for certain crops was already being sown, and above all, that the concluding of contracts for the cultivation and supply of sugar beet was going on apace, without farmers knowing the price level that would apply in the coming marketing year. As there was little time available to carry out a detailed examination of the Commission's proposals, the rapporteur asked the Parliament that the proposals regarding cereals, rice, oilseeds and sugar, should be rejected and current prices extended for a year, while calling for an early examination of the relations between the various prices so that production might be orientated better. M. Lückner was also in favour of maintaining the target price for milk, though he considered that the Commission's proposals for milk and for beef and veal, together with the proposals concerning the medium-term measures required to maintain the balance of the milk market, should be examined as soon as possible. While recognizing the need for a fresh orientation for agriculture in the Community, M. Lückner stressed the close connection between price policy and financing policy, the second of which must be determined before the end of the transitional period. M. Lückner appealed to the Commission to submit the proposals to the Council as rapidly as possible. On the fixing of agricultural prices for 1970/71, he urged that the relevant proposals be submitted to the Parliament by next May at the latest.

M. Cointat (UDE, France), rapporteur for the Committee for Finance and Budgets, began by pointing out that farming income had not progressed as hoped and that the orientation of production was faulty: the Community lacked certain farm products and foodstuffs, yet there were large and costly surpluses of others. The source of these difficulties was faulty policy on price relationships. Production of cereals, in particular wheat, had benefited, while meat, of which the Community was short, had suffered. Despite relatively high levels and considerable expenditure

<sup>1</sup> The full text of the resolutions adopted at this session will be found in official gazette No. C 29, 6.3.1969.

<sup>2</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin No. 1/1969.

<sup>3</sup> See Bulletin No. 12/1968, Ch. 1 and official gazette No. C 20, 19.2.1969.

on market support, agricultural prices policy had not achieved the desired objectives. Consequently, M. Cointat recommended that the relationship between agricultural prices should be improved so that production might be aligned more closely on market needs, in particular by encouraging the production of meat. As, in certain sectors, the prices proposed by the Commission also meant less income for farmers without lightening the Community's financial burdens, M. Cointat was in favour of M. Lücker's draft resolution.

In the ensuing debate M. Dewulf (Christian-Democrat, Belgium), M. Blondelle (Liberal, France), and M. Briot (UDE, France) spoke on behalf of their respective groups and came out in favour of the standstill proposed by M. Lücker. M. Blondelle, supported by other members of the Parliament, however, stressed the need to adjust price relationships forthwith by increasing the price of certain farm products for the coming marketing year in order to orientate production better.

M. Vredeling (Netherlands), on behalf of the socialist group, supported the Commission's proposals and stressed that if surpluses were not limited, it was to be feared that the Member States might fall back on national financing, which would jeopardize the principle of Community responsibility in this sector.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, stated that the Commission would do its best to submit the 1970/71 price proposals next May. Going on to the basic problem, he said that price policy on its own could not ensure both market equilibrium and a reasonable income for farmers. This objective could only be achieved in the long run by a good structural policy. For the immediate future and except for two products, cereals and sugar, the Commission had taken price stability as its basis. The changes in the intervention prices for cereals did not constitute a real lowering of prices and were mainly aimed at improving the machinery of the market. The considerable increase in sugar production was the reason why the Commission had acted immediately by proposing effective measures for both prices and quotas.

At the conclusion of the debate the Parliament voted on the resolution, to which eleven amendments had been proposed. Those of the Liberal group and allies and the UDE group were in favour of increasing certain prices, while the Socialist members went along with the Commission's proposals. In adopting the resolution, the Parliament endorsed in the main M. Lücker's points and reserved its position on the future policy towards agricultural prices until it has studied the Commission's memorandum on agricultural reform.

The Community's policy towards the Mediterranean countries was the subject of an interim report presented by M. Westerterp (Christian-Democrat, Netherlands). The initiative came from the Socialist group, which wished to express its concern over political and military developments in the Middle East and the ensuing dangers for peace. In submitting the draft resolution for discussion, M. Westerterp asked the Parliament to invite the Commission and Council "to go ahead with the preparation of association agreements with Tunisia and Morocco at the same time as with Israel, it being understood that the various agreements should be concluded and take effect simultaneously".

Speaking for the Commission, M. Martino appreciated the concern expressed by the Parliament. He nevertheless felt, with the Commission, that the difficulties of this area of the world were not connected with the trade relations of the countries in question with the EEC. The association agreements envisaged with Tunisia and Morocco were not such as to affect the economic equilibrium of the Mediter-

ranean basin or have harmful consequences for Israel. M. Martino stressed the danger of making the conclusion of an agreement with one country depend on that of an agreement with another country, because this could lead to a paralysis of the Community's external policy.

In the debate M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) and M. Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) spoke for the draft resolution, while Mlle. Flesch (Luxembourg), on behalf of the Liberal group, submitted an amendment inviting the Council to pursue preparation of the association agreements with Tunisia and Morocco and give the Commission a mandate to negotiate an agreement with Israel. The other procedure would be likely, in her opinion, to introduce rigidity into the functioning of the Communities, and this was undesirable.

M. Dewulf (Christian-Democrat, Belgium) and M. Briot (UDE, France) also spoke against the resolution, as they considered the conclusion of association agreements with Tunisia and Morocco, which are developing countries, to be a matter of urgency; their conclusion should not be conditional upon an agreement with Israel, which they also consider to be desirable.

At the close of the debate, the Parliament adopted the resolution, as submitted by M. Westerterp, by majority vote.

## THE COUNCIL

During February 1969 the Council held one session (the 60th): on 17 and 18 February the Ministers of Agriculture met in Brussels with M. Jean-Pierre Buchler (Luxembourg) in the chair. At this meeting the Council had a detailed discussion on the Commission's proposals of 21 December 1968 on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products for the 1969/70 marketing year (which represented the fifth part of the "agricultural dossier"). A decision had to be made by 1 April at the latest<sup>1</sup> with regard to milk and milk products, and beef and veal. The Council invited the special Committee on Agriculture to continue its work on the matter to enable it to adopt a decision at its next session.

The Council also examined the suggestions of the Commission concerning the medium-term measures for various agricultural markets (third part of the "agricultural dossier"), in particular the general and technical aspects of the achievement of equilibrium in the milk market, the guidance of sugar production and the stabilization of the oils and fats market.

The Commission's proposals of 4 July 1967<sup>2</sup> on measures called for in the tobacco sector were also on the agenda. In order to attain in due course, the objectives specified by its resolution of 10/11 May 1966<sup>3</sup>, the Council invited the Committee of Permanent Representatives to expedite examination of the problems. The 1966 resolution mentioned the possible entry into force of the common organization of the raw tobacco market as from 1 July 1968 provided that work on the adjustment of monopolies was sufficiently advanced.

The Council noted its agreement of principle on the regulation laying down supplementary general rules relating to the granting of export refunds in respect of products subject to a single price system exported in the unaltered state or in the form of certain goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty. The object of the

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 12/1968, Ch. I.

<sup>2</sup> EEC Bulletin 9-10/1967, Ch. II.

regulation is to ensure balance between the use of Community commodities with a view to the export of processed products or goods to non-member countries, and the use of commodities from these countries admitted in processing traffic. To this end, the regulation makes provision for payment of the refund as soon as the goods are allotted a customs procedure for export purposes. The same principle is applied to certain products subject to this procedure and intended for export in the natural state.

To prevent a serious crisis in the Italian oranges market, the Ministers authorized Italy to apply temporary preventive intervention measures. In another troublesome sector, milk products, 3 000 tons of butter from stocks will be marketed in the Netherlands at a retail price equal to the intervention price less DM 2.50. The Council declared itself in favour of this measure, requested by the Netherlands, which will apply for one month and will expire by 1 April 1969 at the latest.

The Council agreed on the principle of setting up a committee on foodstuffs and on its functions. It remains for agreement to be reached on how this committee shall act.

Among the Council's decisions at this session, the one formally concluding the Agreement between the EEC and Turkey on the supply of wheat other than durum as food aid to Turkey should be noted. Various regulations were also adopted concerning the conditions of EAGGF aid for 1968; the arrangements applicable to imports and exports of processed products derived from cereals and rice; the inclusion of certain syrups in the system of compensation of storage costs in the sugar sector; the mobilization of cereals for food aid purposes; and the laying down of the criteria for this. The Council further adopted five directives amending those agreed on 14 June 1966 on the marketing of seed, seed potatoes, forage crop seeds and forestry reproductive material.

In conclusion, the representatives of the ECSC member Governments, meeting in the Council, decided to allow certain derogations from the general ban on exports of scrap to non-member countries.

## THE COMMISSION

### Staff movements

M. Pietro Caprioglio has been appointed to the grade A/1 post of Director of the Ispra establishment of the Joint Research Centre.

Mlle. Teresa de Corné has been appointed Head of Division (Measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions, frontier formalities) in the Movement of Goods Directorate of the Directorate-General for Industry, with effect from 1 March 1969.

M. Helmut Schumacher has been appointed Head of Division (Prices, agricultural accounts, methods) in the Agriculture Directorate of the Statistical Office, with effect from 1 March 1969.

M. Alfons Steinwand has been appointed Head of Division (Inspection - energy and steel) in the Inspection Directorate of the Directorate-General for Competition, with effect from 1 March 1969.

M. Jozef Nols has been appointed Head of Division (Wages) in the Social Statistics Directorate of the Statistical Office, with effect from 1 March 1969.



## Honorary rank conferred

The Commission has conferred the rank of Honorary Director on the following ex-officials:

### *Former post*

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| M. René Cointre            | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Labour Problems, Industrial Re-organization and Redevelopment (ECSC) |
| M. Francesco de Benedictis | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development (EEC)   |
| M. Gaston Duon             | Head of Division in the Statistical Office   |
| M. Pierre Fay              | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development (EEC)   |
| M. Kurt Friedrich          | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Competition (EEC)  |
| M. Herbert Gosse           | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Transport (EEC)  |
| M. Gerard Hutchings        | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Competition (EEC)  |
| M. Mario Mari              | Executive Assistant to M. Levi Sandri  |
| M. Wolfgang Scholz         | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market (EEC)  |
| M. Armando Supino          | Head of the Secretariat of the Consultative Committee (ECSC)   |

The Commission has conferred the rank of honorary Head of Division on the following ex-officials:

### *Former post*

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| M. Renato Albini          | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Competition (EEC)         |
| M. Gerhard Berghold       | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for External Relations (EEC)  |
| M. Emilio Cafiero         | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market (EEC) |
| M. Maurice Chaudat        | Head of Division in the Inspection Directorate (ECSC)                     |
| M. Marc Colomb de Daunant | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for External Relations (EEC)  |
| M. Gian Dal Pero Bertini  | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Agriculture (EEC)         |

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| M. Tullio Dondé           | Head of Division in the Secretariat (EEC)   |
| M. Henri Foyer            | Principal Administrator in the Directorate-General for Economic Affairs and Energy (ECSC) |
| M. Adolph Herzog          | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Agriculture (EEC)                         |
| M. Willem s'Jacob         | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Industry and Economy (Euratom)            |
| M. Ulrich Krebs           | Head of Division in the Information Service   |
| M. Gérard Labeau          | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Competition (EEC)                         |
| M. Carlo Ricci            | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Steel (ECSC)                              |
| M. Wolfgang Rohahn        | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Industry and Economy (Euratom)            |
| M. Jacques Renaudie       | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Dissemination of Information (Euratom)    |
| M. Joseph Schneider       | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for External Relations (EEC)                  |
| M. Karl Schilling         | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market (EEC)                 |
| M. Arno Schulze-Brachmann | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Competition (EEC)                         |
| M. Georges Spira          | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Administration and Personnel (ECSC)       |
| M. Otto Isao Solf         | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Overseas Development (EEC)                |
| M. Jan Van Der Kam        | Head of Division in the Directorate for Safeguards and Controls (Euratom)                 |
| M. Carl Wuesten           | Head of Division in the Inspection Directorate (ECSC)                                     |
| M. Walter Zeilmaker       | Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Administration (EEC).                     |

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### Cases pending

Case 7/69 — Commission v. Italian Republic

Following its decision of 8 January 1969, the Commission on 4 February 1969 filed a case with the Court of Justice asking it to find that the Italian Republic had

failed to comply with the requirements of Articles 95 and 96 of the EEC Treaty because it applied an additional turnover tax rate to wool imports from the other member countries.<sup>1</sup>

Case 8/69 — Commission official v. Commission

This case, which was filed with the Court of Justice on 10 February 1969, concerns the plaintiff's request for different grading.<sup>2</sup>

Case 11/69<sup>3</sup> — French Republic v. Commission

On 28 February 1969 the Government of the French Republic filed with the Court of Justice a case against the Commission to obtain annulment of the reasoned decision taken by the Commission on 18 December 1968 in accordance with Article 88 of the ECSC Treaty. In the decision, the Commission noted that its decision of 6 July 1968 was being infringed through the maintenance by the French Republic, beyond the deadline of 1 November 1968, of a preferential discount rate for export credits granted to firms of the French iron and steel industry and more than 1.5 percentage points below Bank rate.<sup>3</sup>

## Judgments

Case 14/68 — Walt Wilhelm v. Bundeskartellamt (upon request for preliminary ruling from the Berlin Kammergericht)<sup>4</sup>

In July 1968 the Berlin Court of Appeal (Kammergericht), which has jurisdiction in the matter of understandings in the Federal Republic of Germany, put before the Court of Justice of the European Communities several questions concerning the interpretation of certain provisions of the EEC Treaty, particularly Articles 5, 7 and 85, and of Council Regulation No. 17 of 6 February 1962, in particular Article 9. The Federal Cartel Office (Bundeskartellamt), which had found that four German enterprises and three of their directors had acted in concert when putting up aniline prices in October 1967, had imposed a fine on these persons. The Commission of the European Communities in Brussels in its turn looked into the same affair and into a price increase in January 1965. In accordance with EEC Treaty Article 85 on concerted practices, the Community proceedings concern not only the German firms involved but also firms located in other Member States and in non-member countries.

The Commission has not yet ruled on the application of Community law on understandings. The German proceedings, however, followed their course in the framework of the application of municipal law to these. Before the Berlin Court of Appeal (Kammergericht), the firms, which have appealed against the fine imposed on them under municipal law, have argued that they could not be the subject of two parallel proceedings instituted against them in respect of the same offences in a court of their country and at Community level. Can a business agreement give rise to cumulative sanctions under municipal and Community law, or is it solely subject to one of the two? This was the essence of the questions put to the Court of Justice by the Berlin Court of Appeal. The Community Court was thus faced with the problem of the so-called "single barrier" or "double barrier".

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 25, 27.2.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 30, 7.3.1969.

<sup>3</sup> See Ch. VI, sec. 4.

In its ruling of 13 February, the Court of Justice found that:

1. Except where otherwise provided by a regulation adopted by virtue of Article 87(2e) of the Treaty, the national authorities may take steps against an understanding in accordance with municipal law, even if the compatibility of the agreement with the Community rules is at the same time being examined by the Commission. This is, however, subject to the condition that the implementation of municipal law must not prejudice the full and uniform application of Community law, nor the effect of the measures adopted in implementation of this;

2. Article 7 of the EEC Treaty forbids Member States to discriminate, when applying their law on understandings, against the parties involved on the grounds of their nationality; it does not, however, cover discriminatory treatment which results from differences between the laws of the Member States, once these differences affect all persons to whom the laws apply in accordance with objective criteria and irrespective of nationality.

Case 23/68 — M. J.C. Klomp v. Tax Inspectorate, The Hague

The Hague Gerechtshof had filed with the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of Article 11(b) of the Protocol on Privileges and Immunities annexed to the ECSC Treaty. In its ruling of 25 February 1969<sup>1</sup> the Court of Justice found that:

“A contribution used to finance a social security system does not constitute a tax within the meaning of Article 11(b) of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Coal and Steel Community even if such a contribution is collected in a way that resembles the collection of taxes.” On the matter of substance the Court has followed the conclusions of its Advocate-General and of the Commission.

Case 36/67 — Commission official v. Commission

Following an agreement between the parties to the dispute, this case was struck from the Register of the Court on 11 February 1969.<sup>2</sup>

Case 15/68 — Commission official v. Commission

This case, brought to obtain a modification of the service report on the plaintiff, was rejected as inadmissible by a ruling of 25 February 1969.<sup>1</sup>

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

On 26 and 27 February 1969 the Economic and Social Committee held its 76th plenary session under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, general interests group).

The session was of special importance because for the first time since its creation the Committee rendered an Opinion that did not deal with a specific proposal by the Commission but with the entire situation of the Community and the outlook

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 36, 18.3.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* No. C 30, 7.3.1969.

for the future. The move goes back to the declaration made by President Rey on the occasion of the celebration of 1 July, the date on which the customs union was achieved; by a letter of 5 July 1968, President Rey had formally proposed to the Committee that it should undertake this overall examination.

### **General discussion of the overall Community situation**

The Opinion, which had been prepared by a special subcommittee presided over by M. Berns, was adopted by 62 votes to 2 with 3 abstentions, following a report by M. Otto Brenner (Germany, workers' group) and M. Jean de Précigout (France, employers' group), deputy-chairman of the Committee.

In its Opinion,<sup>1</sup> the Economic and Social Committee expresses the conviction that the Community must be developed and strengthened. It notes that the difficulties that beset the construction of Europe are in the final analysis the result of far-reaching divergences of opinion between the Governments on major political problems such as enlargement of the Community, democratization of the institutions (powers of the European Parliament and the way its members are elected, decision-making procedure in the Community), and the future of Euratom. The Committee pinpoints a number of initiatives to be taken in the various fields covered by the Treaties and in those determined by the prospect of merger and the enlargement of the Community. It thus proposes the creation of a new Fund to support research and wishes that the scope of the current Community Funds (Social Fund, EAGGF) be widened. The Committee feels that the Community should also develop into a social Community that guarantees citizens an optimum of social security and justice.

It considers that the Community's relations with the whole of the outside world urgently call for the definition of a common commercial policy, a concerted attitude towards the developing countries and, lastly, a policy on association and membership in conformity with the spirit of the Treaty; nothing could be more detrimental to the development of the Community than the impression that it is practising a policy of isolation. Starting from the principle that for the European countries the final and exclusive objective should be membership, the Committee regrets that it has not been possible to open negotiations with those that have applied for membership. It takes the view that in respect of certain European countries for which it is at present difficult to obtain full membership, an arrangement should be negotiated that provides for mutual rights and duties and can, where necessary, lead to membership in various successive stages.

The Committee therefore calls for the drawing up of an imperative time-table for the internal development of the Community; it makes an appeal to the Governments and expresses its wish to assist the Commission, the Council, and the European Parliament in formulating a coherent programme to give a fresh boost to European policy.

### **Statement by M. Haferkamp on energy policy**

The Committee heard a statement by M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, on the "First guidelines for a Community energy policy", which the Commission laid before the Council on 18 December 1968.<sup>2</sup> This document, said M. Haferkamp,

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 47, 10.4.1969.

<sup>2</sup> See Supplement to Bulletin 12/1968.

constituted only a framework for action, but its scope went beyond the 1964 protocol and the provisions of the three existing Treaties. The speaker examined the reasons behind the need for an energy policy and stressed that the chief objective of the Community policy was to be security of supply at the lowest and most stable prices possible, this objective being attainable, however, only in the longer term. To ensure such security of supply, the Commission proposed several means and held that competition, which was considered as a regulating factor, should play an essential part. To lose no time, the Commission was already working on the first measures envisaged and for which time-limits had to be respected, i.e. commercial policy measures and measures to support coking coal.

### Opinions rendered by the Committee

At the same session, the Committee rendered eight Opinions, giving general approval to proposals for Council directives, regulations and decisions relating to transport and the elimination of technical obstacles. It also heard a report on the work of its section for economic questions, on the creation of a European-type company.

#### 1. *Opinion on the "proposal for a first Council Directive on the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation"*.<sup>1</sup>

This proposal relates indirectly to the allocation of infrastructure costs. The Committee adopted its Opinion by 67 votes to 6 with 5 abstentions, following a report by M. Canonge (France, general interests group). It stressed in particular the need, where competition was concerned, to achieve equal treatment for the different modes of transport and acknowledged that the difficult problem of the allocation of infrastructure costs could be solved in stages only, with the present directive opening the road to the final solution.<sup>2</sup>

#### 2. *Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Regulation on the institution of a standard permanent accounting scheme for rail, road and inland water transport infrastructure"*.<sup>3</sup>

This Opinion was adopted unanimously, following a report by M. ter Heide (Netherlands, workers' group). The Committee was pleased that the proposal represented a first step towards a solution of the problem of infrastructure costs. It emphasized, however, that there was an urgent need for an accounting system for costs and receipts if the solution to the problem of infrastructure costs allocation was not to be put off constantly; it asked the Commission to carry out a study of this problem immediately. The European Parliament had rendered its Opinion on the same proposal on 29 November 1968.

#### 3. *Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Decision on the adaptation of the bilateral quotas and of the number of transit licences for the transport of goods by road between the Member States"*.<sup>4</sup>

In its Opinion, based on a report by M. Renaud (France, employers' group) and adopted unanimously, the Committee proposed that the decision should also provide that Member States through whose territory the transport is in transit be required to adapt the transit licences.

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette No. C 95, 21.9.1968 and Bulletin 9-10/1968, Ch. II, sec. 73.

<sup>2</sup> Also see Ch. VI, sec. 8.

<sup>3</sup> Official gazette No. C 95, 21.9.1968 and Bulletin 9-10/1968, Ch. II, sec. 74.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 88, 24.5.1965.

4. *Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Decision amending certain provisions of the Council Decision of 13 May 1965<sup>1</sup> concerning a survey of infrastructure costs of rail, road and inland water transport"*.<sup>2</sup>

Acting on a report by M. Bodart (Belgium, general interests group), the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion, which approves the Commission proposal with the proviso that it causes no delay to the survey of urban infrastructure costs, already provided for by the Council decision of 13 May 1965.

5. *Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning the official approval of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles"*.

This Opinion was rendered unanimously on the basis of a report by M. Ameye (Belgium, employers' group). The Committee hoped that the trade circles concerned would be heard once there was a need to adapt the provisions of the directive to the requirements of technological progress.

6. *Opinion on "proposed Directives on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning certain fittings, components and features of motor vehicles"*.

Also on the basis of a report by M. Ameye (Belgium, employers' group), the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion. It approved the Commission's proposals subject to the admission of compulsory lighting that can be retracted or hidden, and of rear-view mirrors mounted on the front wings of the vehicle and which, in the Committee's view, offer certain advantages.

7. *Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning acceptance tests for wheeled agricultural tractors"*.

This Opinion was adopted unanimously, following a report by M. Ameye (Belgium, employers' group). The Committee in particular hoped that the harmonization of the national technical rules would be pursued in respect of spares, whose free movement is still hampered by technical obstacles.

8. *Opinion on the "proposal for a Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning certain components and features of wheeled agricultural tractors"*.

This Opinion was also adopted unanimously on a report by M. Ameye (Belgium, employers' group). The Committee dealt in particular with the field of application of the proposed directive and asked that its provisions be made applicable to caterpillar tractors.

## **Work on the creation of a European company**

M. de Précigout (France, employers' group) presented a report to the Committee on the work of the "section for economic questions" on the creation of a European-type company. This work, which is based on the studies by Prof. Sanders<sup>3</sup> on draft Articles for a European company, has not led to any formal Opinion being drafted; using

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 9-10/1968, Ch. II, sec. 70, and official gazette No. C 123, 26.11.1968.

<sup>2</sup> Official gazette No. C 123, 26.11.1968.

<sup>3</sup> Bulletin 11/1967, Ch. IV, sec. 5.

an approach open to it under its rules of procedure, the Committee confined itself to taking note of the information submitted to it. The report examines in particular who should have the right to use the Articles and under what conditions, the problem of bearer shares, workers' co-operation in the organs of the company, and tax problems. It stresses the importance attaching to "European Articles" in this field and expresses the wish that this type of company should be very widely accessible (in particular to medium-sized enterprises). On the problem of bearer shares (Italian legislation), the report suggests a solution of a pragmatic and transitional character as long as Italian legislation in this matter does not change. As regards workers' co-operation in the organs of the company, divergences of opinion among the advisers have prevented the section from fixing a common line. On tax problems, the report states that these must be solved at the same time as the legal statute of the European company is being worked out, failing which the creation of this company would have no great practical effect.



# XI. European Investment Bank

## Bond issue

### Germany

The European Investment Bank has issued bonds of a nominal value of DM 500, DM 1 000 and DM 5 000 on the German capital market for a total amount of DM 120 million (30 million units of account). These bonds have been underwritten by a consortium of German banks headed jointly by the Deutsche Bank AG and the Dresdner Bank AG and will bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum; the loan is of 15 years' duration and not redeemable before term. The bonds will be redeemable at par in ten equal annual instalments, after a 5-year period of grace. They will be quoted on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges. Proceeds from their sale will be used by the Bank for its general lending operations. This is the Bank's fourth public bond issue in Germany.

## Loans granted

### France

On 4 February 1969 the Bank concluded with the Société Nationale des Gaz du Sud-Ouest (SNGSO) a loan agreement amounting to FF 80 million (16.2 million u.a.). Granted for a period of 20 years at 6.875% per annum, this loan will help to finance the first stage — 1968/73 — of the ten-year extension programme of the natural gas supply system in south-west France. The SNGSO is a joint-stock company in which the State has a controlling interest, dealing mainly in the supply and marketing in south-west France of natural gas from the Saint-Marcet and Lacq fields. The project, estimated to cost FF 230 million (46.6 million u.a.), should permit advantage to be derived from a local energy source destined to be increasingly exploited, thus favouring regional development. The Entreprise de recherches et d'activités pétrolières, the Société nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine and Gaz de France have agreed to guarantee this loan.

On 6 February 1969 the Bank also concluded with Electricité de France (EDF) a loan agreement for FF 90 million (18.2 million u.a.) for 12 years at 6.5% per annum. This loan will help to finance a 600-MW generating unit, the first stage of a new steam power plant at Cordemais (Loire-Atlantique), which is ultimately to have a total output of 2 400 MW. The 600-MW unit chosen by EDF for the Cordemais plant represents a new stage in French large alternator construction technology (the previous record was 250 MW). The ensuing savings on investment and running costs compared with 250-MW steam units are significant. The project, which is one of the most important parts of the EDF power development programme, will improve power supply facilities in western France, particularly the Loire region and Brittany. Its total cost is estimated at FF 497 million (100.7 million u.a.); the plant is scheduled to go into operation by the second half of 1970. The French Republic has agreed to provide a joint guarantee for this loan.

## Turkey

In pursuance of the outline agreement signed with Turkey on 15 October 1968, earmarking until 30 June 1969 an aggregate amount of 7.5 million u.a. to finance private industrial projects submitted by the Türkiye Sınaf Kalkinma Bankasi (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey), the European Investment Bank has decided to allocate the equivalent of 844 000 u.a. for the construction at Izmit, on the Istanbul to Ankara road, of a factory to produce electric lamps and the semi-finished products used in their manufacture. The fixed investments of the project are estimated at £T 24 million (2.7 million u.a.). The factory will produce 15 1/2 million bulbs, 21 1/2 million brass caps, 4 million fluorescent lamps and more than one million glass tubes, etc. per year. The project conforms with the objectives of the Turkish five-year development plan, which provides for the creation of industries manufacturing semi-finished and finished products in the field of electrical equipment and appliances.

Still under the same head, the Bank has also decided to grant an aggregate loan amounting to 3 million u.a. for financing small and medium-sized industrial ventures through the Türkiye Sınaf Kalkinma Bankasi. This will enable Turkish private industry to make investments amounting to approximately 6 to 9 million u.a.

These operations are being effected by the Bank on behalf of the Member States through its special section, in accordance with the mandate conferred on it in pursuance of the financial protocol annexed to the Association Agreement between the EEC and Turkey.

## Gabon

On 5 February 1969 the Bank concluded with the Société meunière et avicole du Gabon (SMAG) a loan agreement for financing a flour mill and a poultry farm in the Gabon Republic. The project comprises a flour mill in Libreville with an initial production capacity of 8 000 tons, which can be increased later to 12 500 tons. The poultry farm is initially to produce some 840 000 eggs and 63 tons of chickens annually. All production is for the Gabon domestic market. The projects are part of a policy for greater diversification of the economy and development of the miscellaneous industries branch. The total cost is Frs. CFA 360 million (approximately 1.44 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing with a loan of Frs. CFA 125 million (506 000 u.a.) at 6.50% for 10 years and the Caisse centrale de coopération économique is also participating. The Gabon Republic is providing its joint guarantee for the loan. This is the Bank's second operation in Gabon. It is being carried out in pursuance of the Yaoundé Convention between the EEC and the Associated African States and Madagascar.

# Miscellaneous

## Award of the Charlemagne Prize to the Commission

When the news that the Charlemagne Prize of the City of Aix-la-Chapelle had been awarded to the Commission on 27 March 1969 became known in Brussels, it was noted that this distinction, which each year rewards special contributions to European unity, had for the first time been awarded to an institution. President Rey and his colleagues will solemnly receive the Charlemagne Prize at the Town Hall in Aix-la-Chapelle on 15 May.

## Statement by M. Jean Rey on the WEU crisis

On 12 March 1969, when presenting the second General Report on the Activities of the Communities to the European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg, M. Jean Rey made the following statement on the WEU crisis:

"As to the first point, enlargement, I presume that nobody expects me here, in the name of I know not what authority that my colleagues and I do not possess, to distribute prizes, pronounce judgements or look for responsibilities for what has happened. It is regrettable that our Member States should be in disagreement within a great European institution which is not ours — I mean Western European Union — but with which our Commission maintains real co-operation, since we regularly participate in the work of the Council of Ministers of the WEU and also very often in that of the Parliamentary Assembly in Paris.

This being so, it is a rather sad matter for us when our Member States are at loggerheads within this Union. It is perhaps even more so when we see that two great European states, one of which is a member of our Community and the other our great neighbour, come to the point of quarrelling publicly, as we saw last month, in a way which gave no joy to us. However, that is the position, and I would not be serving any common interest if I went on to analyse it here. On the contrary, we must endeavour to turn the page on this disagreement as quickly as possible and see what can be done in the future."

## Recapitulation of the principal dates in the WEU crisis

6 and 7 February — WEU Council in Luxembourg: invitation by Mr. Michael Stewart, Foreign Secretary, to convene the WEU Permanent Representatives in London to discuss the Middle East situation.

12 February — "France will not reply to this invitation", declares M. de Lipkowski, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

14 February — Meeting of the WEU Permanent Council without France at the WEU Headquarters in London.

14 February — The French Foreign Ministry publishes a communiqué in which the Government protests against the fact that the Council met against the will of one of its members, contrary to the provisions of the Brussels Treaty (Article VIII, 3rd paragraph).

18 February, 26 February, and 12 March — Second, third and fourth meetings of the WEU Permanent Council despite the opposition of France.

20 and 21 February — Assembly of the WEU in Paris.

21 February — A British press agency divulges an account of the interview on 4 February between the French President and the British Ambassador to France.

13 March — Lord Chalfont, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, appointed British Permanent Representative to the WEU Council.

14 March — Meeting between de Gaulle and Kiesinger in Paris: General de Gaulle does not envisage any compromise solution in the dispute concerning the WEU.

### **Franco-British controversy**

Following a talk in Paris on 4 February 1969 between the French President and the British Ambassador in France, information published at the end of February 1969 by the press was the subject of diverging statements by the Governments concerned. The Commission had a long debate on 26 February 1969 on the European political situation following these incidents. Its spokesman declared to circles close to the Community that the Commission deplored the incidents and did not wish to comment on them. For the Commission these surface eddies, however regrettable, did not affect the Common Market in its depth. The Commission considered that it behoved the Community authorities to continue the construction of the common policies without interruption.

### **Session of the WEU Assembly on 20 and 21 February**

The WEU Assembly held the second part of its 14th ordinary session on 20 and 21 February 1969 in Paris with M. Badini-Confaloneri (Liberal, Italy) in the chair, all the national delegations being present. In their addresses, the President of the Assembly and M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Foreign Minister and President in office of the WEU Council, called on the spirit of conciliation to overcome the difficulties currently encountered by the Western European Union. Recalling the first day of the WEU Council in Luxembourg, M. Thorn stressed the need for more consultation on foreign policy within that body. A resolution referring particularly to this point was adopted by the majority of the Assembly following a sometimes animated debate on what has been called the WEU crisis. On the other hand, after a short debate, the Assembly voted unanimously for a recommendation to the WEU Council requesting it "to convene a conference of Heads of Government of all EEC Member States and States wishing to join the EEC in order to conclude an agreement in principle on the institution of a European political community". It moreover asked for the election of a "constituent assembly of that community" and recommended the Council of the Union "to take definite steps to promote and co-ordinate European policies for overcoming crises which may arise, whether political, strategic, economic or financial".

### **Appeal by Paul VI for European unity**

Before the pilgrims assembled in St. Peter's Square in Rome under the windows of the Vatican, Pope Paul VI launched an appeal for European unity on 23 March 1969:

"We all see", he said, "that the great problem of Europe is its effective and organic unification with full respect, and even in the interests, of the different nations which now have a clearly defined ethnic and cultural personality. This is certainly a very difficult problem which politicians must take in hand and solve. We pray that wisdom may be granted them in this arduous but great and, it would seem, indispensable undertaking, which admits of no postponement.

"It does not behove Us to judge or intervene in this matter. But it is a duty for all and for Us in particular to create a new moral atmosphere which can facilitate the solution desired. This means the atmosphere of a new mentality as regards relationships between the peoples. This cannot be the mentality of discord, hegemony and nationalist egoism. It cannot even be that of a precarious equilibrium of co-existence based on the balance of defensive or offensive forces. Neither can it be founded on indifference, with everyone withdrawing into himself and allowing matters to take their course. It must be a mentality of reciprocal esteem, mutual collaboration, progressive convergence towards creative peace for the benefit to all. That is to say, a human mentality of greater breadth, more generous, a spiritual mentality, to the formation of which the Christian spirit, which is universal, that is, catholic, has much to contribute."

### **An appeal from the Pan-European Union**

In Zurich on 9 March 1969 the President of the Pan-European Union, Count Richard de Coudenhove-Kalergi, launched an appeal to Europeans to support his new initiative "to transform Europe into a fourth power (with America, the USSR and China), free and peaceful, prosperous and happy".

The appeal states that "the President of the French Republic has just taken a new European initiative" and stresses that "above and beyond all the tiresome errors and polemics the de Gaulle-Soames interview has opened a new chapter in the history of European Union".

The appeal then lists "the means of uniting Europe before it is too late:

- (i) a Franco-British entente,
- (ii) the entry of Britain into the continental system,
- (iii) a compromise between the Common Market and the Free Trade Area to put an end to their rivalry,
- (iv) a transformation of NATO replacing the American hegemony by a balance between a united Europe and a united and allied America,
- (v) permanent solidarity between France, Britain, Germany and Italy, the populations of which, with 215 millions, represent more than two-thirds of those of the 18 member countries of the Council of Europe".

### **A programme of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe**

Meeting for the first time in London, with the participation of delegates of the three major British parties, the Action Committee for the United States of Europe examined the current European situation and determined the programme of action it is to pursue.

Under the chairmanship of M. Monnet the Committee, which includes representatives of most political parties and trade unions in the Six, adopted a joint declaration and two resolutions. These contain in particular the following passages:

"The Committee considers that Great Britain's decision to join the effort of European integration is an essential choice for the future of Europe and the organization of peace. It conforms to the appeal of the Six in the Preambles of the Treaties of Rome and at the Conference of their Heads of State or Government in Bonn on 18 July 1961.

"The entry of Great Britain will strengthen the material and democratic foundations of Europe. The United Europe whose new prospects it will share, speaking with a single voice, will be strong enough to exert a peaceful influence on East-West relations and on world affairs.

"The Committee believes that nothing is more important than to strengthen and to continue the European integration which the Six have already begun by furthering economic integration of Europe and ensuring that Great Britain joins in the political and economic integration of Europe with the same rights and the same obligations as the other member countries.

"The problems of Britain's entry into the Common Market essentially concern monetary matters, agriculture, technological development, and institutions. These questions present opportunities as well as problems. By demonstrating the nature and the scope of the opportunities offered by enlargement and by showing that these problems can be solved, the Committee will prove that negotiations can and must begin without delay.

"At the same time, the Committee welcomes the steps taken towards European integration in other fields. The opportunities of progress must not be deferred until Britain is a member of the Community, and the Committee welcomes and supports all steps which give a new impetus to European integration and provide an outlet from the present impasse."

In its concluding resolutions, the Committee declared that it had decided "to seek solutions to the problems raised by the entry of Britain in the monetary, agricultural, technological and institutional fields, and, on 15 July in Brussels, when it hoped to be able to adopt its conclusions, to propose these solutions to the Governments of the Six and to the British Government..."

"The Committee will elaborate proposals on political integration, including security, essential for European integration to be complete, and will submit them to the Governments."

### **The trade unions and the drafting of a single European Treaty**

On the occasion of a symposium of the trade unions belonging to the ICFTU European Secretariat and the World Confederation of Labour's European organization, in Luxembourg on 6 and 7 March 1969, the European trade union movement drafted a memorandum in which it "resolutely affirms its will to participate immediately and actively at European level in the drafting of a single treaty which, in 1970, would govern the European Community".

"The trade union movement", the memorandum goes on, "stresses here and now that the future treaty must permit the establishment of a Community of a supra-

national character and must contain from the beginning a set of principles, guidelines and rules offering the possibility of revision, with the determined will to improve its provisions”.

The memorandum reaffirms the great objectives pursued by the trade unions for the construction of Europe, which revolve round the idea of “creating a Community of free men in an integrated Europe, widened to include all democratic States”. Specifying the trade union requirements for a European Community policy, the memorandum states that “human and social progress and full employment must be considered as the priority aims of the construction of Europe, but that they are also linked with a continuously increasing and advancing growth rate. The trade union movement therefore demands that, in accordance with pre-determined stages, Community social and economic policies should be jointly implemented, over and above the customs union, in a spirit of European solidarity”.

In conclusion, the memorandum proposes the implementation of Community instruments for warning and action, calls for democratic organs and institutions with supranational powers to achieve and implement the essential Community policies, and demands that the World Confederation of Labour with its 15 million adherents should participate in the negotiations for drafting the single treaty. This would not only involve the drafting of texts but should provide an opportunity to show the will of all men to build the United States of Europe, guaranteeing freedom, social progress and peace.

#### **French farmers and the Mansholt Plan**

The Mansholt Plan appears to French farmers as a possible stage towards the institution of a human community; this follows from speeches and papers at the latest congress of agricultural trade unionism held in Versailles at the end of February 1969.

The Plan has the merit of clearly stating the agricultural problem in industrial countries and of providing for a series of measures to improve the peasants' lot. The Secretary-General of the National Federation of Farmers, M. Michel Debatisse, stated on behalf of his federation that it would be a gross error to reject the Mansholt Plan *in toto*, since this would mean rejecting any possibility of progress for two-thirds of farmers.

However, the favourable opinions on the Plan were accompanied by reservations concerning the remedies to agricultural problems proposed by the Commission, in particular as regards the size of farms, the number of farmers and the proposals on cuts in agricultural prices and the organization of markets.

#### **The Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE) and technical obstacles to trade**

In a letter to the Commission, the UNICE has once more stressed “the importance which the Community industry attaches to the removal of technical and administrative obstacles to intra-Community trade”. “Now that the Customs Union is in force, entailing the removal of customs duties and internal quantitative restrictions, the concerns previously expressed have increased significance”, the letter says.

It goes on to say that “Community industry considers that the conditions of a vast free market will not be achieved as long as obstacles to trade resulting from differing technical requirements among the Member States subsist. Because of

the restrictions they involve, these provisions are an obstacle to trade and prevent large-scale production, since enterprises are always obliged to conform to the national specifications.

"That is why the UNICE welcomes the submission by the Commission to the Council of the General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to intra-Community trade.

"This step should permit the regrouping into a coherent framework of all the work done and an early result in special directives, the need and urgency for which are generally recognized.

"The UNICE accordingly regrets that the Council of Ministers has not so far been able to adopt this General Programme which several months ago was endorsed by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Failure to adopt it virtually prevents all progress in a field which is after all essential for the effective achievement of the Common Market, and on which a large amount of preparatory work has been done."

### **Visit of the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth to the Commission**

Mr. Arnold Smith, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, visited the Commission in Brussels on 18 March in response to an invitation.

After being received by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, Mr. Smith had a chance to inform himself, as he particularly wished, of the Community's views on the growth of the developing countries and on action in this field.

Mr. Smith had talks on this matter with M. Rochereau who, with M. Martino, is chairman of the Development Aid Group, and with M. Hellwig and M. Sassen, as members of the Group.

### **Colonel Frank Borman's visit to the Commission**

On 7 February 1969 Colonel Frank Borman was received by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, and his colleagues. M. Rey expressed the Commission's admiration for the exploits and the courage of Colonel Borman and the other American astronauts. President Rey received from Colonel Borman a model of the Saturn V rocket and presented him with a historical atlas of Europe.

After the reception, Colonel Borman took part in a round-table discussion presided over by M. Fritz Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, on progress in space development in the United States.

### **Student demonstration in the European Parliament**

At the opening of its 1969/70 session, the European Parliament was the scene of a demonstration by young students from the University of Strasbourg and German universities.

Interrupting the speech of the oldest member (M. Parri, left-wing independent, Italy) the demonstrators threw leaflets from the public galleries, shouted slogans and waved banners calling for a federal Europe, the election of members of the Parliament by universal suffrage and the abolition of frontiers.



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#### Written questions and replies

Question écrite n° 184/67 de M. Berkhouwer à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Prêts consentis par l'État français à l'industrie sidérurgique française (No. 184/67 by M. Berkhouwer to the Commission: Loans by the French State to the French iron and steel industry)

No. C 14, 7.2.1969

Question écrite n° 282/67 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Prêts consentis par l'État français à l'industrie sidérurgique française (No. 282/67 by M. Kriedemann to the Commission: Loans by the French State to the French iron and steel industry)

No. C 14, 7.2.1969

Question écrite n° 14/68 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Prêts consentis par l'État français à l'industrie sidérurgique française (No. 14/68 by M. Kriedemann to the Commission: Loans by the French State to the French iron and steel industry)

No. C 14, 7.2.1969

Question écrite n° 72/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Octroi par le gouvernement français de subventions à l'industrie sidérurgique française (No. 72/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Grant by the French Government of subsidies to the French iron and steel industry)

No. C 14, 7.2.1969

Question écrite n° 100/68 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Bonifications d'intérêt en faveur de l'industrie sidérurgique française (No. 100/68 by M. Kriedemann to the Commission: Interest rate "subsidies" for the French iron and steel industry)

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Question écrite n° 243/68 de M. Herr à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Subventions à l'industrie sidérurgique (No. 243/68 by M. Herr to the Commission: Subsidies for the iron and steel industry)

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- Question écrite n° 208/68 de M. Lenz à la Commission et au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Relations entre la C.E.E. et l'Autriche (No. 208/68 by M. Lenz to the Commission and Council: Relations between the EEC and Austria) No. C 15, 8.2.1969
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# COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

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- Règlement (CEE) n° 187/69 de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 187/69 of 31 January 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 26, 1.2.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 200/69 de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur de graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 200/69 of 31 January 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 26, 1.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 201/69 de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 201/69 of 31 January 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 26, 1.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 202/69 de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 202/69 of 31 January 1969 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) No. L 26, 1.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 203/69 de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 203/69 of 31 January 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 26, 1.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 205/69 de la Commission, du 3 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 205/69 of 3 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 27, 4.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 206/69 de la Commission, du 3 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 206/69 of 3 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 27, 4.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 207/69 de la Commission, du 3 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 207/69 of 3 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 27, 4.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 208/69 de la Commission, du 3 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 208/69 of 3 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 27, 4.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 209/69 de la Commission, du 3 février 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 209/69 of 3 February 1969 on a notice of call for tender for the purchase of cheese from stocks held by the French intervention agency) No. L 27, 4.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 210/69 de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, relatif aux communications entre les États membres et la Commission dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 210/69 of 31 January 1969 on communications between the Member States and the Commission concerning milk and milk products) No. L 28, 5.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 211/69 de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 211/69 of 4 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 28, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 212/69 de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 212/69 of 4 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 28, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 213/69 de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 213/69 of 4 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 28, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 214/69 de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 214/69 of 4 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 28, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 215/69 de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, modifiant la version en langue italienne de l'article 8 bis du règlement n° 473/67/CEE relatif aux certificats d'importation et d'exportation dans le secteur des céréales et du riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 215/69 of 4 February 1969 amending the Italian version of Article 8(a) of Regulation No. 473/67/CEE on import and export licences for cereals and rice) No. L 28, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 216/69 de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, relatif aux modalités d'application concernant l'écoulement de la viande bovine congelée achetée par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 216/69 of 4 February 1969 on implementing procedures for the sale of frozen beef and veal bought in by the intervention agencies) No. L 28, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 217/69 de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre détenu par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 217/69 of 4 February 1969 on calls for tender for the purchase of butter held by the intervention agencies) No. L 28, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 218/69 de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, modifiant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 218/69 of 4 February 1969 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 28, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 204/69 du Conseil, du 28 janvier 1969, établissant, pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les critères de fixation de leur montant (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 204/69 of 28 January 1969 laying down, for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II of the Treaty, general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and the criteria for fixing their amount) No. L 29, 5.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 219/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 219/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 30, 6.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 220/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 220/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 30, 6.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 221/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 221/69 of 5 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 30, 6.2.1969

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| Règlement (CEE) n° 222/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 222/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)  | No. L 30, | 6.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 223/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 223/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses)  | No. L 30, | 6.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 224/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 224/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts in the poultry-meat sector)                           | No. L 30, | 6.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 225/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les volailles abattues (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 225/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for slaughtered poultry)  | No. L 30, | 6.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 226/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 226/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for egg products)  | No. L 30, | 6.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 227/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 227/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for ovalbumin and lactalbumin)                                       | No. L 30, | 6.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 228/69 de la Commission, du 5 février 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 228/69 of 5 February 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state)          | No. L 30, | 6.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 229/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 229/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) | No. L 31, | 7.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 230/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 230/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)                          | No. L 31, | 7.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 231/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 231/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)  | No. L 31, | 7.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 232/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 232/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)       | No. L 31, | 7.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 233/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 233/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)  | No. L 31, | 7.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 234/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 234/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)  | No. L 31, | 7.2.1969 |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 235/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 235/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)                                 | No. L 31, | 7.2.1969 |



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| Règlement (CEE) n° 236/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 236/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)   | No. L 31, 7.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 237/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 237/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)  | No. L 31, 7.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 238/69 de la Commission, du 6 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 238/69 of 6 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) | No. L 31, 7.2.1969  |
| Décision n° 239/69/CECA de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, imposant aux entreprises charbonnières l'obligation de notifier des transactions concernant le charbon à coke et le coke (Commission Decision No. 239/69/CECA of 7 February 1969 requiring coal enterprises to notify transactions concerning coking coal and coke)                             | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 240/69 de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 240/69 of 7 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)   | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 241/69 de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 241/69 of 7 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)  | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 242/69 de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 242/69 of 7 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)  | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 243/69 de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 243/69 of 7 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)  | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 244/69 de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 244/69 of 7 February 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)  | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 245/69 de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 245/69 of 7 February 1969 fixing the refunds on milk and milk products exported in the natural state)  | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 246/69 de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, modifiant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 246/69 of 7 February 1969 modifying the levies in the olive oil sector)  | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 247/69 de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 247/69 of 7 February 1969 modifying the levies on products processed from cereals and rice)   | No. L 32, 8.2.1969  |
| Règlement (CEE) n° 248/69 de la Commission, du 10 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 248/69 of 10 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)   | No. L 33, 11.2.1969 |

- Règlement (CEE) n° 249/69 de la Commission, du 10 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 249/69 of 10 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 33, 11.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 250/69 de la Commission, du 10 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 250/69 of 10 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 33, 11.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 251/69 de la Commission, du 10 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 251/69 of 10 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 33, 11.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 252/69 de la Commission, du 10 février 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre par stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 252/69 of 10 February 1969 on calls for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the German, French and Dutch intervention agencies) No. L 33, 11.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 253/69 de la Commission, du 10 février 1969, modifiant la version allemande du règlement (CEE) n° 109/69 fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 253/69 of 10 February 1969 amending the German version of Regulation (EEC) No. 109/69 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 February 1969) No. L 35, 12.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 254/69 de la Commission, du 11 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 254/69 of 11 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 35, 12.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 255/69 de la Commission, du 11 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 255/69 of 11 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 35, 12.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 256/69 de la Commission, du 11 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 256/69 of 11 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 35, 12.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 257/69 de la Commission, du 11 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 257/69 of 11 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 35, 12.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 258/69 de la Commission, du 11 février 1969, prévoyant des dispositions transitoires pour la quantité de sucre produite au-delà du quota maximum (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 258/69 of 11 February 1969 making transitional arrangements for the quantity of sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota) No. L 35, 12.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 259/69 de la Commission, du 11 février 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de quartiers avant congelés de viande bovine détenus par l'organisme français d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 259/69 of 11 February 1969 on a notice of call for tender for the purchase of frozen fore-quarters of beef and veal held by the French intervention agency) No. L 35, 12.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 260/69 de la Commission, du 11 février 1969, relatif à la vente de certains produits provenant de l'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 260/69 of 11 February 1969 on the sale of certain products resulting from intervention in the beef and veal sector) No. L 35, 12.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 261/69 de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 261/69 of 12 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 37, 13.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 262/69 de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 262/69 of 12 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 37, 13.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 263/69 de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 263/69 of 12 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 37, 13.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 264/69 de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 264/69 of 12 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 37, 13.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 265/69 de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 265/69 of 12 February 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 37, 13.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 266/69 de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 284/67/CEE relatif à certaines modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 266/69 of 12 February 1969 amending Regulation No. 284/67/CEE laying down certain implementing provisions for refunds on exports of oilseeds) No. L 37, 13.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 267/69 de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1345/68 relatif à la vente à prix réduit de beurre de stock public à des industries transformatrices (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 267/69 of 12 February 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1354/68 on the sale at reduced price of butter from public stocks to the processing industries) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 268/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 268/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 269/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 269/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 270/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 270/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 271/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 271/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 272/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 272/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 273/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 273/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 38, 14.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 274/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 274/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 275/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 275/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 276/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 276/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 277/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 277/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 278/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 278/69 of 13 February 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 279/69 de la Commission, du 13 février 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 279/69 of 13 February 1969 modifying the levies on products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 38, 14.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 280/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 280/69 of 14 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 39, 15.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 281/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 281/69 of 14 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 39, 15.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 282/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 282/69 of 14 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 39, 15.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 283/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 283/69 of 14 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 39, 15.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 284/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 284/69 of 14 February 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 39, 15.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 285/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 285/69 of 14 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of milk and milk products) No. L 39, 15.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 286/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 286/69 of 14 February 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 39, 15.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 287/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1968/1969 le montant provisoire de la cotisation à la production (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 287/69 of 14 February 1969 fixing the provisional production levy for the 1968/1969 sugar year) No. L 39, 15.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 288/69 de la Commission, du 14 février 1969, modifiant l'annexe du règlement (CEE) n° 1098/68 établissant les modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 288/69 of 14 February 1969 amending the annex of Regulation (EEC) No. 1098/68 establishing implementing procedures for refunds on exports of milk and milk products) No. L 39, 15.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 289/69 du Conseil, du 17 février 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 120/67/CEE en vue de la mobilisation des céréales destinées à l'aide alimentaire (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 289/69 of 17 February 1969 amending Regulation No. 120/67/CEE with a view to mobilizing cereals for food aid purposes) No. L 41, 18.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 290/69 du Conseil, du 17 février 1969, fixant les critères de mobilisation des céréales destinées à l'aide alimentaire (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 290/69 of 17 February 1969 laying down the criteria for mobilizing cereals for food aid purposes) No. L 41, 18.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 291/69 de la Commission, du 17 février 1969, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de 50 000 tonnes de froment tendre destinées à la Turquie à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 291/69 of 17 February 1969 on a call for tender for mobilizing 50 000 tons of wheat other than durum intended for aid to Turkey) No. L 41, 18.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 292/69 de la Commission, du 17 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 292/69 of 17 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 41, 18.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 293/69 de la Commission, du 17 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 293/69 of 17 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 41, 18.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 294/69 de la Commission, du 17 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 294/69 of 17 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 41, 18.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 295/69 de la Commission, du 17 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 295/69 of 17 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 41, 18.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 296/69 du Conseil, du 18 février 1969, portant prorogation, pour l'année 1968, du délai prévu par l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement n° 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions du concours du F.E.O.G.A. (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 296/69 of 18 February 1969 extending, for 1968, the time-limit laid down in Article 20(1) of Regulation No. 17/64/CEE on the conditions for aid from the EAGGF) No. L 42, 19.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 297/69 du Conseil, du 18 février 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 750/68 afin de permettre l'inclusion de certains sirops dans le système de compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 297/69 of 18 February 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 750/68 in order to include certain syrups in the system of compensation for sugar storage costs) No. L 42, 19.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 298/69 de la Commission, du 18 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 298/69 of 18 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 42, 19.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 299/69 de la Commission, du 18 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 299/69 of 18 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 42, 19.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 300/69 de la Commission, du 18 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 300/69 of 18 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 42, 19.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 301/69 de la Commission, du 18 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 301/69 of 18 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 42, 19.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 302/69 du Conseil, du 18 février 1969, modifiant et complétant certaines dispositions du règlement (CEE) n° 1052/68 relatif au régime d'importation et d'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 302/69 of 18 February 1969 amending and supplementing certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) No. 1052/68 on the arrangements applicable to imports and exports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 303/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, portant modification du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 303/69 of 19 February 1969 modifying the amount of the refund on olive oil) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 304/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 304/69 of 19 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 305/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 305/69 of 19 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 306/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 306/69 of 19 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 307/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 307/69 of 19 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 308/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 308/69 of 19 February 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 309/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 309/69 of 19 February 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 310/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand et français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 310/69 of 19 February 1969 on calls for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the German and French intervention agencies) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 311/69 de la Commission, du 19 février 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1977/68 relatif à la vente à l'armée et aux unités assimilées de beurre à prix réduit (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 311/69 of 19 February 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1977/68 on the sale of butter at reduced price to the armed forces) No. L 43, 20.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 312/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 312/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 44, 21.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 313/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 313/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 314/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 314/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 315/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 315/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 316/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 316/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 317/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 317/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 318/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 318/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 319/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 319/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 320/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 320/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 321/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 321/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 322/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 322/69 of 20 February 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 March 1969) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 323/69 de la Commission, du 20 février 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 323/69 of 20 February 1969 on a notice of call for tender for the purchase of cheese from stocks held by the Dutch intervention agency) No. L 44, 21.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 324/69 du Conseil, du 21 février 1969, autorisant l'Italie à appliquer des mesures particulières d'intervention sur le marché des oranges (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 324/69 of 21 February 1969 authorizing Italy to apply special intervention measures in respect of oranges) No. L 45, 22.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 325/69 de la Commission, du 21 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 325/69 of 21 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 45, 22.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 326/69 de la Commission, du 21 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 326/69 of 21 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 45, 22.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 327/69 de la Commission, du 21 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 327/69 of 21 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 45, 22.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 328/69 de la Commission, du 21 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 328/69 of 21 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 45, 22.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 329/69 de la Commission, du 21 février 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 329/69 of 21 February 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 45, 22.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 330/69 de la Commission, du 21 février 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 173/66/CEE en ce qui concerne la fixation du prélèvement à l'importation d'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 330/69 of 21 February 1969 amending Regulation No. 173/66/CEE in respect of fixing the levy on imports of olive oil) No. L 45, 22.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 331/69 de la Commission, du 21 février 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 174/66/CEE en ce qui concerne la caution et le dépôt des demandes de certificats d'importation et d'exportation pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 331/69 of 21 February 1969 amending Regulation No. 174/66/CEE in respect of the guarantee and the filing of applications for import and export licences for olive oil) No. L 45, 22.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 332/69 de la Commission, du 21 février 1969, relatif aux modalités d'application des interventions sur le marché des oranges effectuées par l'Italie conformément au règlement (CEE) n° 324/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 332/69 of 21 February 1969 on implementing procedures for intervention in the orange market by Italy under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 324/69) No. L 45, 22.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 333/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 333/69 of 24 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 46, 25.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 334/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 334/69 of 24 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 46, 25.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 335/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 335/69 of 24 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 46, 25.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 336/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 336/69 of 24 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 46, 25.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 337/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 337/69 of 24 February 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 46, 25.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 338/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, établissant des modalités d'application particulières pour l'exportation de certains fromages (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 338/69 of 24 February 1969 establishing special implementing procedures for exports of certain cheeses) No. L 46, 25.2.1969



- Règlement (CEE) n° 339/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 258/69 prévoyant des dispositions transitoires pour la quantité de sucre produite au-delà du quota maximum (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 339/69 of 24 February 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 258/69 making transitional arrangements for the quantity of sugar produced in excess of the maximum quota) No. L 46, 25.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 340/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, modifiant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 340/69 of 24 February 1969 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 46, 25.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 341/69 de la Commission, du 25 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 341/69 of 24 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 47, 26.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 342/69 de la Commission, du 25 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 342/69 of 25 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 47, 26.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 343/69 de la Commission, du 25 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 343/69 of 25 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 47, 26.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 344/69 de la Commission, du 25 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 344/69 of 25 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 47, 26.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 345/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 345/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 346/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 346/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 347/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 347/69 of 26 February 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 348/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 348/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 349/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 349/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 350/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant la restitution pour les œufs en coquille exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 350/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the refund on eggs in shell exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 351/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant les restitutions pour certains produits laitiers exportés sous la forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 351/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the refunds on certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 49, 27.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 352/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 352/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for egg products) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 353/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 353/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for poultrymeat products) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 354/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, modifiant les primes de dénaturation du sucre fixées par le règlement (CEE) n° 840/68 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 354/69 of 26 February 1969 modifying the denaturing premiums for sugar fixed by Regulation (EEC) No.840/68) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 355/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 355/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 356/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant le montant de base de la restitution à l'exportation en l'état pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 356/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 357/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 357/69 of 26 February 1969 modifying the levies on products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 49, 27.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 359/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 359/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 360/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 360/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 361/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 361/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 362/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 362/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 363/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 363/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 364/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, portant fixation des restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 364/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 365/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 365/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 50, 28.2.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 366/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 366/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 367/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 367/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 368/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 368/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 369/69 de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 369/69 of 24 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 370/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 370/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of milk and milk products) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 371/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour la vente à l'industrie de beurre détenu par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 371/69 of 27 February 1969 on calls for tender on the sale to industry of butter held by the intervention agencies) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 372/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 372/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 373/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 373/69 of 27 February 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 50, 28.2.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 374/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 374/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 50, 28.2.1969

## THE COUNCIL

### Directives and Decisions

- Budget des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1969 (Budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1969) No. L 36, 12.2.1969
- Décision du Conseil, du 17 février 1969, portant conclusion de l'accord entre la C.E.E. et la République turque relatif à la fourniture de blé tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 17 February 1969 concluding the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Turkey on the supply of wheat other than durum as food aid) No. L 41, 18.2.1969
- 69/59/CEE :
- Décision du Conseil, du 28 janvier 1969, autorisant la tacite reconduction au-delà de la période transitoire de certains accords commerciaux conclus par les États membres avec les pays tiers (Council Decision of 28 January 1969 authorizing the tacit prolongation, beyond the transitional period, of certain commercial agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries) No. L 43, 20.2.1969

69/60/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 18 février 1969, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de céréales (Council Directive of 18 February 1969 amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of seed grain)

No. L 48, 26.2.1969

69/61/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 18 février 1969, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de betteraves (Council Directive of 18 February 1969 amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of beet seed)

No. L 48, 26.2.1969

69/62/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 18 février 1969, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des plants de pommes de terre (Council Directive of 18 February 1969 amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of seed potatoes)

No. L 48, 26.2.1969

69/63/CEE:

Directive du Conseil, du 18 février 1969, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes fourragères (Council Directive of 18 February 1969 amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forage crop seeds)

No. L 48, 26.2.1969

69/64/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 18 février 1969, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des matériels forestiers de reproduction (Council Directive of 18 February 1969 amending the Council Directive of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forestry reproductive material)

No. L 48, 26.2.1969

## Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant établissement d'une organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du tabac brut (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation setting up a common organization of markets in unmanufactured tobacco)

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Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant les impôts frappant la consommation de tabacs manufacturés autres que les taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires, ainsi qu'un projet de résolution du Conseil concernant l'accise sur les tabacs manufacturés (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation on consumption taxes other than turnover tax on manufactured tobacco, and a draft Council resolution on excise duty on manufactured tobacco)

No. C 21<sup>1</sup>, 20.2.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant les monopoles nationaux à caractère commercial des tabacs manufacturés (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation on national trade monopolies in manufactured tobacco)

No. C 21, 20.2.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant établissement des annexes du règlement n° ... du Conseil relatif à l'application des régimes de sécurité sociale aux travailleurs salariés et à leurs familles qui se déplacent à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation establishing annexes to Council Regulation No. ... on the application of social security schemes to paid workers and their families moving within the Community)

No. C.21, 20.2.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de troisième directive du Conseil en matière d'harmonisation des législations des États membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Modalités communes d'application de la taxe à la valeur ajoutée aux opérations portant sur les produits agricoles (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed third Council Directive on the harmonization of Member States' turnover tax laws — Common procedures for applying the tax on value added to operations connected with agricultural products) No. C 26, 28.2.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant l'introduction de conditions d'accès à la profession de transporteur de voyageurs par route dans le domaine des transports nationaux et internationaux (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation on the introduction of conditions of access to the occupation of road passenger carrier in national and international transport) No. C 26, 28.2.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux mesures techniques de sécurité pour la construction et l'exploitation des oléoducs (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning technical safety measures in the construction and operation of oil pipelines) No. C 26, 28.2.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 27 juin 1967, concernant le rapprochement des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives à la classification, l'emballage et l'étiquetage des substances dangereuses (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Directive amending the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on the alignment of laws, regulations and administrative rules relating to the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances) No. C 26, 28.2.1969

## Information

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social (Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee) No. C 22, 21.2.1969

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social (Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee) No. C 26, 28.2.1969

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

#### 69/31/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1968, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public à des institutions et collectivités sans but lucratif (Commission Decision of 17 December 1968 authorizing the Netherlands to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price to non-profit-making institutions and associations) No. L 29, 5.2.1969

#### 69/32/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1968, autorisant la République française à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public à des institutions et collectivités sans but lucratif (Commission Decision of 17 December 1968 authorizing France to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price to non-profit-making institutions and associations) No. L 29, 5.2.1969

69/33/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 décembre 1968, relative à la remise sur le marché français de beurre de stock privé (Commission Decision of 27 December 1968 on putting butter from private stocks back on the French market)

No. L 29, 5.2.1969

69/36/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 2089/68 (Commission Decision of 16 January 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 2089/68)

No. L 29, 5.2.1969

69/37/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 2088/68 (Commission Decision of 16 January 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 2088/68)

No. L 29, 5.2.1969

69/38/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 2090/68 (Commission Decision of 16 January 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 2090/68)

No. L 29, 5.2.1969

69/39/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 janvier 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à suspendre partiellement la perception du droit de douane sur les tomates (ex 07.01 M I) (Commission Decision of 17 January 1969 authorizing Germany to reduce the customs duty on tomatoes ex 07.01 M I)

No. L 29, 5.2.1969

69/41/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1968, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1964/1965 (Commission Decision of 13 December 1968 on aid by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Belgian expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and intervention on the domestic market for the 1964/1965 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/42/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1968, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1964/1965 (Commission Decision of 13 December 1968 on aid by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for German expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and intervention on the domestic market for the 1964/1965 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/43/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1968, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1964/1965 (Commission Decision of 13 December 1968 on aid by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for French expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and intervention on the domestic market for the 1964/1965 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/44/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1968, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1964/1965 (Commission Decision of 13 December 1968 on aid by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Italian expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and intervention on the domestic market for the 1964/1965 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/45/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1968, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du grand-duché de Luxembourg pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1964/1965 (Commission Decision of 13 December 1968 on aid by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Luxembourg expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and intervention on the domestic market for the 1964/1965 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/46/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 décembre 1968, concernant le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas pour les restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers et les interventions sur le marché intérieur pour la période de comptabilisation 1964/1965 (Commission Decision of 13 December 1968 on aid by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Netherlands expenditure on refunds on exports to non-member countries and intervention on the domestic market for the 1964/1965 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/47/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1968, fixant le montant d'un acompte à valoir sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A. aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique remboursables au titre de la section garantie pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 16 December 1968 fixing the amount of an advance of EAGGF aid for Belgian expenditure repayable under the Guarantee Section for the 1966/1967 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/48/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1968, fixant le montant d'un acompte à valoir sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A. aux dépenses de la République fédérale d'Allemagne remboursables au titre de la section garantie pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 16 December 1968 fixing the amount of an advance of EAGGF aid for German expenditure repayable under the Guarantee Section for the 1966/1967 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/49/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1968, fixant le montant d'un acompte à valoir sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A. aux dépenses de la République française remboursables au titre de la section garantie pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 16 December 1968 fixing the amount of an advance of EAGGF aid for French expenditure repayable under the Guarantee Section for the 1966/1967 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/50/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1968, fixant le montant d'un acompte à valoir sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A. aux dépenses de la République italienne remboursables au titre de la section garantie pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 16 December 1968 fixing the amount of an advance of EAGGF aid for Italian expenditure repayable under the Guarantee Section for the 1966/1967 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/51/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1968, fixant le montant d'un acompte à valoir sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A. aux dépenses du grand-duché de Luxembourg remboursables au titre de la section garantie pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 16 December 1968 fixing the amount of an advance of EAGGF aid for Luxembourg expenditure repayable under the Guarantee Section for the 1966/1967 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/52/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1968, fixant le montant d'un acompte à valoir sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A. aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas remboursables au titre de la section garantie pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Decision of 16 December 1968 fixing the amount of an advance of EAGGF aid for Netherlands expenditure repayable under the Guarantee Section for the 1966/1967 accounting period)

No. L 34, 11.2.1969

69/54/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 63/69 (Commission Decision of 31 January 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 63/69)

No. L 38, 14.2.1969

69/55/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 63/69 (Commission Decision of 31 January 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 63/69)

No. L 38, 14.2.1969

69/56/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 63/69 (Commission Decision of 31 January 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 63/69)

No. L 38, 14.2.1969

69/68/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 février 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 17 February 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for national food aid action have been met)

No. L 46, 25.2.1969

69/65/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 février 1969, fixant le prix minimum de vente des graines de tournesol pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 2009/68 (Commission Decision of 4 February 1969 fixing the minimum price of sunflower seed for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 2009/68)

No. L 48, 26.2.1969

69/66/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 64/69 (Commission Decision of 7 February 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 64/69)

No. L 48, 26.2.1969

69/67/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, relative à la fixation des prix minima des fromages néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 62/69 (Commission Decision of 7 February 1969 fixing the minimum prices of Dutch cheeses for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 62/69)

No. L 48, 26.2.1969

## Recommendations and Opinions

69/34/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, adressée aux États membres au sujet du régime d'exportation à appliquer vers les pays tiers pour certaines catégories de peaux brutes (Commission Recommendation of 16 January 1969 to the Member States on arrangements applicable for exports to non-member countries of certain categories of raw hides and skins)

No. L 29, 5.2.1969



69/35/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1969, adressée aux États membres au sujet du régime d'exportation à appliquer vers les pays tiers pour certains déchets et cendres de métaux non ferreux et des méthodes de coopération administrative entre les États membres (Commission Recommendation of 16 January 1969 to the Member States on arrangements applicable for exports to non-member countries of certain non-ferrous-metal waste and ash and methods of administrative co-operation between the Member States)

No. L 29, 5.2.1969

69/40/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 31 janvier 1969, relative à l'application anticipée du règlement (CEE) n° 1619/68 du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, concernant certaines normes de commercialisation applicables aux œufs (Commission Recommendation of 31 January 1969 to bring forward the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1619/68 of 15 October 1968 on certain marketing standards for eggs)

No. L 30, 6.2.1969

### Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil, fixant les qualités type du froment tendre, du seigle, de l'orge, du maïs et du froment dur (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the standard qualities of wheat other than durum, rye, barley, maize and durum wheat)

No. C 12, 4.2.1969

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités de la distribution des produits toxiques (Proposal for a Council Directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the field of distribution of toxic products)

No. C 12, 4.2.1969

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités relevant de la distribution et de l'utilisation professionnelle des produits toxiques (Proposal for a Council Directive on transitional measures concerning activities in the distribution and commercial use of toxic products)

No. C 12, 4.2.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix dans le secteur des céréales pour la campagne 1969/1970 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the prices in the cereals sector for the 1969/1970 marketing year)

No. C 20, 19.2.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix indicatif du riz décortiqué pour la campagne 1969/1970 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the target price of husked rice for the 1969/1970 marketing year)

No. C 20, 19.2.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970, les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention pour les graines oléagineuses (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the target prices and intervention prices of oilseed for the 1969/1970 marketing year)

No. C 20, 19.2.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix dans le secteur du sucre pour la campagne sucrière 1969/1970 ainsi que les qualités type pour le sucre blanc et les betteraves (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the prices in the sugar sector for the 1969/1970 sugar year, and the standard qualities of white sugar and beet)

No. C 20, 19.2.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation No. 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in sugar)

No. C 20, 19.2.1969

- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant, pour la campagne sucrière 1969/1970, les prix d'intervention dérivés, les prix minima de la betterave, les prix de seuil et la quantité garantie ainsi que la cotisation à la production (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the derived intervention prices, the minimum prices for beet, the threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity and the production levy, for the 1969/1970 sugar year) No. C 20, 19.2.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix indicatif du lait et les prix d'intervention pour le beurre, le lait écrémé en poudre et les fromages Grana-Padano et Parmigiano-Reggiano, valables pendant la campagne laitière 1969/1970 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses for the 1969/1970 milk year) No. C 20, 19.2.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix de seuil pour certains produits laitiers pour la campagne laitière 1969/1970 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1969/1970 milk year) No. C 20, 19.2.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les aides accordées pour le lait écrémé et le lait écrémé en poudre destiné à l'alimentation des animaux, valables pour la campagne laitière 1969/1970 (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the aid granted for skim milk and skim milk powder intended for animal feed for the 1969/1970 milk year) No. C 20, 19.2.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant fixation des prix d'orientation, valables pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970 pour les veaux et les gros bovins (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing the guide prices for calves and mature cattle for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. C 20, 19.2.1969

### Memoranda

- Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux entreprises relevant de la Communauté (art. 48 du traité C.E.C.A.) (Memorandum from the Commission to Community firms — ECSC Treaty Article 48) No. C 19, 15.2.1969
- Octroi du concours de la section orientation du F.E.O.G.A. pour l'année 1968 — tranche 1 bis (Grant of aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1968 — Instalment 1 A) No. C 23, 22.2.1969
- Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux entreprises relevant de la C.E.C.A. (Art. 48 du traité C.E.C.A.) (Memorandum from the Commission to ECSC firms — ECSC Treaty Article 48) No. C 23, 22.2.1969

### European Development Fund

- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 778, par consultation publique, de la République du Dahomey, pour trois projets financés par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 778 by Dahomey for three projects financed by the EEC — EDF) No. C 12, 4.2.1969
- Résultat d'une présélection (appel d'offres n° 733) (Result of initial selection of firms — call for tender No. 733) No. C 12, 4.2.1969
- Informations relatives aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du F.E.D. (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) No. C 12, 4.2.1969
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 779 (par consultation publique) de la République centrafricaine pour un programme financé partiellement par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 779 by Central African Republic for a programme financed partly by the EEC — EFD) No. C 18, 12.2.1969

- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 780 lancé par la république de Côte-d'Ivoire pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 780 by Ivory Coast for a project financed by the EEC — EDF) No. C 18, 12.2.1969
- Résultats d'appels d'offres (n°s 541, 669, 684, 685, 697, 714 et 729) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 541, 669, 684, 685, 697, 714 and 729) No. C 22, 21.2.1969
- Avis d'appel d'offres n° 781 (par consultation publique) de la République centrafricaine (ministère du développement), pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 781 by Central African Republic (Ministry of Development) for a project financed by the EEC — EDF) No. C 22, 21.2.1969
- Approbation des projets financés par le F.E.D. (Approval of projects financed by the EDF) No. C 25, 27.2.1969
- Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 754 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 754) No. C 25, 27.2.1969

### Information

- Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de fromages « Comté » destinés à être transformés en fromages fondus par des entreprises de la Communauté (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of Comté cheeses for conversion into processed cheese by Community firms) No. C 15, 8.2.1969
- Communiqué (Communiqué) No. C 16, 11.2.1969
- Avis de concours pour secrétaires sténodactylographes COM/C/11 (langue allemande) (Notice of competitive examination No. COM/C/11 (German-language secretaries with shorthand and typing) No. C 16, 11.2.1969
- Avis de concours pour dactylographes COM/C/12 (langue allemande) (Notice of competitive examination No. COM/C/12 (German-language typists) No. C 16, 11.2.1969
- Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour la vente des quartiers avant de viande bovine congelée provenant des stocks de la Société interprofessionnelle du bétail et des viandes (S.I.B.E.V.) (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for the purchase of frozen beef and veal forequarters from SIBEV stocks) No. C 18, 12.2.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre de la classe de qualité « beurre de ferme allemand », destiné à la transformation, provenant des stocks de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (Notice of call for tender for the purchase of butter of the "German farm butter" quality grade, intended for processing, from EVF stocks) No. C 19, 15.2.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (Bureau de vente et d'achat de denrées alimentaires) et destiné à la transformation industrielle (Notice of call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks, intended for industrial processing) No. C 19, 15.2.1969
- Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de beurre destinés à la transformation industrielle (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter intended for industrial processing) No. C 19, 15.2.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVST-G) en application du règlement (CEE) n° 291/69 de la Commission du 17 février 1969 (Notice of call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from EVST-G stocks in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 291/69 of 17 February 1969) No. C 20, 19.2.1969

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|---|---------------------|
| Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Azienda di Stato per gli Interventi nel Mercato Agricolo (A.I.M.A.) en application du règlement (CEE) n° 291/69 de la Commission du 17 février 1969 (Notice of call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from AIMA stocks in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 291/69 of 17 February 1969) | No. C 20, 19.2.1969 |
| Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter)   | No. C 23, 22.2.1969 |
| Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Notice of call for tender for the purchase of butter from EVF stocks)   | No. C 23, 22.2.1969 |
| Communiqué (Communiqué)   | No. C 24, 26.2.1969 |
| Avis de concours pour secrétaires sténodactylographes COM/C/13 (langue française) (Notice of competitive examination No. COM/C/13 (French-language secretaries with shorthand and typing))  | No. C 24, 26.2.1969 |
| Avis de concours pour dactylographes COM/C/14 (langue française) (Notice of competitive examination No. COM/C/14 (French-language typists))   | No. C 24, 26.2.1969 |
| Avis d'adjudication pour des fromages Gouda, Edam et Cheddar néerlandais produits en 1967/1968 provenant des stocks du «Voedselvoorzienings- In- en verkoopbureau» (V.I.B.) (Notice of call for tender for Dutch Gouda, Edam and Cheddar cheeses made in 1967/1968, from VIB stocks)  | No. C 27, 28.2.1969 |
| Avis d'appel d'offres n° 782, par consultation publique, de la république fédérale du Cameroun, pour un programme financé partiellement par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 782 by Cameroon for a programme financed partly by the EEC — EDF)   | No. C 27, 28.2.1969 |
| Avis d'appel d'offres n° 783 lancé par la République française, territoire des Iles de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 783 by the French Territory of Saint Pierre and Miquelon for a project financed by the EEC — EDF)   | No. C 27, 28.2.1969 |

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### New cases

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Affaire 2-69 : Demande de décision préjudicielle, formée par jugement du juge de paix du deuxième canton de la ville d'Anvers dans l'affaire : Fonds social pour les ouvriers diamantaires contre S.A. Ch. Brachfeld and Sons (Case 2-69: Request for preliminary ruling by judgment by the conciliation magistrate of the second Canton of Antwerp <i>in re</i> : Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders v. N.V. Brachfeld and Sons) | No. C 14, 7.2.1969  |
| Affaire 3-69 : Demande de décision préjudicielle, formée par jugement du juge de paix du deuxième canton de la ville d'Anvers dans l'affaire : Fonds social pour les ouvriers diamantaires contre Chougol Diamond Company (Case 3-69: Request for preliminary ruling by judgment by the conciliation magistrate of the second Canton of Antwerp <i>in re</i> : Sociaal Fonds voor de Diamantarbeiders v. Chougol Diamond Company)     | No. C 14, 7.2.1969  |
| Affaire 4-69 : Recours introduit le 22 janvier 1969 par l'entreprise Alfons Lütticke GmbH contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 4-69: Suit filed on 22 January 1969 by the firm Alfons Lütticke GmbH against the Commission of the European Communities)   | No. C 22, 21.2.1969 |
| Affaire 5-69 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par ordonnance de la 14 <sup>e</sup> chambre civile de la Cour d'appel de Munich, siégeant à Augsburg, dans l'affaire Franz Völk contre Ets. J. Vervaecke (Case 5-69: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the 14th Zivilsenat of the Munich Oberlandesgericht sitting in Augsburg <i>in re</i> : Franz Völk v. Ets. J. Vervaecke)                           | No. C 22, 21.2.1969 |

Affaire 6-69 : Recours introduit le 31 janvier 1969 par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre la République française (Case 6-69: Suit filed on 31 January 1969 by the Commission of the European Communities against the French Republic) No. C 22, 21.2.1969

Affaire 7-69 : Recours introduit le 4 février 1969 par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre le gouvernement de la République italienne (Case 7-69: Suit filed on 4 February 1969 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Italian Republic) No. C 25, 27.2.1969

Ordonnance du président de la Première Chambre de la Cour dans l'affaire 27-68 R (Order of the President of the First Chamber of the Court *in re* 27-68 R) No. C 25, 27.2.1969

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

69/57/CECA :

Règlement intérieur du Comité consultatif de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (Rules of procedure of the ECSC Consultative Committee) No. L 40, 17.2.1969

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

8264

Budget de la Communauté pour le dix-septième exercice (CECA) (1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1969 - 31 décembre 1969)

Complément au 2<sup>e</sup> rapport général sur l'activité des Communautés

(Budget of the Community for the seventeenth financial year (ECSC) (1 January 1969 - 31 December 1969)

Supplement to the Second General Report on the Activities of the Community 1969, 27 pp. (d,f,i,n). Limited distribution

### Social Affairs

4571

Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1968 (joint au «Deuxième rapport général sur l'activité des Communautés» en application de l'article 122 du traité de Rome) (Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1968 — appended to the "Second general report on the activities of the European Communities" in pursuance of Article 122 of the Treaty)

1969, 325 pp. (d,f,i,n) £1.0.0.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120.—

8265

La politique sociale de la Communauté en 1968

Discours du prof. L. Levi Sandri, vice-président de la Commission des Communautés européennes pour la présentation au Parlement européen de l'exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale des Communautés en 1968

(The Community's social policy in 1968. Speech by Prof. L. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, presenting the survey of the social situation in the Community in 1968 to the European Parliament)

1969, 14 pp. (d,f,i,n). Free

2002

Documentation pédagogique (formation professionnelle)

(Documentation for teachers (vocational training)

Quarterly. No. 1-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

See also: Press and Information

### Agriculture

Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the European Economic Community + Annex (Supplement to Bulletin 1-1969 of the European Communities)

1969, 91 pp. (d,f,i,n,e) 2s.6d.; \$0.30; Bfrs. 15

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix

(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)

Fortnightly. Nos. 2 and 3-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

### Studies

Internal Information on Agriculture

No. 18 — Les abattoirs dans la CEE

2<sup>e</sup> partie — Contribution à l'analyse des principales conditions de fonctionnement

(No. 18 — Slaughterhouses in the EEC

Part II — Contribution to an investigation of the chief conditions of operation)

1967, 178 pp. (d,f) Limited distribution

No. 19 — Situation et tendances des marchés mondiaux des principaux produits agricoles — Produits laitiers

(No. 19 — Situation and trends of world markets in the principal agricultural products — Milk products)

1967, 356 pp. (d,f). Limited distribution

N.B. The abbreviations after each title indicate the languages in which the documents have been published: f = French, d = German, i = Italian, n = Dutch, e = English.

No. 25 — Possibilités d'un service de nouvelles de marchés pour les produits horticoles non comestibles dans la CEE  
(No. 25 — Possibilities of a market news service for non-edible horticultural products in the EEC)  
1968, 66 pp. (d,f). Limited distribution

No. 35 — Possibilités d'introduire un système de gradation pour le blé et l'orge produits dans la CEE  
(No. 35 — Possibilities of introducing a grading system for wheat and barley produced in the EEC)  
1968, 194 pp. (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

No.36 — L'utilisation du sucre dans l'alimentation des animaux  
Aspects physiologiques, technologiques et économiques  
(No.36 — The use of sugar in animal feedingstuffs: Physiological, technological and economic aspects)  
1968, 57 pp. + Annex (d,f). Limited distribution

*See also:* Press and Information

## Development Aid

8152

Fonds européen de développement — 1<sup>er</sup> FED  
Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution  
Date de mise à jour : 31 décembre 1968  
(European Development Fund. 1st EDF  
Quarterly list of projects in hand at 31 December 1968)  
(f). Limited distribution

8160

Fonds européen de développement. 2<sup>e</sup> FED  
Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution  
Date de mise à jour : 31 décembre 1968  
(European Development Fund. 2nd EDF  
Quarterly list of projects in hand at 31 December 1968)  
(f). Limited distribution

8260

The Community's Development Aid Policy  
Address by Henri Rochereau, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London  
1969, 16 pp. (d,f,i,n,e). Free

## Competition

Studies — Competition Series

8242

No. 8 — Le pouvoir fiscal dans les États membres de la Communauté  
(No. 8 — Fiscal authority in the Community Member States)  
1969, 76 pp. (d,f) 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

## Commercial Law, Company Law

Convention on the Mutual Recognition of Companies and Bodies Corporate  
Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Civil and Commercial Judgments  
(Supplement to Bulletin 2-1969 of the European Communities)  
1969, 42 pp. (d,f,i,n,e) 2s.6d.; \$0.30; Bfrs. 15

## Economic and Financial Affairs

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community  
Monthly. No. 2-1969. Three bilingual editions: *i/i*, *d/n*, *e/f*  
Price per issue: 5s.; \$0.60; Bfrs. 30  
Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$6.00; Bfrs. 300

## Research and Technology

Research and technology  
Weekly information Bulletin. Nos. 8, 9 and 10-1969 (d,f,i,n,e)  
Limited distribution

## Customs Tariff

8228

Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes : 4<sup>e</sup> mise à jour — février 1969  
(Customs tariff of the European Communities: 4th set of amendments — February 1969)  
(d,f,i,n) 3s.6d.; \$0.40; Bfrs. 20

## Statistics

Overseas Associates: Foreign Trade  
Dahomey — Yearbook 1959-1968  
1969, 128 pp. (d/f/i/n/e) 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100

## Documentation

Articles sélectionnés  
(Selected articles)  
Fortnightly. Nos. 3 and 4-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions  
(List of recent additions)  
Monthly. No. 1-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

## Press and Information

### European Studies

Série agricole  
(Agricultural series)

No. 3-1969 (d,f,i,n). Limited distribution

La taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA)

1. Les données du problème

Le marché commun agricole

Décentralisation et institutions régionales

2. Les régions italiennes

Les œufs et volailles dans la CEE

(Tax on value added (TVA)

1. Basic facts of the problem

The agricultural common market

Decentralization and regional institutions

2. The Italian regions

Eggs and poultry in the EEC)

Série syndicale et ouvrière  
(Trade union and workers series)

No. 4-1969 (d,f,i,n). Limited distribution

Les syndicats en Allemagne

La taxe sur la valeur ajoutée

2. Son application pratique

L'industrie chimique dans la CEE

Vers une agriculture communautaire

(Trade unions in Germany

Tax on value added

2. Its practical application

The chemical industry in the EEC

Towards a Community agriculture)

### Teachers' Series

No. 3-1969 (e): 10s.

(The European Parliament

North Sea ports

The Kennedy Round

The motor industry in the Six and Britain)



## Information Bulletins

### Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community  
Monthly. No. 3-March 1969 (e). Free

Washington: European Community  
Monthly. No. 119-December 1968/January 1969 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft  
Monthly. No. 3-March 1969 (d)  
Per issue: DM 0.90; Annual subscription: DM 9.—

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap  
Monthly. No. 112-March 1969 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne  
Monthly. No. 129-April 1969 (f)  
Per issue: FF 1.50; Annual subscription: FF 15.—

Rome: Comunità europea  
Monthly. No. 2-February 1969 (i). Free

also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea  
Monthly. No. 45-March 1969. Free

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## "RECENT PUBLICATIONS"

4571 — Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1968 (Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1968 — appended to the "Second General Report on the Activities of the Communities", in pursuance of Article 122 of the Treaty)

Brussels/Luxembourg, 1969, 326 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)  
Price: £1.0.0.; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120

The Commission has published its second Social Report which, as before, is in effect a special chapter of the Second General Report (drawn up in accordance with Article 122 of the EEC Treaty). The report offers certain innovations in subject matter and form directly related to the new lines of policy which were evolved during the year and the need for these new lines to be presented clearly and with the necessary documentation.

It should also be noted that in this report the Commission deals with activities covered by the ECSC and Euratom treaties.

This year the Social Report comprises five parts plus a detailed summary: a political introduction, a report on the Community's social undertakings and activities in 1968, a study of developments in the social field during the year, under the heading "social facts", and a commentary on the broad trend of developments in this field over the past 10 years (i.e. between 1958 and 1968), with a set of statistical tables appended.

The general political considerations are set out in the introduction and in Part II, Chapter 1: they provide a summary both of the philosophy and of the most important directives or other measures adopted by the Commission during the year.

Published in the four Community languages, this Report, like its predecessors, should prove extremely valuable as a source of information.

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