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

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I. Speech by M. Mario Scelba, new President of the European Parliament

Meeting from 10 to 14 March 1969 in Strasbourg, for the first time with communist members present, the European Parliament elected its new President for the 1969/1970 annual session. On 11 March, by 52 votes, it elected M. Mario Scelba, who thus takes over from M. Alain Poher, elected President of the French Senate.

M. Scelba is the seventh President of the European Parliament. Before him, in addition to M. Alain Poher (1966 to 1969) M. Robert Schuman (1958-1960; Honorary President until September 1963), M. Hans Furler (1960-1962), M. Gaetano Martino (1962-1964), M. Jean Duvieusart (1964-1965) and M. Victor Leemans (1965-1966), presided over the work of the first parliamentary assembly of the Europe of the Six.

In his speech, long extracts of which are given below, the new President of the Parliament traced the broad lines of the progress of present-day Europe and presented his ideas on the work and the future of the Strasbourg Parliament.

“... The Treaties of Rome are hardly more than 10 years old, but the institutions to which they gave rise are growing, and the results they have achieved are attracting the interest not only of the peoples of the Community but of the wide world.

The most significant recognition of the European Community's success is the fact that European countries, beginning with Britain — once against it — are today trying hard to join it, and other European, African and Latin American nations are trying to become associated with it. If the signatories of the Treaties of Rome so wished, the European Community could readily expand to include all the states governed by a democratic regime from the Elbe to the Atlantic. And without the strict limits arbitrarily imposed by the Soviet Union since the end of the second World War on the sovereignty of the central and east European states under its military occupation, the relations between these states and the European Community would also be more intense and closer, to the mutual advantage of all.

The chief significance of the European Communities is that they were founded by free agreement of the nations concerned and that their successes have been achieved under the banner of liberty. If any further proof were necessary that political liberty and economic and social progress are not only not incompatible, but that on the contrary political freedom provides the greatest impetus to economic and social progress, that proof is supplied by the existence of the European Communities. We are not unaware of the difficulties confronting the full application of the existing Treaties and the progress towards the ultimate outcome: political unification.

In the face of such difficulties, which are in any case no greater than the initial ones in 1955, we cannot leave out of consideration that united Europe, the dream of generations, is an objective which, once achieved, is destined to defy the centuries

and that its achievement necessitates the destruction of myths and the abandonment of conceptions and realities which go back hundreds of years. The road is therefore necessarily long and hard. What matters, however, is not to lose sight of the goal and to resist all temptations, in the face of difficulties which may sometimes appear insuperable, to abandon the venture. This would be to return to situations already tragically experienced, and to give up the only chance of building a new and better Europe.

The roads to progress towards the European Community are not compulsory. The ability of our leaders resides in finding the quickest and safest ways to unity, to the glittering goal of the United States of Europe. There was a time in Bonn, in July 1961, when all the heads of state and government of the six countries assembled were in agreement with the programme of going ahead on the road of the Rome Treaties. This is a precedent to meditate. The consolidation of what has been achieved, and the exigencies of progress, call for the presence of Community institutions capable of acting with authority and responsibility, with the higher interests of the Community as their aim.

Under a democratic regime there is no authority which can act legitimately and authoritatively unless it derives from the expression of the popular consensus. This is why we shall continue to demand with insistence that the rules of the Treaties be implemented by electing the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. Although all those sitting in this Parliament have become members by popular election in the national Parliaments and by subsequent choice of the elected, it is nevertheless clear that there will not be a European people or a true European Parliament until a relationship of direct representation has been created between people and Parliament. Direct election to the European Parliament will above all help to solve the problem of autonomy of the European mandate, the exercise of which at the same time as the national mandate becomes increasingly difficult, because of the constant expansion of the work of the Community.

Together with election by universal suffrage, we shall continue to press also for powers of its own to be conferred on the European Parliament, the powers of a popular representative assembly, which today, with scant respect of the rules of democracy, are entrusted to other bodies, I refer in particular to the actual exercise of the powers of control over the activity of all the other organs of the Community, and of debate on the budget. In the meantime we should consider means to enable the European Parliament to debate with the necessary fullness and continuity the great themes of the construction of the Community, its enlargement and its political development, as well as the lines of the programmes of Community policy.

In view of the present impossibility, because of the combination of the national mandate with the European mandate, of increasing the number of Parliamentary sessions and their duration, the possibility should be studied of giving greater powers to the Parliamentary committees, where sound and constructive work is being done behind the scenes. The need to devote more time to the great political themes is also justified by the necessity of creating a public opinion around the Community institutions and of obtaining its support and soliciting the interest of the world of culture and the generations growing up.

Experience has shown that not even economic well-being is enough to make political and social institutions stable if these are not animated by moral values and ideals capable of engaging allegiance, of exalting the mind and of stimulating it to achieve higher goals and to accept the risks and sacrifices which every worthwhile human undertaking involves.

If the cause of European unity does not have the enthusiastic support of the coming generations, despite the revolutionary nature of its objectives, it is because we ourselves have placed the emphasis rather on its material successes than on its great ideal objectives. The youth of today has not known the horrors of the last fratricidal war, fought between the nations of Europe, and therefore is not in a position to appreciate adequately the motives which spurred the exponents of the great democratic currents in Europe to find new ways of sparing them a repetition of those horrors. Youth does not fully understand the significance of overcoming the old conception of the national, absolutely sovereign State, now become incapable of solving the problems of its own existence. The very aridity of the matters to which the greater part of our debates are devoted, and the sectional interest of these, show why not even the attention of the mass communications media is centred on them. It is up to the Parliament to make itself the centre of interest and of diffusion of the European idea and the ideals of European unity.

We find these ideals set out in all the Treaties which have given rise to the European Institutions: from the ECSC and the Western European Union to the Treaties of Rome. However these Treaties were not conceived as ends in themselves but always as a beginning and nucleus of an economically and politically integrated Europe, open to all the European States having common political ideals and a democratic system, for the purpose of ensuring peace and civil and social progress in freedom. This is indeed enough to bring about a peaceful revolution of the present political and social situation in Europe and a valid answer to violent and inconclusive anarchy. But this too can no longer be achieved by the national states alone, but rather by the joint effort of a Europe which has recovered its unity and is using it as a civilizing instrument.

And this, too, is a further argument for the unity of Europe. To translate this very high ideal into fact we all feel more than ever committed to giving the best of ourselves; and I personally intend to dedicate to it the high office which you have entrusted to me."



II. Europe's present situation

Address to the European Parliament

(Part two)

Large excerpts from the address by the President of the Commission, M. Jean Rey, to the European Parliament on 12 March last on Europe's present political situation were published in last month's Bulletin. His remarks prompted significant replies from the chairmen of the political groups and of the Parliament's Political Affairs Committee. The main points of these replies are given below.

Address by M. Illerhaus, Chairman of the Christian-Democrat Group

"We must agree with you, Mr. President, that our Community is going through yet another crisis. Of course we are really already used to living with crisis — just as the world around us is always experiencing a so-called crisis. We only hope — let this be said at the outset — that this present crisis will not lead to any dramatics and that we will always be able to find a way out.

"The crisis I speak of now involves the conception of Community policy as a whole. Some statements made in this connection recently, a few indiscreet remarks and official denials, prompt me to clarify the following points on behalf of my group.

"First: the essence and aim of our Community — and this would apply to an enlarged Community too — is not a free trade area but genuine and complete economic union.

"My group will stand by this interpretation and back the policy for implementing it with all the means at its disposal as, I believe, will the entire House. We are convinced that a solution to Europe's many political and economic problems can only be found in a Community patterned on the Treaties of Rome. Today, eleven years after the inception of the European Economic Community, we can note with satisfaction that, despite all setbacks, despite all crises, despite all hesitations, the road taken when the Community was formed was the right one. Another cause for satisfaction is that a number of European countries which wish to join the Community are prepared to accept the basic tenets of the Community treaties. We therefore see no reason whatsoever for accepting a watering-down of the Community. On the contrary; we hold that faster economic integration is necessary.

"Secondly: the political unification of Europe — and I need waste no time here in speaking of the absolute urgency of this — will not be prepared and achieved through any political alliance of individual States modelled on the systems of by-gone centuries, an alliance in which individual States would presume to determine European policy over the heads of others. It will rather be the result of genuine political co-operation on the lines of our existing Communities. Work on a political treaty of this kind, which was left in abeyance years ago, should therefore be resumed

as soon as possible. If all the governments concerned are fundamentally prepared to do this, as they are constantly saying that they are, it is difficult to see why further valuable time need be lost.

"Thirdly: in our view, contact must be re-established with the countries seeking membership so that at least trade arrangements and co-operation agreements in such fields as science, research and the like can be concluded as soon as possible. Closer political co-operation with these countries is also absolutely essential. We believe that it is urgently necessary that the Western European Union resume its full role as an effective link between our countries and Great Britain.

"I would like to refer back to what President Rey said earlier. What we need is not merely a politically and economically united Europe; we also need co-operation with the United States. The US President's visit to Europe made this clear. Nothing could advance our cause more than a politically and economically united Europe, co-operating with the United States."

M. Illerhaus ended his address with the following words: "Let us cast our minds back to 1958 and recall our ideals and enthusiasm as we set out together to build the new Europe, believing that the difficulties which lay ahead were insurmountable. Today we can note with satisfaction that, despite various crises, much has been achieved. Let us — together with our young people — revive our old enthusiasm for a future Europe."

Address by M. Vals, Chairman of the Socialist Group

"Today there was a break with tradition and we heard a political address which, I am sure, was of great interest to every member of this House.

"I appreciate President Rey's optimism. We have come to expect it and we have seen him, in various difficult circumstances, trying to get the Parliament and the Governments to share his optimism."

M. Vals said that the Socialist group was concerned about the delays which had occurred and concerned about the continued existence and development of the Community. He continued:

"We are convinced that only Europe of the Communities will enable the constituent States to solve their problems; that it is indispensable to the transformation of our economic structures; that it is the only way in which our people will be able to retain an honourable position in the race for knowledge, prosperity, welfare and peace.

"In the dialogue between continents, the people of Europe will be able to shape their own destiny only if they speak — not only in their dealings with the great powers but on the world stage too — with a single voice, the voice of the Community, and if they make this voice heard in all spheres, not merely the economic.

"We have the opportunity of doing this. In no part of the world has economic growth been as high as in our Community. In terms of size, our Community has become the leading world power. Within it there has been a lightning transformation of industrial and social structures.

"But the institutional structures of our Community have not been reinforced. Neither the political executive nor the European Parliament has been strengthened enough to allow them to counterbalance increased economic power at Community

level. The first steps towards a common foreign policy were lost some time ago in the shifting sands. Agricultural policy apart, none of the common policies adopted by the Community over the last ten years has progressed beyond the first faltering steps.

“On the contrary, political observers increasingly feel that the sectors which the pioneers of the European Coal and Steel Community helped to create are slipping away gradually from the grip, the attention, and even the authority, of the Brussels Commission.

“At a time when Europe’s need for intensified scientific research is becoming more and more apparent, the main instrument at the Community’s disposal for such a policy in this sector — the European Atomic Energy Community — is not only not being fully used; it is being slowly but surely destroyed.

“Furthermore, the wave of “renationalization” launched by one head of State is gathering momentum day by day. The force of this wave makes us forget that in the past nationalism has more often produced blood and tears than bread and peace. Despite this, conservative elements within the administrations and large national bodies are making common cause with the most retrograde sectors of the national economies to oppose any genuine development of the Community.

“It is not the socialist group which says this but the Commission. In its report we can read the following: “The Commission has noted, and regrets, a general deterioration of the atmosphere within the Community. There has been less goodwill, and conciliatory solutions have become more difficult to work out; the advocacy of purely national interests has become quite open. . . . The Member States have too often made their agreement conditional upon the satisfaction of immediate interests and failed to consider those of the Community as a whole.”

“The Community no longer gives the impression of being productive of new developments. It is stagnating and we are concerned to know what tomorrow will bring if fresh initiatives do not give it renewed vigour. I am grateful to you, Mr. President, for being so frank in expressing your views on the veto procedure and for pointing out that its use is not peculiar to one Community country. In this Parliament we opposed the Luxembourg compromise which is eating like rust into the fabric of the Community’s institutions. In areas where majority decisions could lead to genuine progress, there is a stubborn insistence on unanimous decisions which, reduced to the lowest possible common denominator, are not at all in line with political, economic and social possibilities.

“We are well aware that this Parliament will not create Europe. Europe will be built only with the help of its people and, if this is to happen, the people must be called upon to assume their responsibilities in the years ahead. This is why I feel that it is essential that the question of electing the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage be raised as soon as possible.”

Address by M. Pleven, President of the liberal and allied group

“Europe lived through 1968, but it lived, as some married couples do, in an atmosphere of bickering, sulks, mutual reproaches, suspicions, an atmosphere which makes close friends and relations, and sometimes even the children, wonder whether it would not be better to separate amicably than to keep up a facade which no longer convinces anyone. You do not think this, nor do we . . . But the

mutual distrust which has crept into the Community has become so paralysing that I can no longer believe that the Commission's efforts — and I know that these have been and are untiring — can recreate the necessary mutual understanding.

"Henceforth we must place ourselves at a different level. A summit conference of the six signatories of the Treaty of Rome has, to my mind, become essential. Is it for you to suggest such a conference? Or should the suggestion come from today's President or tomorrow's President of the Council of Ministers? The matter calls for some thought but the present situation cannot, I feel, go on indefinitely without really jeopardizing the very existence of the Europe of the Communities.

"In our view, nothing is more foreign to the Community spirit than secret bilateral talks, such as those which take place periodically between France and Germany; than triangular talks, such as those with Great Britain and Germany which the Netherlands Minister is attending on the construction of a radio isotope separation plant on which depends, as we all well know, Europe's independence in the matter of energy. Nothing is more foreign to the Community spirit than conversations of the de Gaulle/Soames variety, or secret five plus one meetings in the style of those held within the Western European Union.

"As you know, I am not at all inclined to underestimate or play down the responsibility of my country's Government. But it would be showing great intellectual laziness to suppose that this explains everything. If Europe is uneasy, if Europe is dissatisfied, it is because natural growth has been frustrated.

"The European idea has a dynamic. It is impossible to say to any "idée force", no matter what it may be, 'thus far and no further'. Immediately after the war, de-colonization was an "idée force". Wherever an attempt was made to oppose it, the result was bloody conflict, failure and tears. And I could quote you many other examples from history. The same is true now of the European idea.

We cannot say "stop at the customs union"; we cannot say "stop at Six".

"Claiming to impose limits of this kind is not merely vain. It is paving the way for new divisions within Europe which would be as bad an omen for Europe's independence and perhaps for peace as the divisions of yesterday, which were precisely what we, the first of the Europeans, wanted to banish and erase for ever.

"We are convinced therefore that, before the initial period of the Treaty of Rome comes to an end, preparations should be made for holding a summit conference of the six signatory Governments. And we believe that a seventh representative — namely, the President of the Commission of the European Communities — should be invited to attend in a consultative capacity.

"On the basis of a balance sheet for eleven years' activity presented by the President, the Heads of State and Government should have to answer a question which it is our duty as European members of Parliament, to put to them, both here and, as you have said, in our Parliaments at home. "You are at Europe's helm, tell us what port you are making for".

"I am convinced that if a conference of this kind were organized, it would force our Governments to iron out existing contradictions in their own policies.

"Do we want Europe to be economically, financially and industrially independent? If so, since Europe has been lagging behind the United States for the last ten years, we must accept that it will always be short weight until Great Britain is integrated with it.

"Do we want Europe to be politically independent? If so, we must be prepared to discuss defence problems together.

"Do we want an independent Europe? If so, existing institutions must be adapted and it might even be necessary to contemplate the creation of new ones because Europe will have to decide, following discussions, what it proposes to do with this independence. Personally, I do not believe that it will ever choose neutralism or military conquest and re-conquest. We feel that European independence should pledge itself to promoting international justice, securing a better distribution of the world's resources between the developed and the under-developed countries, and organizing peace along better lines.

"If public opinion is dispirited, if public opinion believes that Europe is paralyzed, it is not because it is mistaken. The general public knows instinctively that everything so painstakingly built up in Brussels at such a cost is worthless unless it is part of a main stream which flows to the sea at some known point.

"This is precisely what people are in the dark about today. Not only are we unable to share the stubborn optimism evident in your address — we would even go so far as to wonder whether such optimism is, at the present time, in the best interests of the European cause to which we and you are equally so deeply devoted.

"You will not rally public support unless you send out distress signals. We feel that the situation today is serious enough to justify doing just that."

M. Pleven spoke of the programme which the President of the Commission had presented the previous year, and asked how much had been achieved.

"One thing has been going well: the negotiations for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention and this is a source of deep satisfaction to me. But that is all."

Referring to the various proposals made either by the Commission or by the Governments in the external relations field, the speaker said:

"All these proposals are gone with the wind. They led to the de Gaulle/Soames misunderstanding.

"Do not be surprised then that we, for our part, make no show of optimism — we feel that this would not be in the interests of Europe and that it could not but help anaesthetize public opinion.

"Europe with vetos is not Europe and we thank you for having said so. No one in this House, and certainly no member of the Liberal and Allied Group, has ever thought for one moment of laying the blame for Europe's present situation at your door, or at the Commission's door. You would only share the responsibility for it if you allowed European opinion to believe that things are not as bad as they really are. As we see it, not only have the European institutions not been strengthened as M. Vals said just now; they have been degraded.

"It might be said that the Commission was at the peak of its prestige at the end of 1964 and early 1965. It was generally recognized that the key to the Common Market was the dialogue between the Commission, the spokesman for the general interests of Europe, and the Governments of the States members of the Council of Ministers.

"The formidable fight put up by the Commission with the full approval of the Parliament — and I accept my own share of responsibility in this connection — when it made proposals on the financing of the common agricultural policy in 1965, was lost.

"These proposals provided for the creation of a vast federal budget administered by the Commission and controlled by the European Parliament. Had this proposal carried the day, the role of the Commission and that of our Parliament would have been considerably widened and Europe would have made decisive progress towards federal structures. But, as I said, the fight was lost. The French Government was strong enough to impose the Luxembourg agreements of January 1966 and since then the Commission's role and consequently the Parliament's role has gradually diminished.

"The reduction of the Commission's role has been manifested in various ways. The Permanent Representatives are being given tasks which should normally be assigned to the Commission. Absenteeism is becoming more and more common among the responsible Ministers who are constantly being replaced at the last minute by the Permanent Representatives. Unwarranted interference by these in the drafting of proposals and the interpretation of texts aimed at reducing the role of the Commission — in connection with international negotiations for instance — is on the increase.

"The French refusal to accept the principle of majority voting within the Council, for example, is undoubtedly of great importance; but I feel that it may be more important in theory than in practice. Since the Schuman plan was conceived in 1950, it was the Community Executive which was the pillar of the construction of Europe, not the Council of Ministers which was, by its very nature, condemned to being an inter-governmental conference. I noticed with pleasure, by the way, that the Commission deplors this too in its last General Report."

Referring to the plans for co-operation discussed within the West European Union, the speaker stressed that "the most striking feature of these plans is that consultations are to be compulsory, it being understood of course that the States would remain entirely free with regard to subsequent action. The authors of these proposals are quite willing to have it known that their suggestions are modest because of their desire to induce the French Government to take part in these talks and to allow for its opposition to Community-type institutions.

"I could readily quote other examples of how the ideas of an institutionalized Europe are being watered-down; I could also mention that although consultations took place within the Western European Union on the Middle East without France, we have never heard whether, despite the empty French chair, these talks enabled those who took part to adopt a common position, still less a plan of action. No matter where I turn, I find that Europe is experiencing a crisis and a grave crisis. President Nixon's tour of the capitals has not made me change my mind. I wonder in fact whether the thesis that Europe of the Communities is passé, that Europe of the Six is outmoded, has not won more supporters as a result of this tour. It is no secret that this current of thought exists within each of the political families represented in the Parliament and perhaps even through several Governments.

"My conclusion is that ideological confusion within Europe has never been so evident as it is today and the first task of Europeans should be to bring pressure to bear on the Governments to clear up this confusion.

"I would like to make it quite clear, however, that this conclusion is in no way pessimistic. Our European convictions are intact; we are as convinced as MM. Illerhaus and Vals that there is no solution to European problems on this side of European unity. But we would like people to understand that Europe is being betrayed by the games of hide-and-seek now being played by our Foreign

Affairs Ministers and others responsible for European policy. It is by lancing the abscess, by not denying the existence of an obvious European crisis that we will be able to release the burst of energy that will get Europe on its feet and on the road again."

Address by M. Habib Deloncle on behalf of the Union démocratique européenne

"I would like, in my turn, to attempt to clarify our position on the most important points. I would say, by way of introduction, that if we talk in terms of crisis, if we really feel that Europe is now living through an important period, we should take advantage of the fact that things are fluid to renew our ideas and perhaps set out on new stages.

"President Rey has emphasized the persistence within the six Governments and within the Commission of a Community will. No one rejoices in this more than we do; we have always insisted that the existence of a will was necessary for the pursuit of an undertaking. But may I quote the famous line: "Is an inactive faith a sincere faith?"

"The Community will is not a collection of proclamations; it must be proven every day by achievements. Is this will more seriously damaged by one country having recourse to the unanimity rule to safeguard its vital interests or by this country or that continuing to behave day after day, in commercial policy matters for example, as if Community preference did not exist? This is why I am pleased, as is my group, with progress made at the recent Council of Ministers meeting on 4 March, to which President Rey made reference just now. These are concrete results in precise fields, which are often and wrongly viewed with distrust because they are the reality of everyday Europe. We are pleased that, at a period which everybody regards as a time of crisis, the Council is pursuing a course which will increase the vitality and solidarity of our Community, our main objective, after all.

"This cannot be achieved by the will of one country but by a common will. The Community will cease to exist on the day that six cease to be in favour of it. I believe that this is the only meaning which should be given to certain interpretations which have been voiced here and there of remarks made in conversations which should have been confidential.

"Faced with this will, there arises, as we have seen, the problem of enlarging the Community. Why not admit frankly that we have had a feeling that for some — within these walls and beyond them too — this problem has really inhibited the common will and that from now on any progress, any development of our Community is conditional upon its solution.

"We are not, in principle, hostile to the enlargement of the Community. But we trust that the common will which may emerge will result from a thorough examination by the Six of the consequences of enlargement. And when I speak of a thorough examination by the Six, I do not mean an examination of the kind which has been carried out by the Commission but an examination within the Council.

"President Rey said just now, with great firmness, that there is no question of changing the nature of the Community by enlarging it. The only question we ask, and ask with insistence because it seems to us to nullify his statement, is: is this possible? Is enlargement compatible with the current conception of the Community or is it not?"

"We feel that the problem should be discussed, not with the candidates for membership, but first and foremost among the existing members. The Commission produced a study on this subject. It ended its basic study with a decision on procedure. We have always hoped for our part that the Council would discuss the problems of enlargement as such, ignoring economic and political conditions in this or that candidate State. In other words, we do not wish to sacrifice what we have built together over a period of eleven years to something which might prove to be a mirage. We want our anxieties, which are Community anxieties, to be taken into consideration. It is not enough to reassure us to say again and again that everything will be all right, that solutions will be found. What we want is to be reassured, if possible, by considerations which go to the heart of the problem. We are also prepared to examine the question thoroughly, to bring our anxieties out into the open and say why we feel that enlargement in itself poses problems which warrant thorough investigation.

"Until such time as this study — which cannot and must not be hasty — has been completed, we are in favour of provisional measures.

"But these provisional measures call for a certain climate and we must admit in all truth that, wherever responsibility for this may lie, the climate is not right at the moment.

"The candidate States for their part must not continue to play on possible disunity between Community members. They must think of the Community as an entity rather than seeking from outside to line five members up against the sixth. Such action will have the opposite effect to the one sought. May I say again that enlargement will only come about as a result of Community cohesion.

"But we are told that we must establish political union between the countries of Europe as soon as possible. I would like to make two points here. In the first place, for us an enlarged Community is not a necessary premise for political union. If the Community is enlarged, political union may be enlarged too, but given the present state of affairs we feel that political union should, for the moment, spring from the Community of the Six, as from the hard core of Europe.

"I would remind you that it was none of our doing if, in April 1962, proposals which could have been only a first step were rejected. There was perhaps a veto, we bowed to this decision, we did not attempt to side-step it, we took no counter-action. More recently during the tenth anniversary conference in Rome in 1967, we saw five Community members coming out in favour of regular conferences of Foreign Affairs Ministers and we saw that this common will of five members was prevented from assuming concrete form by the contrary will of the sixth. We did not cry "veto" we arraigned no one before the tribunal of European opinion; we noted that certain people were exercising a legitimate right although we deplored the absence of a common will. In our view, machinery does not create a will — this is perhaps a point of philosophy which separates us from some members of this House — it is the will which should create and produce the machinery. A European will cannot be born by denying national wills. On the contrary; it should absorb them all and sublimate them. The unanimity rule — I prefer to call it this rather than the veto procedure — is a guarantee that no national will can be overridden until such time as our people have grown sufficiently close to allow a European will to flow from a European conscience.

"Secondly, we feel that political union should proceed from Europe's desire for independence rather than the other way round.

"President Rey rightly noted how this desire for independence has grown. There was a time when to insist that Europe should be independent was to raise murmurs of disapproval or even cries of indignation. Now this idea is recognized, and by no less a person than the President of the Commission, as being common to all, though we may not all interpret it in the same way.

"This desire for independence must become manifest. We are encouraged by the voice of the President of the United States who, at a press conference winding-up his tour, claimed to understand this desire for independence which he had encountered in the rulers of European countries, and to accept it as legitimate. The Community should therefore start the ball rolling. We heartily welcome the idea launched a short time ago in this forum by M. Plevin of a conference of heads of State and Government in the Community; we would however prefer to regard it as a starting point for new fruitful co-operation rather than an encounter without a future.

"This Parliament, formed as it is of national representatives, can help here; we can set an example with better understanding between ourselves. We can search, with a fresh and positive spirit, for forward-looking solutions.

"Yesterday's formulas no matter how tried and tested they may be, are no panaceas. Neither formalism nor the scholastic spirit can breathe life into Europe; the only thing that can do that is the help of our good will and the conjunction of the necessary realism with creative imagination.

"Finally, a mutual loyalty is needed which will exclude underhand manoeuvres and the attribution to people of motives they do not entertain. It is by accepting each other as we are, by accepting our old countries of Europe as they are with all their rich diversity, that we will succeed by our common will in coming closer together, in bringing them closer together, in creating unity between ourselves here and in uniting them."

Address by M. Amendola on behalf of the Italian communist members

"I have the honour of speaking on behalf of the seven Italian communist members.

"We are taking our seats in this House for the first time, in an assembly which has already, in the course of its existence, fixed rules, regulations and procedures which we have not been able to discuss or approve.

"We promise to observe these rules correctly in every way, but we reserve the right to submit proposals for their possible amendment, in accordance with established procedure, on the basis of our experience.

"For many years, obstacles have been placed in the way of our presence in this House on the grounds that the Italian Communist Party voted against the Treaty of Rome. But our opposition did not mean a refusal to recognize the urgent need for economic and political collaboration between the States and countries of Europe. Nor has our position ever led us to deny or ignore the changing reality of the process of economic integration even if this process was, in practice, controlled by large monopolistic interests in America and Europe.

"We were opposed to the creation of the European Economic Community at that time, because of the way it was brought into being. It was creating a new element of discord and strife within the heart of Europe, Europe viewed in all its rich interest, as its geographical and historical reality demands.

"Thus, the Community came to be involved in the crisis of Atlantic policy and NATO, and we are taking our seats in this Parliament for the first time to hear a debate on the crisis of Community institutions.

"President Rey's address, which I found very instructive, and subsequent discussion has provided us newcomers, not yet fully aware of the gravity of this crisis, with a great deal of material. Speakers in the debate have referred to degradation, concern, the need for rethinking, for renewal. We will speak of a revision.

"In practice, all that has been achieved of the aims of the Treaty of Rome is the customs union and some developments of a common agricultural policy. The rest, all the things which were felt to be necessary — the common commercial policy, the industrial policy, tax harmonization, the integration of capital markets, in other words, economic union — has not yet moved beyond the blueprint and discussion stage.

"It can be said therefore that the EEC is quite simply a free trade area — and a rather limited one — which also operates a common agricultural policy which is giving rise to serious and justified criticism because of its cost and consequences.

"The Community has not been able to meet the American challenge and the idea of a small Europe as a third force between the United States and the Soviet Union has proved an illusion.

"In the scientific field, the agony of Euratom and the campaign being fought by scientists and technicians in Italy and elsewhere against the closure of the nuclear research centres bear witness to the failure of Community policy in areas which are decisive for the future progress of humanity.

"The Community countries have become the main importers of American inventions and patents and the world's largest exporters of brains. In addition to importing inventions and patents from the United States, the Community has imported vast American monopolies which have acquired hundreds of large- and medium-sized enterprises with funds borrowed on the Euro-dollar market, using, in other words, the accumulated savings of the six Community countries.

"On the other hand, the move toward mergers and concentration which has asserted itself within the Community has fed the trend towards the creation of large national monopolistic groups which constitute a serious new authoritarian threat and an obstacle to the unfettered working of democratic institutions.

"Europe's crisis therefore has deeper roots; it derives from its division into different States and different social systems.

"Today the development of productive forces and the new phase of the technical-scientific revolution makes an early move towards a higher degree of internationalization of economic life imperative. They also call for a serious commitment so that European unity may advance, a commitment which we make here and now in this forum.

"We maintain, however, that to allow of this development the Community needs a complete overhaul following a revision of the Treaty of Rome — a revision we have asked for and through which we will operate a transformation which would ensure a policy of genuine economic co-operation between the countries of Europe, while respecting the autonomy and the policies of each country and of each national Parliament.

"Some conditions would have to be fulfilled before a policy directed towards European unity can assert itself; provision will have to be made for the replacement and dispersal of opposing military blocks and a first step will need to be taken towards more relevant and wider forms of European co-operation in various fields (scientific, commercial, production, etc.) and between States with differing social systems.

"Co-operation in Europe can and should move forward by making use of all the opportunities and all the instruments at its disposal, in particular the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, within which all European States could meet for an economic conference. If it is to be a factor for peace, this move towards European co-operation should establish new links with developing countries free from any hint of neo-colonialism or imperialism.

"In conclusion I would like to say that Italy has a particular interest in European unity. Millions of Italians live in other European countries. Italy in fact is the only industrialized country which still has a high level of emigration; we are the only country of the Six which exports labour, capital in human form, the most precious capital of all."

Address by M. Burger on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee

Speaking in his capacity as interim chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, M. Burger (Socialist, Netherlands) expressed his concern at the present situation of the Community. "We have heard with pleasure and satisfaction that the Commission and its President, M. Rey, are firmly determined to respect the Treaties and achieve their objectives", he said. He had, however, been "shocked to read how lightly one of Europe's best newspapers *The Times* had a few days ago discussed the possibility of the Community's changing overnight into some sort of free trade area as if all that we are doing here were of no great importance. I think I can say, in complete agreement with President Rey, that economic integration of itself is not enough." They had felt for a long time that the political integration of Europe would follow more or less automatically on the heels of economic integration. The hard facts of life today had shown that there would be no move towards political integration without the expression of a political will working deliberately in this direction.

There was a feeling of malaise which was being reflected in stagnation ... as M. Rey had said, this stagnation was manifested in all sorts of ways involving or affecting the Community.

In conclusion, M. Burger referred to the stand taken by the Political Affairs Committee at its last meeting, which was the subject of the following communiqué:

"The Political Affairs Committee expressed its profound disquiet at the present political trend in Europe.

The Committee has studied the probable effects of this trend on the functioning and development of the Communities. It appeals to the Governments of the countries concerned to draw inspiration from a genuine will to European understanding to overcome the new obstacles to the building of a community Europe.

The Political Affairs Committee will not fail to keep a close watch on developments and will if necessary report to the European Parliament at its next session."



III. Commission memoranda on the capital market and the taxes affecting it

On 5 March 1969 the Commission laid before the Council a memorandum entitled "Need for action in the field of capital: appropriate procedures". The document outlines the case for deeper interpenetration between the capital markets of the member countries. Measures in this field can as easily be based on economic and political reasoning as on legal arguments.

Free movement of capital is necessary for the achievement of a number of objectives included in, or implied by, the Treaty (steady and balanced expansion throughout the Community, freedom of establishment, equality of conditions of competition among firms, development of an industrial policy and advances in industrial combination). Progress in the interpenetration of the Community's capital markets would also make it easier to improve their working, since fragmentation is largely responsible for the narrowness of the markets and their defective facilities, while the measures necessary to solve the two problems are very similar and complement each other fully. This progress would also facilitate the solution of certain problems raised by the development of the "international" market.

What are the main problems raised by measures to promote the mobility of capital? They are, essentially, the reasons that encourage the maintenance of restrictions on capital movements: fear that a general and real mobility of capital might engender movements that would run counter to the objectives of equilibrium policy (monetary and budgetary) might compromise the financing of certain priority projects for industry or for the regions. The Commission has therefore not recommended completely untrammelled freedom on member countries' capital markets and in dealings with non-member countries. While aiming in the long term at a high degree of mobility of capital and the establishment of a unified European capital market, it proposes that the process of dismantling the barriers between the markets should be gradual and spread out over a sufficiently long transitional period. In order to avoid jeopardizing by hasty measures the attainment of the Member States' economic policy objectives, the liberalization measures should go hand in hand with increased co-ordination of economic policies.

At present, the Commission is merely suggesting to the Council certain measures which together will make up a first stage; the relevant proposals are already before the Council or will be submitted shortly.

These are:

- (1) Measures to liberalize capital and to reduce discrimination without appreciably increasing the risk of capital movements, entailing dislocation of the present priorities with regard to financing or introducing substantial change in the process of co-ordinating budget and monetary action already in hand.
- (2) Measures to harmonize the organization of the national capital markets and the tax regulations liable to affect capital movements.

These measures would involve:

- (i) Adoption of the third directive pursuant to Article 67, submitted by the Commission in 1964 and amended in 1967;

- (ii) The adjustment of certain tax rules concerning income from securities (double taxation and withholding tax);
- (iii) Relaxation of the regulations applying to institutional investment, especially with regard to investment on the securities markets;
- (iv) The improvement of the information provided for the public with regard to issuers of securities, especially by the establishment of common rules for firms and institutions launching issues on the stock exchanges;
- (v) Diversification and harmonization of the types of securities offered to the public;
- (vi) The adjustment of surety arrangements and guarantees likely to facilitate intra-Community financial transactions.

Separate proposals in these fields will be presented by the Commission as and when they are ready. On the third directive and taxation matters, proposals have already been submitted to the Council.

Tax aspects

A second Commission document, also laid before the Council, deals with measures for adjusting direct taxes with a view to facilitating the development and interpenetration of the capital markets in the European Community. In the memorandum, drafted in response to a request made by the Council at its meeting of 4 and 5 March 1968, the Commission expresses the view that a number of measures should be implemented to prevent taxation determining capital movements in the Community.

The measures contemplated mainly concern the withholding tax imposed by most Member States on income both from variable yield securities and from bonds and debentures.

The first aim is to avoid all double taxation. Since the effect of the bilateral conventions is definitely not adequate to deal with this risk, the memorandum recommends an urgent revision of the implementing rules concerning withholding tax so that this can always be claimed for (and/or refunded) under income tax rules both within each country and in relations between the Member States. The formalities required for the practical application of these principles should also be made as easy as possible.

Harmonization of the rates of withholding tax is a second important consideration. The need for this derives from the fact that this tax is often a final, non-reimbursable tax, or is treated as such; the differences of rates from country to country therefore entail differences of actual fiscal burden, and these affect the decision on where an investment or an issue will be made. With regard to bond interest, the solution contemplated would consist quite simply in abolition of the withholding tax. The Commission's proposal is based on the need to encourage the creation of a European capital market from which Community firms may benefit. The growing importance of the Euro-bond market is evidence that this form of investment — which attracts no withholding tax — is a magnet for international capital.

The problem in respect of dividends is more complex, but also less urgent, partly because certain Member States have arrangements designed to alleviate the double "economic" taxation caused by taxing dividends both as a profit of the distributing company *and* as shareholder's income.

Work on preparing a comparative examination of the economic, social and fiscal implications of the various possible ways of lightening the double economic taxation of dividends is now in hand.

When this work is complete, the Commission will state which solution it believes to be in the best interest of the development of a common market for capital.



IV. The European patent gets off the ground again

On 3 March last the Council took an important decision on patents. The Six are inviting seven other European nations — Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom — to take part in negotiations. These States had for a number of years been voicing their wish to participate in a convention on a European patent. The Six will also keep a number of other European States informed. Although they have not expressed the same wish, these States — Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Monaco, Portugal, Spain and Turkey — have indicated their interest in a certain standardization of patent law. In particular they took part, either as members or observers, in the preparatory work on the Council of Europe Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention of 27 November 1963. These countries are to prepare together a convention on the grant of a European patent.

This decision gives a new lease of life to work begun in this field by the Member States of the Community at the Commission's initiative and which led, in 1962, to the publication of an initial draft convention on European patent law.

The 1962 draft was intended to serve three fundamental purposes:

1. To reduce the many and exacting formalities to be completed by applicants for patents who, even now, if they wish to protect their invention in more than one country are obliged to recommence the procedure in each of them.
2. To reduce the burden falling on national patent offices, and more particularly offices responsible for the examination of patents, which are overworked as a result of the accelerated development of technology.
3. To remove the legal barriers resulting from national territorial protection between Member States of one and the same common market, thus facilitating the free movement of goods.

To this end the 1962 draft prepared under the chairmanship of Dr. Haertel, Head of the German Patents Office, established an autonomous, modern and complete law of patents giving inventions uniform protection on the territory of the six Member States by means of a single application and a single issue procedure. In this way, great certainty as to the law was guaranteed the inventor, since this protection was to be granted only after a strict examination by a European patent office. The examination envisaged introduced a new system which has since been adopted in the national legislation of some countries. It can be deferred for up to approximately seven years after the application is filed in order to give the inventor the necessary time to judge the industrial potential of his invention and to decide accordingly whether or not to proceed with the examination. A system of this kind means in practice a very considerable reduction in the number of examinations to be conducted by the Office.

The 1962 draft left a number of questions open. The first concerned the participation in the convention of certain non-member countries which had indicated their intention of taking part in the studies and of acceding to the convention. Other questions were also raised. Would nationals of States not signatories to the convention have free access to the European patent or not? Should the convention contain special clauses to prevent patent-holders and licensees from using the patent law to fragment the market or not? Should the grant of certain compulsory licences be decided at national or at European level?

These various problems came before the Council for the first time in 1964. Their examination lasted until July 1965 but despite the Commission's efforts no agreement was reached. Work was suspended for over three years but during this period, notably in 1966 and 1967, the Council continued to show its interest in the early creation of a European patent. As part of the efforts of the Governments to strengthen the Communities, the French Government proposed, in November 1968, that work on the European patent be resumed, envisaging a system of granting patents in a wider territorial setting than that of the Six. This formula had also been proposed on a number of occasions by the Netherlands Government, which considered that the interests of industry would be better served by a patent conferring protection over as wide a geographical area as possible.

The Council welcomed the French proposal and the permanent representatives of the Ministers instructed a group of experts led by Dr. Haertel to prepare, in conjunction with Commission representatives, a draft general plan indicating the main lines of an international system for granting patents to which it was hoped that the Member States of the Community and European non-member countries would accede. On the basis of this report, the Council decided on 3 March last to issue an invitation to the seven European States already mentioned.

The new system proposed takes the form of two conventions. The first, to be signed by a large number of European States, will establish the rules of law and procedure concerning the grant of a patent by an international organization, the European Patents Office. Once issued, the European patent would comprise two distinct parts: a set of national patents for States not members of the EEC and a single patent for the Common Market. A second convention is to determine the uniform legal system which will apply to the patent on the territory of the Six. It will naturally be confined to the Six, since it will take into account the Community links existing between them and will, in particular, remove the barriers resulting from protection on a territorial basis.

The EEC Member States consider that the rules of law and procedure covered by the first convention establishing an international system for issuing patents should be based on the corresponding provisions of the Brussels draft published in 1962 and the Council of Europe Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention of 27 November 1963. Thus the patent granted by the European Patent Office would constitute a legal right guaranteeing its holder a maximum safeguard. The patent application would therefore be very carefully examined as to patentability, novelty, inventive step and industrial application. It should moreover be possible to defer the examination in view of the advantages of the system, while still permitting the applicant or a third party to instigate the examination as soon as the application is filed if he so desires.

Applications for a European patent would need to be considered in a documentary opinion on the state of the art, rendered by the International Patent Institute in The Hague. The applications would be published, together with the opinions, after 18 months and would enjoy a certain protection following such publication.

The examination would begin as soon as a request was submitted, provided the documentary opinion had been drawn up. After the examination procedure, claims determining the scope of protection would be published to enable third parties to contest them within a certain time-limit.

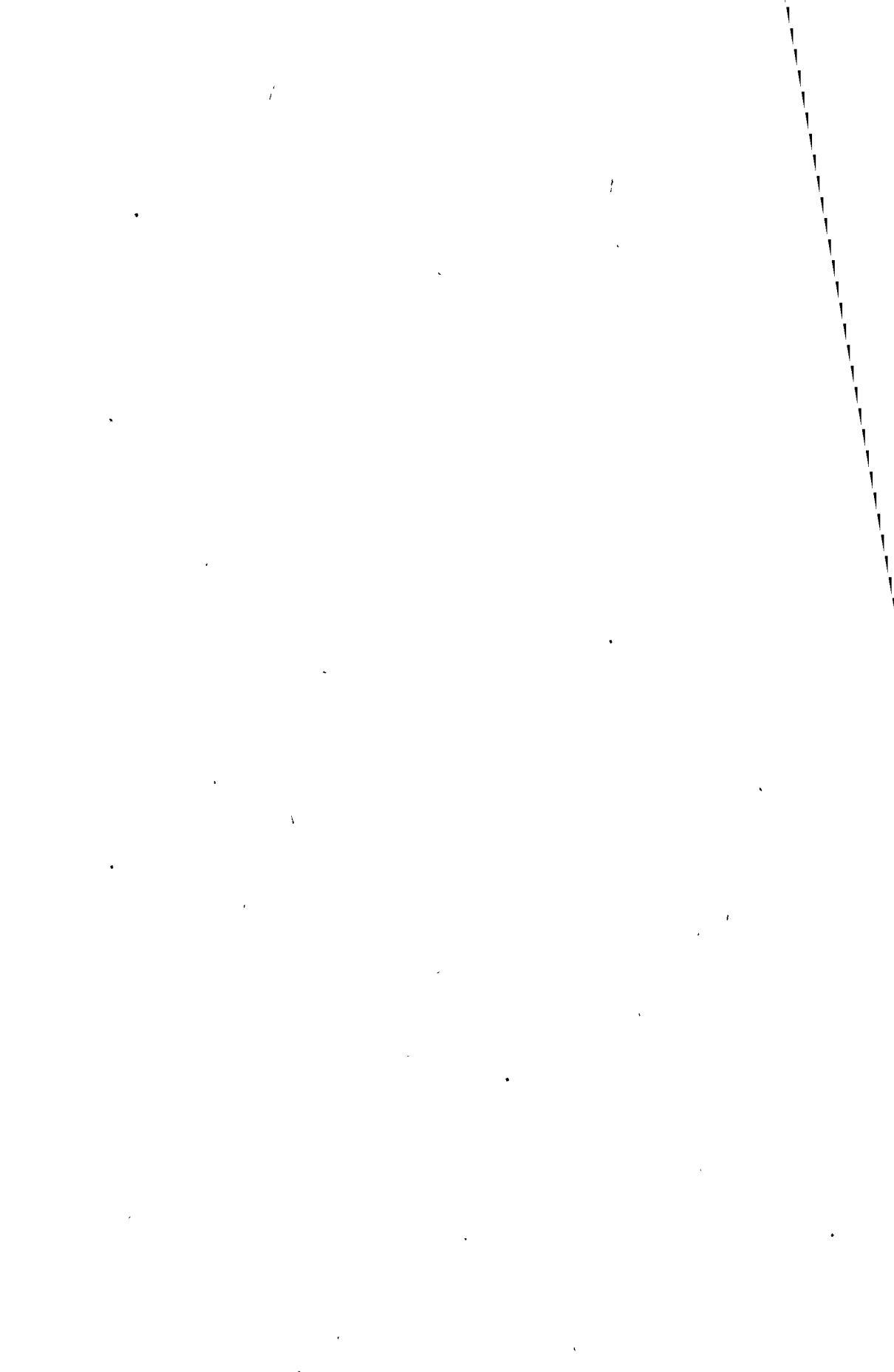
The proposed system is compatible with the draft Treaty for co-ordination in the patent field recently prepared by the United International Bureaux for the protection of Intellectual Property. Indeed it is a logical extension of it.

Moreover, in line with the rule laid down by Article 2 of the Paris Union Convention, the European patent would be accessible to nationals of States not signatories to the Convention establishing the patent, provided of course that there was reciprocity.

An applicant for a European patent should not be obliged to solicit protection in all the States parties to the convention. A right of option would need to be granted him. Nevertheless, the six EEC Member States could only be named jointly if their purpose were to establish a single patent valid throughout their territories. To this end, a second convention would have to be prepared parallel with the first, for signing and ratification at the same time. The second convention would be confined to the Six — but would take into account as far as possible the objectives of the Treaty of Rome in the sphere of competition — and would determine the scope of the exclusive rights attached to the single patent, thus giving it uniform protection.

Finally, national legislation would not be directly affected by the implementation of the first convention. Neither would it be affected by the second convention, since the single patent would have to exist side by side with the national patents of the Community Member States.

It is to be hoped that it will rapidly prove possible to sign and ratify the two conventions envisaged. They will help to reinforce, in the field of patent law, both international collaboration and Community links between the Member States of the Common Market.



V. Budget policy and local authorities

On 29 May 1968 the Budget Policy Committee approved and forwarded to the Council and the Commission an opinion on the budget problems of local authorities.¹ In view of the interest of the points examined, and the problems they sometimes raise in certain regions of the Community, the conclusions reached by the Committee in this opinion are published below.

1. During several meetings the Budget Policy Committee examined the budget operations of local authorities in the Member States since 1961 and their role in economic policy. On the basis of a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the part played by the local authorities in public finance as a whole, the Committee came to the following conclusions.

2. Place of the local authorities' budgets in the national economy: The importance of the local authorities' budgets differs considerably from one country to another, owing to the varying distribution of tasks among the sectors of public administration. Consequently, the share of the local authorities' expenditure in the national product and in the total expenditure of the public authorities is very variable. In the last few years the local authorities' expenditure has represented 17% of GNP in the Netherlands, whereas in the other Member States the percentage has been between 8.3% and 6%. Moreover, it is tending to increase in all the six countries. The high percentages in the Netherlands mainly reflect the burdens assumed by the communes in the matter of education and in the financing of housing.

In France, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands about 60% to 70% of the public authorities' direct investment is made by the local authorities. In Luxembourg the proportion is 50%, while in Belgium the local authorities account for one third of public investment.

It must be noted, however, that these figures seem to assign to the local authorities a greater influence on the economic situation than they have in reality, since the investments also include those financed partly or entirely by the central government through loans and subsidies (see section 4).

3. As the control exercised by the central government over the local authorities varies from one country to another, there can be substantial differences in their relations. In France the central government exercises considerable control over the local authorities' expenditure and receipts; the German and Italian communes, on the other hand, administer their expenditure autonomously. The structure of receipts and the share of own funds also differs from state to state. The collection of own funds, is, moreover, frequently subject to approval by the central government.

There are also marked differences in the control exercised by the central government over the communes' recourse to loans. In France, for example, the local authorities

¹ According to the usual national accounting definitions, "local authorities" means communes (and intercommunal associations), and also departments, provinces and other regional authorities.

borrow almost exclusively from the *Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations*, which is subject to some control by the central government, while in Germany and Italy the local authorities may have recourse to bank loans (subject to a prior check in the case of Italy). In the Netherlands, opportunities for borrowing are limited. In Belgium, the communes practise borrowing, in particular by contracting loans from the *Crédit communal*. In Luxembourg, where borrowing by the communes is subject to prior consent by the supervisory authority, half the loans obtained by the communes are financed by the State's *Caisse d'Épargne*.

4. Structure of receipts: In most of the Member States a large part of the local authorities' budget receipts consists of transfers from the central government (excluding the communes' share in the product of certain central government taxes and the percentage surcharge they levy on certain such taxes). In Belgium, transfers represent 60% of the communes' total tax receipts which is the highest percentage in the Community; the lowest is in Italy, where it is under 15%. In the other Member States percentages are between 20% and 30%. The central government may exercise a greater or lesser influence on the local authorities' budget administration, according to the legal nature of these transfers.

The local authorities' other receipts are also more or less dependent on central government decisions. An example is the communes' share in some central government taxes: in Italy and the Netherlands this share accounts for about one quarter of the local authorities' total receipts. In Luxembourg it accounted for just over one sixth of the communes' total receipts up to 1965, but since 1966 it has increased substantially, owing to a new distribution of the products of certain central government taxes between the government and the communes. Furthermore, the local authorities' autonomy with regard to the percentage surcharge, and even communal taxes, is generally rather limited, particularly in the fixing of scales and the basis of assessment.

5. Structure of expenditure: While the local authorities' share in total public expenditure varies from one country to another, there are also differences in the breakdown of such expenditure into current and investment expenditure according to the responsibilities of the local authorities. In Germany and the Netherlands, total expenditure is divided equally between these two classes. In Luxembourg capital expenditure represents over 40% of total expenditure. But in the other three Member States it accounts for only one third or even less. These differences stem from the proportion of investment expenditure (school building, roads, etc.) borne directly by the communes or paid for to a varying degree by the central government or special funds, or even entirely financed by the latter.

6. Trend of expenditure and receipts during the business cycle: Over the last few years expenditure and receipts have kept pace with GNP in France and, to a lesser extent, in the Netherlands, while in Germany and, to a lesser extent, in Italy the growth rate of expenditure has varied more sharply than the growth rate of GNP in terms of value and that of tax receipts, and has therefore reflected a certain procyclical tendency. In Belgium, the relatively anticyclical trend of expenditure has been counterbalanced by the procyclical trend of receipts. In Luxembourg, communal finance has sometimes had an anticyclical effect and sometimes a procyclical effect on the economic trend.

7. Financial situation of the local authorities: Since 1961 the net balance to be financed by the local authorities has sharply increased in the Community. In the

last few years this balance, i.e. current and capital expenditure not covered by receipts, has represented on the average an amount corresponding to over 40% of receipts in Italy, between 30% and 20% in the Netherlands and Belgium, and under 20% in France and Luxembourg. In Germany, where the communes' financial situation seems to be the most favourable, the balance reached 15% in 1965; it was reduced in 1966 and 1967 by cutting down on expenditure.

The financial situation of the local authorities constitutes one of the most urgent problems of public finance. The problem is aggravated by the present level of economic development, which gives priority to a large number of public amenities that the communes must provide and finance, e.g. in the spheres of education, road building, modernization of public transport, hospitals, recreational centres (especially in the conurbations).

A danger not to be overlooked in this connection is that of very rapid expansion of the local authorities' overall expenditure; the corollary of such an expansion is increased local taxation, the advisability of which should be judged in relation to the whole body of taxation.

8. In the light of these points the Budget Policy Committee makes the following recommendations:

i) The main object of the tasks incumbent on the local authorities is enlargement of the structural bases of economic and social development. The Committee considers it advisable that the local authorities should be included in the medium-term financial planning for which the central government is responsible. In this way their investments could be far better aligned than hitherto on the objective referred to in the Community's first medium-term economic policy programme, namely "... to create optimum conditions for steady and balanced economic growth while a high level of employment and of internal and external stability are maintained; ..."

ii) The local authorities' structural tasks must also be resituated in the framework of short-term economic policy, which it is up to the central authorities to promote, in co-operation with the banks of issue. Here the room for manoeuvring is rather narrow on account of the local authorities' autonomy and the nature of a large part of their expenditure, but the possibility of acting at the level of investments may be of great help in connection with short-term economic measures.

iii) For these reasons the Committee believes it advisable that the authorities in the various countries should take steps to render the receipts of the communes and other local authorities less sensitive to cyclical fluctuations. The Committee also stresses the need for the member countries to strengthen appreciably the communes' financing capacity, so as to enable them to cover a far larger share of their expenditure from receipts than at present. Measures should be taken, moreover, to see that their policy towards indebtedness is in conformity with the economic situation, or kept within narrow limits.

(iv) Co-ordination of policy on expenditure:

Through its supervisory power and because of the size of its transfers, the central authority has a certain influence on the communes' budget policy. The Committee thinks it desirable that this influence should be exercised so as to enable the local authorities to cope with their tasks.

Furthermore, so long as the reforms concerning receipts recommended in point (iii) have not been achieved, the Committee considers it essential that co-ordination between the administration of local government expenditure and the central government's budget policy should be improved, while respecting the communes' financial autonomy. Since, in certain Member States, the means to bring about satisfactory harmonization on these lines do not exist at present, one of the ways of attaining this goal would be to set up committees forming the institutional framework for such voluntary co-ordination.

VI. Establishment and operation of the single market

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common customs tariff

Classification of goods processed from milk

1. After approval by the Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature Committee, the Commission adopted on 18 March 1969¹ two regulations on the classification in the CCT nomenclature of goods with a high milk-fat content. These are the first two regulations adopted under Council Regulation (EEC) No. 97/69 of 16 January 1969.

The purpose of the first of these regulations is to exclude from subheadings 18.06 B and 21.07 C certain goods declared upon import to be "ices and ice creams" but which, as a result of their characteristics, must be classified under subheadings 18.06 D II c) or 21.07 F VII, according to whether they contain cocoa or not.

The purpose of the second regulation is to classify under subheadings 21.07 F VIII and IX products which, while having a high milk-fat content, contain additional fats such as lard, tallow or coconut oil.

Tariff quotas

2. On 5 March 1969² the Commission, acting under Article 25 (3) of the Treaty and Protocol No. IX to List G, decided to grant Germany national tariff quotas for the year 1969 within the limits and at the duties indicated below:

- (i) Prunes, CCT heading 08.12 C, 5 000 tons at 11.6% duty;
- (ii) Silk yarn, other than yarn of noil and other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, CCT heading ex 50.04, 30 tons at 4.2% duty;
- (iii) Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale and intended for the manufacture of sewing thread entirely from silk waste other than noil, from CCT heading ex 50.05, 100 tons at 2.5% duty.

Furthermore, on 14 March 1969³ the Commission, acting under Protocol No. XV to List G, decided to allow certain Member States to introduce the national tariff quotas listed below for their imports from non-member countries during the year 1969:

¹ Official gazette, No. L 67, 19.3.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 88, 11.4.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 103, 30.4.1969.

- (i) Unwrought lead, CCT heading 78.01 A (Netherlands 40 000 t., Germany 60 000 t., Belgium 10 000 t., comprising 4 000 t. of unwrought lead bullion, containing at least 0.03% by weight of silver for refining, at zero duty);
- (ii) Unwrought zinc, CCT heading 79.01 A (Netherlands, 8 600 t. at zero duty);
- (iii) Unwrought, unalloyed zinc, CCT heading ex 79.01 A (Germany 30 000 t. at zero duty).

Technical obstacles to trade

3. On 25 March 1968, the Council adopted a general programme to eliminate the technical obstacles to trade resulting from the disparities between national laws and a programme to remove such obstacles from trade in foodstuffs. Under the "Industrial Policy" heading, this Bulletin provides some details on the proposals for directives already submitted by the Commission to the Council, as well as the time-table of the general programme and the sectors as they appear after the most recent adjustments made to them by the Council.

COMPETITION POLICY

Cartels and monopolies

Application of Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty to individual cases

Decision concerning an agreement on fairs and exhibitions

4. For the first time the Commission has adopted a favourable decision¹ concerning a multi-national agreement in the services field, where special problems arise in applying the EEC Treaty rules of competition.

The case in point concerns the rules of the European Machine Tool Exhibitions (EEMO). These events are organized every other year in Brussels, Hanover, Milan and Paris in rotation by the European Committee for Co-operation of the Machine Tool Industries (CECIMO). Among the current members of the Committee are the associations of machine-tool manufacturers of the Common Market countries (except Luxembourg, which has no such association) and of seven other European countries (Austria, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). The leading manufacturers in the industry belong to the associations in the various countries. The EEMO rules forbid participation by exhibitors, during a year when they exhibit at a European Machine-Tool Exhibition, in any other fairs and exhibitions in countries where the association of machine-tool manufacturers is a member of CECIMO.

The problems of competition examined by the Commission concern this ban on exhibiting at other fairs, which affects the free play of competition between the

¹ Official gazette No. L 69, 20.3.1969.

organizers of fairs in the countries concerned, because some of them have their offer of exhibition space refused every other year by the manufacturers and distributors of machine tools. The ban also has repercussions at the stage of machine tool production and trade, since in alternate years the goods concerned cannot be freely exhibited at all fairs in the various countries.

Even though competition may be restricted at these two levels, more particularly with respect to trade between the Member States, and even though, as a result, the clause containing the ban contravenes Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty, the Commission considered that it could waive prohibition on the basis of Article 85 (3). The Commission noted that:

(i) In the matter of fairs and exhibitions there is currently a proliferation which is often anti-economic; the EEMOs tend to rationalize the organization of these events;

(ii) The EEMOs are of considerable benefit not only to manufacturers and distributors of machine tools, but also to users who, every two years, are able to see in a single place and under the same conditions the whole range of European machine-tool production;

(iii) The restrictions on competition arising from the ban on exhibiting in the EEMOs rules do not go beyond the minimum necessary to achieve the desired rationalization and, moreover, there is still effective competition in the Common Market both among organizers of fairs and among sellers of machine tools.

The importance of the Commission decision goes beyond this particular case, since a number of other organizations of important international fairs have rules comparable to those of the EEMOs.

Termination of an information agreement

5. Companies established in four Member States and providing special forms of insurance had, through their national organizations, reached an agreement particularly concerned with increased rates of premium that would be charged when a company in one country took over a contract already made by an insurance company in another country. These rates were cancelled after a first intervention by the Commission.

This agreement, however, provided for a comprehensive exchange of information when responsibility for covering a risk was transferred from one country to another. The company taking over the risk was required to call for, and the previous insuring company to supply, items of information which are normally treated as business secrets and are not exchanged among genuine competitors (rate of premium charged, the effective rate obtained and the financial results of the contract being taken over).

As the supply of such information was liable to distort competition between companies engaged in these special lines of insurance within the Common Market, the Commission notified the organizations concerned of its objections. At general meetings of the companies, it has now been decided to cancel the agreement entirely.

Investigation on the market for cables and insulated power lines

6. The Commission has had an investigation carried out on cables and insulated power lines. It was suspected that the conditions of competition in this market were being distorted by restrictions prohibited by Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty.

The investigation confirmed this suspicion. By means of concerted practices, the national groups of the International Cable Development Corporation (ICDC) and the firms belonging to it have been mutually protecting their domestic markets in contravention of Article 85 (1) of the Treaty of Rome. These practices concern, in particular, bans on investment and the acquisition of holdings, the refusal, as a matter of principle, to supply customers from other producing countries on terms more favourable than those prevailing in the customer's country, and, lastly, a ban on advertising in other countries where the relevant products are manufactured.

The national groups of the ICDC and its member firms have expressly undertaken no longer to resort to these restrictions on competition, with the result that the investigation has been provisionally suspended. Nevertheless, the development of the market subsequent to the above-mentioned decision by the cable manufacturers will be closely watched.

The price notification system used by the national groups in the EEC countries is not affected by the suspension; investigation as to whether this system is compatible with Article 85 (1) of the Treaty is to continue.

Authorizations under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty

7. In accordance with Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has acceded to a request by the "Union sidérurgique du Nord et de l'Est de la France (USINOR)" to authorize this company to acquire the majority of the shares of the "Société métallurgique de l'Escaut S.A. (Escaut)". Both of these companies are manufacturers of steel and Escaut concentrates almost entirely on the production of merchant bars.

The operation authorized involves combination of the two firms which produce about 4% of the Community's merchant bars. Allowing for these circumstances, the Commission considers that execution of the contemplated operation in no way restricts effective competition.

8. In accordance with Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has authorized the establishment of the "Groupement d'intérêt économique Aciérie du Cheylas" by the following French steel firms:

- (i) "Société anonyme des hauts fourneaux et forges d'Alleverd", Paris;
- (ii) "Société anonyme établissements Experton-Revollier", Renage;
- (iii) "Société anonyme laminoirs et aciéries du Vieux-Marais", Saint-Etienne.

The combined enterprises propose to operate jointly within the business association an electric furnace and a continuous casting plant and, independently of each other, at their own steelworks, to process the semis obtained in these plants into finished rolled products. The combined enterprises' annual consumption of semis will be approximately 100 000 tons, or a little less than 1% of the Community's electrically produced steel.

The Commission noted that, under these circumstances, the contemplated operation was not such as would hamper effective competition on the common market for the products in question.

State aids

9. On several occasions (10 December 1968, 24 January 1969 and 17 February 1969) the Commission called together the panel of experts on aids. These meetings, which are the continuation of those held in 1967, were devoted to the study of the fundamental questions arising from the provisions of Article 92 of the EEC Treaty and the elucidation of the concepts contained in this Article.

On 5 March 1969 the Commission decided not to raise any objections with regard to the extension until 31 December 1969 of the Dutch system of aids to shipbuilding. This provides for the grant of interest rate "subsidies" for credits granted by Dutch yards to their shipowner clients irrespective of nationality. The incidence of this aid is lower than that put forward in the proposed directive on shipbuilding aids intended to counteract distortion of competition on the international ship market. The aid in question is also subject to certain conditions regarding the reorganization of the shipbuilding industry.

On 19 March 1969, the Commission informed the Italian Government that it had no objection to the aids granted to the owners of forests damaged by bad weather in the Trentino-Alto Adige region.

TAXATION POLICY

Capital market and tax harmonization

10. On 5 March 1969, the Commission submitted to the Council a Memorandum on adjustment measures in the field of direct taxes with a view to facilitating the development and interpenetration of capital markets in the Community.¹

Tax exemption on gift consignments within the Community

11. Following a written question from M. Dichgans (Christian-Democrat, Germany), the Commission has again shown that it is concerned to lighten and, as far as possible, eliminate from intra-Community trade the tax equalization measures at frontiers and the formalities and controls connected with them. With this in view, it has again investigated the question as to whether proposals should be made to drop import taxation on gifts dispatched from one Community country to another. The Commission observes that this type of exemption appears to be intrinsically desirable with regard to the sending of gifts with no commercial purpose by private individuals. However, it would require considerable tightening of the control measures. In particular, such exemption would make it indispensable to distinguish between these gifts and other small consignments, as the latter may also comprise goods dispatched on a not inconsiderable scale by commercial enterprises and for which import exemption cannot be entertained, firstly in view of the high and also very different levels of the fiscal charges in the various countries and secondly because, in certain countries, taxes are remitted on these commodities on export. Even if measures of this kind could be effectively implemented they would involve excessive administrative charges and expenses.

¹ See Ch. III.

The Commission therefore considers it expedient for the question of exempting gift consignments to be solved within the framework of Community rules applying to small consignments in general. This solution should be provided under the rules which the Commission will propose to the Council for the abolition of tax frontiers in accordance with Article 4 of the first directive on harmonization of turnover taxes.¹

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Proposed directives concerning pharmacy

12. On 6 March 1969, the Commission adopted a series of seven proposals for directives relating to pharmacy.

These proposals apply the EEC Treaty provisions on the freedom of movement of persons and the right of establishment of companies to the entire pharmaceutical sector, i.e. they concern the pharmaceuticals industry, the wholesale and retail trade, pharmacies (dispensaries) and all self-employed and paid members of the profession working in these sectors.

The purpose of these texts is the removal of obstacles to freedom of movement but, besides this and as the Treaty requires in a field related to health, they provide for the harmonization of national legislation governing the activities in question. This harmonization relates chiefly to the supervision and control of the production of medicaments, their storage and distribution at the wholesale stage, their dispensing by pharmacies and the responsibility and competence of members of the profession at all the stages of manufacture and wholesale and retail distribution and dispensing.

These proposals are the completion which the previous Council decision on the free movement of drugs² required in order to make possible the creation of a common pharmaceutical market.

The proposed directives are interesting from three angles. Through the free movement of enterprises they influence an important economic sector; with the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas they deal with a difficult problem relating to academic training in a significant branch of science and, through the harmonization of health legislation, they touch upon the crucial social problem of health.

In these three respects — the economic, the scientific and the social — fundamental choices for the future of pharmacy in Europe are thus proposed. The proposals lay down the Community criteria for controlling the manufacture of drugs and define the minimum training needed by pharmacists for the proper performance of their duties in industry, as dispensers and in laboratories. It is stipulated that drugs should be distributed solely through pharmacies and that the aims of the latter should not be purely commercial.

¹ First Council Directive of 11 April 1967 on harmonization of Member States' legislation concerning turnover taxes (Official gazette No. 71, 14.4.1967).

² Official gazette No. 22, 9.2.1965.

The prime object of all these proposals is concern for public health without any hampering of research and economic development in the sector.

The proposed directives form a unity whose elements must be considered in terms of the whole. There is one detail of this vast structure which is still outstanding and the Commission has promised to make a suitable proposal on it as soon as possible. It is a provision concerning the question of the geographical distribution of pharmacies, the solution of which will enable the Council, after consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, and by adopting the Commission's proposals, to achieve freedom of movement for members of all professions in the health sphere.

These proposed directives should be seen in conjunction with those the Commission has just adopted, also in the health sphere, and which relate to freedom of movement for doctors and dentists.¹ Moreover, the Commission will very shortly be called upon to express its attitude towards new proposals concerning other branches of the medical and ancillary professions.

Not only should the entirety of these proposals concerning pharmacy be viewed in one sweep but, even more especially, the more widely ranging series dealing with all of these activities in the health sphere, in order to understand that the Commission is proposing to the Council the gradual establishment of the fundamental elements of a real policy governing health matters. Fundamental because, as far as a policy of this nature is concerned, freedom of movement for members of the health professions and for medicinal products is no more than a prior condition. Once this condition is satisfied the acceleration of exchanges and the pooling of techniques and brains will enable genuinely Community work to be carried out in the health sphere in the interests of the inhabitants of the Member States.

Freedom of establishment (opticians)

13. At its session of 4 March 1969 the Council adopted a directive amending Council Directive No. 64/427 of 7 July 1964 detailing transitional measures affecting self-employed persons in manufacturing activities coming under ISIC Major Groups 23-40 (Industrial and artisan activities).² According to the previous wording of this directive, only specific activities of the optician's profession i.e. sight testing for the supply of spectacles lenses did not qualify for freedom of establishment. Other activities are now excluded from the scope of the directive: examination of the visual and auditory organs for the purpose of the adaptation, adjustment and sale either of appliances to correct visual or auditory defects or of orthopaedic appliances.

Special directives are now being prepared in respect of these activities which, in certain Member States, are subject to special rules as they are related to the protection of public health.

Directive on the exploitation of oil and natural gas

14. On 13 March 1969, the Council adopted a directive on the application of the right of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities

¹ Bulletin No. 4/1969, Ch. VI, sec. 9.

² Official gazette No. 117, 23.7.1964.

(exploration and drilling) in the oil and natural gas fields. This supplements a Council Directive dated 7 July 1964 concerning freedom of establishment in mining activities. More particularly, it obliges the Member States to remove, in favour of the nationals and companies of any other Member State, all restrictions on the granting of concessions to explore for oil and natural gas. It provides advantages for enterprises which engage in such exploration on their own account, provided they do not already hold concessions for the production of oil and natural gas, and to enterprises that do exploratory work for reward.

This directive fits into the "First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy" which the Commission recently laid before the Council. However, enterprises in the Member States will not be on a really equal footing until the national procedures for the grant of concessions to explore for and exploit oil and natural gas fields are harmonized to a certain extent.

The directive contains no express provisions with regard to the continental shelf of the Member States, as the Commission is at present studying the applicability of the provisions of the EEC Treaty to the Community's continental shelf.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

European patent

15. On 3 March 1969 the Council decided to invite seven European States, Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, to take part in negotiations with a view to concluding a convention on the issue of a European patent.¹

In the years 1963 to 1965, these States expressed their interest in the work then being carried out by the European Economic Community in the patents field. Furthermore, the Council also decided to communicate its intentions to seven other European States: Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Monaco, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, which had participated in the work of the Council of Europe's Panel of Experts leading to the drafting of the Convention of 27 November 1963 on the Unification of Certain Points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention.

¹ See Ch. IV.

VII. Towards economic union

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

The economic situation in the Community

16. The Commission has published its Quarterly Survey 1/1969 on the economic situation in the Community. In this Survey, which in an annex contains the Opinion on the economic budgets for 1969 adopted by the Short-term Economic Policy Committee on 9 and 10 January last, the Commission analyses the economic situation in recent months of the Community as a whole and of each member country, and also the outlook for 1969.

17. The monetary crisis of November 1968 and the measures taken by some member countries to cope with it have so far not significantly affected overall economic growth in the Community. Although it was already very lively, economic expansion was gathering additional pace at the end of 1968 and in the early months of 1969, with the main impetus coming from the appreciable momentum of the expansion of internal demand. So far production has been adapted to rising demand without difficulty. With productivity gains slowing down, employment has risen appreciably. Actual working time per person employed has lengthened and the demand for additional labour has increased vigorously. Unemployment has declined.

The faster growth of internal demand has boosted imports and, as exports have also been rising vigorously, the turn of the year saw no major change in the Community's visible trade position.

Although the trend of wage costs has been comparatively favourable, prices in the Community are tending to rise. This is attributable in the main to special factors such as the introduction of the tax on value added in the Netherlands, an increase in TVA rates in France, and a general rise in food prices. In part, however, the tendency is also a reflection of strains due to specifically economic trends.

Growth prospects have improved slightly of late. In 1969 the real gross Community product will probably be some 6%, and industrial production some 9%, higher than in 1968. Imports will forge ahead.

Equilibrium is likely to deteriorate as the year advances, and this will be reflected in a worsening of the current account and a price rise, which is all the more undesirable from the short-term policy point of view since economic policy-makers in the United States are currently concentrating on price stability in an effort to achieve a better balance-of-payments equilibrium.

In Germany the economy was expanding very vigorously early in 1969. Industrial production soared, and the expansionary trend of imports also gained further momentum.

As the year advances, the growth of export demand will probably slow down, primarily as a result of the special measures taken by the authorities to ensure external trade equilibrium, and domestic demand will tend to take over as the main

growth factor. Imports will probably increase faster, notably as a result of the tax reliefs. The external trade surpluses will therefore fall appreciably, and this will go far to help improve the conditions for the maintenance of appropriate internal economic equilibrium.

In France, where domestic demand was definitely expanding too fast at the end of 1968, the economy was still under relatively heavy strain in the early months of 1969. The buoyancy of domestic demand not only meant more imports but also inhibited exports, especially towards the end of 1968, and the external trade balance is heavily in deficit. The cost of living again went up at the beginning of 1969, mainly as a result of an increase in TVA rates.

As the year advances, the trend of demand in money terms will in all probability be increasingly affected by the restrictive economic policy to restore domestic and trade equilibrium adopted in mid-November 1968 in connection with the monetary crises. The generally favourable world business trend should enable the effects on sales of a slower expansion of domestic demand to be offset by more exports. Given the expected slackening of import demand, trade should gradually tend to balance out in the second half of the year. The upward pressure on prices due to business developments is likely to weaken.

In Italy, expansion picked up again towards the end of 1968, and the trend probably continued in the early months of 1969. Exports and domestic demand showed a distinct upward movement, while prices remained remarkably stable. As a result of particularly heavy outflows of capital, the balance of payments showed a considerable deficit. The decline in official gold and foreign exchange reserves was much sharper than the payments deficit because the commercial banks invested substantial short-term funds abroad.

The current trends of domestic and export demand point to speedier expansion in 1969. The surplus on current account is likely to flag but will still be running at a high level.

In the Netherlands, the expansion of demand was particularly dynamic during the final months of 1968, and export demand, investment and private consumption increased very vigorously. By contrast, however, demand slackened temporarily at the beginning of the new year. The elasticity of production weakened — all the more as the shortage of labour has worsened. Although the current account improved slightly, the overall balance of payments was in deficit.

The outlook for further development in 1969 is impaired by the spurt in prices and costs at the beginning of the year. Since, at present, there is a very great danger of a cumulative rise in prices and costs, which would certainly erode the longer-term competitiveness of the Dutch economy those in charge of economic policy should give high priority to price stabilization.

In Belgium the economy has grown fast in the early months of 1969. Export demand, which has been making marked progress, has been the key to expansion, but domestic demand is becoming more dynamic. Domestic production is unmistakably rising, while unemployment has continued to decline slowly. External trade is still balancing out, but the upward trend of domestic prices has become stronger.

The outlook for the coming months points to continuing growth, since domestic demand should gather even more momentum. Production will rise appreciably and the labour market situation should further improve. In these circumstances,

the objective of internal stability should receive greater attention from economic policy planners, especially since the switch to the tax on value added at the beginning of 1970 is likely to entail price increases.

In Luxembourg economic growth was still lively in early 1969, mainly thanks to a further improvement in the demand for iron and steel products and because the propensity to invest was strong.

Even if exports were to slacken a little in the coming months, the very high level of production and the expected vigour of domestic demand suggest that, in terms of volume, the GNP growth rate for 1969 will be at least as high as for 1968.

Monetary Committee

18. The Monetary Committee held its 119th session on 27 and 28 February 1969, with M. van Lennep in the chair. The main business was an initial exchange of views on the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation within the Community.¹

Working Party on Transferable Securities Markets

19. A restricted meeting of this Working Party was held on 17 March to harmonize data submitted in connection with the drawing up of the second part of the Working Party's interim report to the Monetary Committee.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

20. The Committee held its 38th meeting on 26 February 1969, with M. Sérisé in the chair. The Committee adopted the general lines of its working programme and decided what studies should be begun or continued in the months to come in order to improve the bases on which to concert the Community's short-term economic policies.

Budget Policy Committee

21. The Committee held its 20th session on 4 March 1969, under the chairmanship of M. Stamatii. An exchange of views was held on the possibility of a multi-annual projection of Community budgets.

Committee of Experts on Short-term Economic Policy

22. The Committee met on 11 March 1969 for its quarterly examination of the economic situation in the Community on the basis of a draft report² submitted by the Commission.

¹ See Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. VII, sec. 11 and Supplement to Bulletin 3/1969.

² An analysis of this report, the conclusions of which coincide largely with those of the national experts, is given in secs. 16 and 17.

Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets

23. The Panel met on 12 March to study the economic effects of the introduction of the TVA system. The experts from the Netherlands, France and Germany first reported on the methods used to calculate TVA rates to be applied to obtain tax receipts of a specific amount. Three other matters were then discussed in greater detail: the incidence on prices, the problem of stocks, and transitional arrangements for investments.

Working Party on Public Finance Projections

24. This Working Party, composed of budget experts and experts on economic projections, held its first meeting on 5 March 1969. It examined and adopted its working programme and had an exchange of views on the presentation of the overall accounts of public administration.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of agricultural markets

Medium-term prices and measures

25. At its session of 24 and 25 March 1969, the Council continued to study the Commission's proposals on price-fixing for the 1969/70 farm year and the medium-term measures for the various agricultural markets. The work concerned particularly the prices of milk and beef and veal to be applied as from 1 April 1969.

Two different tendencies found expression in the Council: one was in favour of simply extending prices at their previous levels during the next farm year and the other of amending certain prices, especially those for cereals (to reduce the gap between the price of bread grains and feed grains).

At this session the Council was unable to take a decision one way or the other. Finally, it extended until 30 June 1969 the system in force for milk and milk products and beef and veal.¹ The Commission submitted the relevant proposal to the Council when there was no longer any doubt that the latter would not be able to fix the prices for the next farm year before the end of March.

The Council agreed to resume the study of these questions as well as those relating to the other products (cereals, rice, sugar, oilseeds) at its coming sessions.

Cereals and rice

26. On 3 March 1969 the Commission amended a regulation of 23 June 1967 fixing coefficients of equivalence between the various qualities of cereals.² Other qualities of common wheat were added.

¹ Official gazette No. L 75, 28.3.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 53, 4.3.1969.

Furthermore, on 10 March 1969, the Commission laid down the procedure for informing Italy of the payment by the Member State of origin of the subsidies relating to feed grains.¹

Beef and veal

27. By a regulation of 7 March 1969 the Commission rescinded its regulation of 3 December 1968 on intervention measures for "Kühe B" (Grade B cows) in region III in Germany.²

Again, on the same date, the Commission adopted a regulation on a notice of call for tender for the purchase of 2 000 tons of frozen hindquarters and 1 400 tons of boned frozen meat held by the French intervention agency² and, on 18 March 1969, a regulation on the sale of 800 tons of frozen hindquarters obtained by intervention in Germany and intended for the Berlin market.³

Lastly, two Commission regulations of 20 March 1969 concern notices of calls for tender for the marketing of beef and veal in France and Germany.⁴

Milk and milk products

28. Various measures have been adopted by the Commission relating to the working of the organization of the markets for milk and milk products: in the trade sector, the Commission amended by a regulation of 4 March 1969 Regulations Nos. 1096/68, 1098/68 and 1100/68 to take into account special cases which might occur when exporting certain milk products.⁵ Furthermore, on 24 March 1969, the Commission adopted a regulation making additional provisions for export licences for milk products in certain cases of calls for tender.⁶

With regard to the butter market, three decisions on the sale of butter for direct consumption in concentrated form were extended until 29 July 1969. Sales of butter and cheese by the intervention agencies necessitated ten regulations on notices of calls for tender and eight decisions fixing minimum prices.

Oils and fats

29. On 13 March 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation supplementing Regulation No. 911/68 in respect of the advance fixing of aid for oilseeds.⁷ In particular, the regulation provides that, when world prices for competing products are not available for one month or more after the month when application for advance fixing was made, the world prices for competing products valid during the previous month shall apply.

¹ Official gazette No. L 60, 11.3.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 57, 8.3.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 67, 19.3.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. L 70, 21.3.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. L 54, 5.3.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. L 72, 25.3.1969.

⁷ *Ibid.*, No. L 63, 14.3.1969.

Fruit and vegetables

30. At its meeting of 10 and 11 March 1969 the Council discussed the machinery of the fruit and vegetables market and its workings, especially with regard to the principle of Community preference. This discussion gave the Italian delegation an opportunity to mention some difficulties on Community citrus fruits markets. At the conclusion of its discussions the Council noted the Commission's intention to make a study of the causes of these difficulties and to submit a report on the outcome.

On 11 March 1969 the Council also adopted a regulation on the repayment of aids granted by the Member States to organizations of fruit and vegetable producers.¹ The chief provision is that 50% of these aids are to be repaid by the EAGGF.

Lastly, on the same date, the Council amended Annex I to the regulation on the common organization of the markets for processed products based on fruit and vegetables in respect of fruit or vegetable juices under subheading 20.07 B.²

Plants, flowers and bulbs

31. By a regulation of 11 March 1969 the Council amended Regulation No. 315/68 laying down quality standards for flower corms, bulbs and tubers.¹ The text adopted provides that these arrangements shall henceforth also apply to the products of the *hippeastrum*, *muscaria* and *scilla* genera.

In addition, on 25 February 1969, the Commission decided to set up an advisory committee on plants, flowers and bulbs.³

Wine

32. On 11 March 1969 the Council examined the main problems raised by the proposed regulation laying down additional provisions on the common organization of the market in vine products. This examination covered the following fields: definition of wine, control of the development of vineyards, intervention and protection policy with regard to non-member countries. At the conclusion of its discussion, the Council noted the Commission's intention to submit a document on the choices that have to be made with regard to the common organization of the market in this sector.

Export refunds in respect of products covered by a single price system

33. On 4 March 1969 the Council adopted a regulation laying down general supplementary rules concerning the grant of refunds to exporters of products covered by a single price system and exported in the natural state or in the form of certain goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty.⁴ This regulation specifically provides that, in order to maintain balance between the use of Community basic products

¹ Official gazette No. L 61, 12.3.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 64, 14.3.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 68, 19.3.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. L 59, 10.3.1969.

for the export of processed products or goods to non-member countries and the use of commodities from these countries accepted under the customs system of inwards processing, the refund shall be paid as soon as the basic product has been placed under a system of customs control guaranteeing its export.

The Commission, for its part, adopted on 17 March 1969 a regulation amending Regulation No. 1041/67 establishing implementing procedures for export refunds for products subject to a single price system.¹ In particular, this text adapts the concept of the geographical territory of the Community so that refunds may be granted on agricultural products to be supplied to the commune of Livigno in Italy, which is outside that country's customs territory.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

34. On 25 March 1969 the Council adopted a regulation especially intended to postpone certain expiry dates for the Commission's decisions on the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.²

The Parliament had rendered an Opinion on this regulation at its session of 14 March 1969 in which it regretted that the Commission had been unable to respect these dates. On 14 March 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation amending Regulation No. 144/68 for the submission of data on half-yearly advance payments during the period 1968/69.³

At its meeting on 24 March 1969 the EAGGF Committee unanimously approved the draft regulations on the applications for repayment under the Guarantee Section in respect of the period 1966/67 as well as on the applications for repayment under the Guidance Section relating to surveys of pig stocks.

Lastly, on 26 March 1969, the Commission stipulated the payments to be made from the Guarantee Section for the second six months of the 1967/68 period.³ The total expenditure amounts to 508.2 million u.a. Concerning receipts, 270 million u.a. come from the movable component of the contributions constituted by the levies and 238.2 million u.a. are obtained by applying the fixed scale laid down in Article 11 of Regulation No. 130.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Elimination of technical obstacles to intra-Community trade

35. The significance of technical obstacles to trade arising from regulations in the industrial field, which the Commission already noted in its action programme of October 1962, has become increasingly obvious as customs duties were reduced. With the completion on 1 July 1968 of the customs union between the EEC Member States, it was mainly the provisions applying to industrial products and the special arrangements for pharmaceutical and agricultural products and foodstuffs which,

¹ Official gazette No. L 69, 20.3.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 74, 27.3.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 65, 15.3.1969.

apart from taxes and measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions, still limit the free movement of goods in the Community. Because of their effect on the structure of manufacturing costs, technical barriers to trade have the effect of customs duties which often represent a heavy burden and in some cases even make trade impossible between Member States. Other consequences are restrictions and distortions of competition with their undesirable effects. The maintenance of such barriers would be an obstacle to the formation of a homogeneous common market.

The Commission of the European Communities has to date submitted to the Council proposals for directives for the elimination of technical barriers to intra-Community trade in the following sectors: textiles, motor vehicles, agricultural tractors and machinery, cut glassware, electrical equipment and machinery, measuring instruments, oil pipelines. The Commission's proposals seek to smooth out the difficulties created in these sectors in trade within the European Economic Community, and are based on Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, by virtue of which the Council, ruling unanimously on a Commission proposal, adopts directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the Member States as have a direct bearing on the establishment or functioning of the common market.

In March 1968 the Commission drew up a general programme to remove the technical barriers to intra-Community trade resulting from such provisions. The Council adopted this programme with certain amendments on 25 March 1969.¹ The programme has a time-table under which the final proposals for directives on the matter will be submitted by the Commission by 1 July 1970 and the Council will rule on them by 31 December 1970.

Proposals for directives already submitted to the Council

36. In the first phase of the general programme (Council decision by 31 December 1969) the Commission had submitted to the Council by 1 July 1968 the proposals enumerated below.

Textiles

The comparative examination of the laws and regulations in force in the Member States has revealed appreciable differences in the denomination of fibres, and in the determination of composition and the labelling of textile products.

The directive is based on four main principles:

- (i) Rules applicable to all fibres and not only to certain luxury fibres such as wool, silk or linen;
- (ii) Use of exclusive denominations for each fibre;
- (iii) Compulsory labelling or marketing of textile products;
- (iv) Restriction of labelling of products to the information strictly necessary.

Motor vehicles

In the interests of road safety the Member States impose various controls on motor vehicles and trailers. Obstacles to trade result from the disparities between

¹ See official gazette No. C 48, 16.5.1968, pp. 24 *et seq.* See also Bulletin 5/1968, Ch. III.

compulsory technical requirements in the different Member States and from the repetition of tests when motor vehicles are imported into another country. The alignment of the different technical requirements and the mutual recognition of tests will not only favour free movement of goods and fair competition but will also contribute to road safety. The intention is that an authorization given in accordance with the directive on "acceptance" for a certain model of vehicle to run in one Member State shall be valid in all the others. Manufacturers of non-member countries who are represented in a Member State will also be able to obtain mutual recognition of tests in respect of all motor vehicles manufactured in accordance with Community provisions.

The Commission has to date submitted to the Council the following proposals for directives:

- (1) An outline directive on acceptance testing of motor vehicles and trailers.
- (2) Special directives:
 - (i) Direction indicators
 - (ii) Suppression of radio interference
 - (iii) Rear registration plates
 - (iv) Lighting and signalling equipment
 - (v) Noise level and silencers
 - (vi) Fuel tanks and rear bumpers
 - (vii) Electrical connections
 - (viii) Brakes
 - (ix) Steering equipment
 - (x) Ease of access and exit
 - (xi) Field of vision, driving mirrors, windscreen wipers, windscreen washers.

Agricultural tractors and machinery

The type tests stipulated for certain components and characteristics of agricultural tractors and machinery and the acceptance by type create the same obstacles to trade as for motor vehicles. Moreover, certain requirements, such as those concerning maximum speed, co-drivers' seats and loading surfaces, mean that agricultural tractors owners may or may not benefit from tax or other relief, or from exemptions. The Commission has therefore proposed an outline directive on acceptance tests for wheeled agricultural tractors. It has also submitted to the Council a proposed directive on certain components and characteristics of agricultural tractors, such as:

- (i) Permissible total laden weight
- (ii) Towing weight
- (iii) Steering
- (iv) Driving mirror

- (v) Windscreen wipers
- (vi) Protection of driving elements and projecting moving parts
- (vii) Electric connection for the trailer lighting and signalling equipment
- (viii) Position of the rear registration plate
- (ix) Fuel tanks
- (x) Ballast
- (xi) Driver's cab
- (xii) Field of vision
- (xiii) Driver's seat
- (xiv) Equipment for suppressing radio interference
- (xv) Horn
- (xvi) Lighting and signalling equipment
- (xvii) Permissible noise level
- (xviii) Exhaust device
- (xix) Tow coupling.

Cut glass

The problems concern the denomination and composition of products marketed. The provisions in force in the Member States show differences, with detrimental effects on the free movement of goods. The directive submitted on the approximation of rules should help to remove these barriers and increase consumers' knowledge of the cut glass market. The proposed directive lays down the principles, distinctive features, denominations, labelling procedure, and chemical and physical methods of determining different qualities of cut glass.

Electrical equipment and machinery

The technical standards drawn up by the standard institutes representing the main interests concerned are of major importance in this industry.¹ After thorough investigation, the Commission reached the conclusion that the most satisfactory solution would be an approximation of laws which would make only certain general safety principles compulsory and refer in all other cases to the harmonized standards established by mutual agreement among the standards institutes of the six Member States. All electrical equipment meeting the requirements of the harmonized standards would then be recognized as conforming to the general safety principles and could accordingly move freely within the Community.

The main obstacles to the free movement of electrical equipment are in the low-voltage range. For Phase I of the General Programme, the Commission is submitting a proposal for an outline directive on free movement of goods which conform to the basic safety requirements embodied in the harmonized standards. The

¹ See the Proceedings of the Conference on Standardization of Electrical Equipment, organized in Brussels by the EEC Commission from 27 to 30.6.1966. Publication No. 8190/2/1/1967/5 of the Publication Department of the European Communities.

European Committee for Co-ordination of Standards in Electrical Engineering (CENELCOM) has undertaken to harmonize the standards of the Member States.

Oil pipelines

A comparative study of the legislation in certain Community countries on safety requirements in the construction and operation of oil pipelines has brought to light considerable differences, particularly in methods of calculating throughput, requirements relating to materials and equipment for the oil pipelines, and their assembly. The obstacles to trade arising from this situation concern the manufacture and use of materials and equipment needed for the construction and operation of oil pipelines, such as steel tubes, pumps, flanges, valves, and control instruments and equipment. Compliance with technical rules and industrial standards obliges Community manufacturers to diversify their production and thus to lose the advantage of economies of scale which the possibility of trading on a wider market would secure.

As the legislation in force is justified by a concern for safety, there is no reason to abolish it. Harmonizing it, on the other hand, seems to be the only means of remedying the disadvantages of the present situation.

Measuring instruments

The measuring instruments industry includes weights and measures, clinical thermometers, measuring ships' tanks, measuring the natural weight per hectolitre of cereals, etc. In the Member States, measuring instruments are made subject, in the interests of consumers and users, to a strict testing procedure which differs from one country to another. These variations oblige manufacturers to adapt their product in every case to the requirements of each Member State.

The Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for a general directive on measuring instruments, laying down certain principles and definitions, harmonizing different testing procedures and determining the legal consequences involved in carrying out these tests at Community level. The special technical requirements for different types of instrument and the testing procedures are laid down in the individual directives.

To date the Commission has submitted to the Council proposals for the following directives:

- (i) Directive on measuring instruments in general
- (ii) Directive on clinical maximum glass thermometers using mercury
- (iii) Directive on 5 kg to 50 kg block weights in the medium limit of error category
- (iv) Directive on 1 g to 10 kg cylindrical weights in the medium limit of error category
- (v) Directive on measuring the natural weight per hectolitre of cereals
- (vi) Directive on dimensions of ships' tanks.

The Commission intends to submit other directives to the Council in the immediate future. One is on meters for liquids other than water and the other is on non-automatic weighing instruments.

Time-table of the General Programme

37. At its 66th session on 25 March 1969 the Council of Ministers adopted two documents:

(i) The General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between the laws of the different countries, submitted to the Council of Ministers on 7 March 1968;¹

(ii) The Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade in foodstuffs, submitted to the Council on 22 January 1969.

The provisions of the General Programme concerning the present situation, the mutual recognition of tests and adaptation to technical progress apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade in foodstuffs.

Progress made so far indicates that it will be possible for most of the directives under which national legislations are to be aligned to be adopted by 1 January 1971. The Council has issued a resolution containing a three-phase programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade in industrial products to be completed by 1 January 1971.

The time-table is as follows:

Phase I:

All the proposals for directives for Phase I were submitted to the Council by 1 July 1968; the Council is to reach a decision by 31 December 1969.

Products concerned:

- (i) Motor vehicles
- (ii) Cut glassware
- (iii) Electrical equipment and machines
- (iv) Measuring instruments
- (v) Dangerous substances
- (vi) Oil pipelines
- (vii) Textiles.

Phase II:

Proposals for directives to be submitted to the Council by 31 December 1969; Council decision by 1 July 1970.

Products concerned:

- (i) Motor vehicles
- (ii) Agricultural tractors and machinery
- (iii) Measuring instruments
- (iv) Precious metals.

¹ Bulletin 5/1968, Ch. III.

Phase III:

Proposals for directives to be submitted to the Council by 1 July 1970; Council decision by 31 December 1970.

Products concerned:

- (i) Motor vehicles
- (ii) Agricultural tractors and machinery
- (iii) Metal scaffolding
- (iv) Measuring instruments
- (v) Pressure devices
- (vi) Electrical equipment and machines
- (vii) Non-electrical heating, cooking and water-heating appliances
- (viii) Fertilizers
- (ix) Dangerous preparations
- (x) Gas pipelines
- (xi) Welding and metal-cutting equipment
- (xii) Lifts and hoists
- (xiii) Miscellaneous.

A second Council resolution establishes a five-phase programme, to be completed by 1 January 1971, for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade in foodstuffs.

The time-table is as follows:

The Council is to reach its decision by 30 June 1969.

Phase I:

Products concerned:

- (i) Antioxydants
- (ii) Prepared meats
- (iii) Cocoa and chocolate
- (iv) Jams
- (v) Saccharose
- (vi) Butter
- (vii) Food extracts
- (viii) Macaroni, spaghetti, and the like
- (ix) Margarine.

Phase II:

Proposals for directives to be submitted by 31 March 1969; Council decision by 30 September 1969.

Products concerned:

- (i) Emulsifying and stabilizing agents
- (ii) Materials and objects coming into contact with foodstuffs
- (iii) Dietetic foods
- (iv) Fruit juices and concentrated fruit drinks
- (v) Emulsified sauces
- (vi) Ice creams
- (vii) Sugar confectionary
- (viii) Wines.

Phase III:

Proposals for directives to be submitted to the Council by 30 June 1969; Council decision by 31 December 1969.

Sectors concerned:

- (i) Labelling of foodstuffs
- (ii) Sugars
- (iii) Preserved milks
- (iv) Cold drinks
- (v) Chocolate confectionary
- (vi) Ordinary bakers' wares
- (vii) Biscuits and fine bakers' wares
- (viii) Casein
- (ix) Honey.

Phase IV:

Proposals for directives to be submitted to the Council by 31 December 1969; Council decision by 30 June 1970.

Sectors concerned:

- (i) Flavourings and essences
- (ii) Sampling procedure
- (iii) Starches
- (iv) Fish and fish preparations
- (v) Milling products
- (vi) Vinegar
- (vii) Beer
- (viii) Mineral waters
- (ix) Spices and condiments.

Phase V:

Proposals for directives to be submitted to the Council by 30 June 1970; Council decision by 31 December 1970.

Products concerned:

- (i) Oils and fats
- (ii) Cheeses
- (iii) Spirits
- (iv) Vermouths
- (v) Coffee and tea extracts and essences
- (vi) Malt extract
- (vii) Tapioca
- (viii) Yeasts.

38. The Representatives of the Member State Governments meeting in the Council have adopted an agreement to ensure that the programme is not compromised by member Governments' introducing further statutory and administrative provisions. This agreement concerns the *status quo* and information for the Commission. One of its items concerns a procedure under which the Commission would be informed of any statutory or administrative measures planned by the Member States and would be able, should need arise, to arrange that Member States would amend them or defer their implementation in return for an undertaking by the Commission that proposals to the Council for the harmonization of legislation in the fields concerned would be given priority.

The Council has adopted two additional resolutions — one on the mutual recognition of tests and the other on the adaptation of directives to technical progress. For the latter, there is a very flexible procedure, based on delegation of powers to the Commission, and subject to a certain number of safeguards, including the creation of a committee to assist the Commission in the matter. Should the Commission and the committee fail to agree, the point at issue may be referred to the Council, but the Commission's proposal would normally go through should the Council render no decision.

While this programme is being carried out, the Commission will extend its inquiries concerning the economic factors for assessing the obstacles, in order to ascertain, if need be, whether there are others. It will call on the Member States and on trade organizations to help in its inquiries, the results of which will be given to the Council, wherever necessary, together with proposals for supplementing the present programme or changing the order of priorities.

Textile denominations

39. On 14 March 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning textile denominations. The comparative examination of the laws and regulations in force in the Member States in the textile sector has shown considerable differences

in the designation of fibres and in the determination of composition and labelling of textile products, which obstruct the free movement of these goods within the Community. In addition, in certain Member States, particularly Germany and Italy, projects are being prepared which if adopted and implemented, could well create further obstacles.

The directive is included in the second phase of the "General programme for the elimination of obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between the laws of the different countries", submitted by the Commission to the Council on 7 March 1968.

Despite the great differences existing in the nature of the laws currently in force or projected, a certain unanimity has been revealed in favour of four main principles on which the proposal for a directive is based:

(i) The rules are applicable to all fibres and not only to certain luxury fibres such as wool, silk or linen. The numerous chemical fibres, which are now additional to the conventional ones, such as wool, cotton, linen and silk, represent a constantly growing part of the textile and clothing industry.

(ii) The rules provide for the use of denominations exclusively reserved for each fibre, in accordance with its origin and nature, and the protection of these denominations against the abuse of certain qualifying phrases, the use of which is expressly limited to the designation of the purest quality of a product, the only tolerances allowed being for technically unavoidable impurities.

(iii) Compulsory labelling or marking of textile products at different stages of production and marketing is stipulated. The consumer will thus be in no doubt as to the composition of a product, the distortion of conditions of competition will be prevented, and there will be no risk of over-restrictive applicability of the directive.

In conclusion, the directive stipulates that labelling of products shall be limited to the form strictly necessary to establish how and in what proportions the textile fibres have been mixed. At the present stage it is not possible to stipulate labelling showing how to maintain the product, but the standardization of information to be used in this connection may certainly be a matter for Community action later.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

Joint Action in the nuclear field

Decisions on Euratom's activities in 1969

40-44. During its meeting of 3 and 4 March the Council decided to adopt the 1969 *research and investment programme* and the relevant *draft budget* has been drawn up by the Permanent Representatives and their experts.

On 10 March, the European Parliament's Committee for Finance and Budgets voted by a narrow majority in favour of adopting the Leemans report proposing that "cognizance be taken" of the budget, which could be considered as an adoption, pending decisions on Euratom's future activity.

On the other hand, during plenary sessions on 13 and 14 March the European Parliament rejected the budget in its entirety.

The matter was referred back to the Committee of Permanent Representatives, who, having noted that the Parliament's resolution contained no amendments to the Council's draft budget, nor any new features, called upon the Council finally to adopt the budget unaltered (procedure laid down in Article 177 of the EAEC Treaty).

Ultimately, during its meeting of 25 March, the Council took note of the Parliament's resolution and the statement made by the President, M. Rey,¹ and finally adopted the 1969 research budget in its original form.

45. Following the decision taken by the Council on 27 December 1968, the Commission has undertaken to draw up new proposals for a *multiannual programme* to be submitted to the Council on 25 April 1969.

During the past few months, national bodies, industrialists and ministries concerned with nuclear and scientific research have had many discussions together. On the basis of the results of these meetings, proposals for the programme are being drawn up and will be discussed by the Commission during April. The Commission has already started examining interim documents with a view to specifying the guidelines for this programme.

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

High temperature gas reactors

46. In several European countries as well as in the USA, significant work, largely of an empirical nature, is being carried out on the preparation and development of graphites and pyrolytic carbons. The projected applications have included the production of spherical coatings for nuclear fuel particles, nosecones and nozzles in the aerospace field, and fine films for electronic devices. Results have shown that materials with a wide range of structures and properties can be produced through adequate control over the variables of the process. There are still, however, some serious difficulties in establishing a correlation between the results obtained in the various laboratories and in using them on an industrial scale.

The *Petten* laboratories have done some important work on the preparation and development of these materials, mainly with a view to using them as coating for nuclear fuel particles. The process employed at present involves the deposition of carbon in fluidized beds (1 000-2 500° C), the coated particles being small in diameter (about 200 microns) and of high density. The properties of the carbon structures obtained in fluidized beds are quite favourable, and the information resulting from these studies could possibly be used in an attempt to produce these structures on a large scale.

Research on materials

47. As a result of two contracts concluded by the Commission with an Italian firm, commercial production of a new type of nuclear radiation detector has recently begun.

On 15 May 1967, a research contract (No. 109-67-5 IRAI) was drawn up between the Commission and LABEN (Laboratori Elettronici Nucleari) to develop a gamma spectrometer using semi-conductor detectors of the germanium-lithium type.

¹ See Bulletin No. 4/1969, Ch. VII, sec. 36.

Research was carried out by this firm in co-operation with Ispra's Nuclear Chemistry Department, where the germanium-lithium detector system was studied and developed. These detectors have the advantage of possessing a high resolving power as well as a far larger sensitive volume (50 cm³) than NaI (sodium iodide) crystal scintillators. They also facilitate the complete automation of activation analysis instruments, which are particularly useful for irradiated fuel element studies.

In 1968, a new contract (050 Ldc) was signed between this firm and the Commission for obtaining a licence on the technical file and the knowhow relating to the results of research performed on these detectors, pursuant to the clauses contained in Articles 12 and 13 of the Rome Treaty.

Dissemination of information

48. During March, the CID in the course of its routine work circulated 15 communications (Art. 13 of Euratom Treaty), including documents of direct industrial application the circulation of which is limited to the Member States and persons and firms in the Community. During the same period, 27 scientific and technical reports were circulated, as well as 155 offprints of articles and addresses.

A semi-automatic scientific documentation system processed documentation problems sent in by 57 customers. In addition, 3,972 document abstracts replying to questions were sent to enquirers.

The CID, while pursuing its work in the Scientific Policy Group set up by the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee (Aigrain Group), continued examining the problems posed by the development of a semi-automatic documentation system in the metallurgy field.

Within the framework of the OECD operations, the CID attended a meeting held on 4 and 5 March by the Interconnection Subgroup on scientific documentation systems. The agenda included international co-operation in scientific documentation, standardization of systems and training of documentalists.

On 10-12 March, the CID participated in the work of a meeting of experts organized by CETIS at Ispra. During this meeting, CETIS put forward its medium- and long-term programmes for documentation, automatic translation and library management automation.

The CID's working methods also came under discussion during a visit on 18 March by about 20 student documentalists from the University of Nancy's Institute of Technology.

A report on the CID's technique was submitted in Brussels on 28 March to the African International Centre for Social and Economic Documentation. The ensuing discussion related mainly to the possibility of setting up a semi-automatic social and economic documentation system for African countries.

ENERGY POLICY

Report of the Commission to the Council on coking coal and coke for the Community steel industry

49. On 28 March 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a study of coking coal and coke for the Community steel industry. It thus fulfilled the Council's

request at its 57th meeting on 20 and 21 December 1968, when it gave the Commission the confirmatory opinion requested on the renewal of High Authority Decision No. 1/67 of 21 February 1967.

The Commission's study, in four chapters, contains a detailed analysis of the problems likely to arise between now and 1980 concerning coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry.

Starting from the hypothesis that during the period in question, for which technical development is broadly foreseeable, the current processes of steel and coke manufacture will retain their dominant position, the study first of all evaluates probable world requirements for coking coal and coke and their possible coverage until 1980. It forecasts an increase in coke requirements in the world steel industry, at a time when the coke requirements of the Community industry will remain virtually stable.

From the quantity aspect, the study indicates that coking coal reserves are adequate to cover the increased world needs during the period in question. However, because of the working of new coking coal fields in certain regions, supply possibilities will vary for the different countries and economic areas. Unlike certain important steel producers, such as Japan, for cost reasons the Community has no chance of effectively diversifying its supply sources: apart from its own production capacities, it is largely dependent on supplies of American coking coal.

Since the Community has virtually no chance of buying coke on the world market, the question of adequate coke-making capacity arises. Difficult problems of location and profitability arise from the fact that the Community coking plants are relatively old and that two-thirds of the coke-making capacity is located near mines, with the result that the too rapid regression of Community coking-coal production would aggravate capacity problems. The drop in receipts from by-products and the impossibility of forecasting with any reliability whether, in view of the emergent technical development, new coking plants can be used to the full during their normal life make investment decisions difficult.

The problem arises of the inadequate competitiveness of Community coking coals as against imported coal. The study describes the problems which would result both from seeking Community solutions and from adopting measures guided by strictly national considerations.

Coal market — Situation in 1968 and forecasts for 1969

50. At the session of the ECSC Consultative Committee in Luxembourg on 20 March 1969 the Commission submitted two documents for the Committee's examination:

- (i) General situation of the coal market — forecasts for 1969;
- (ii) Forward programme for coal — 2nd quarter of 1969.

The main information provided by these documents is the progress of concentration in the three sectors of iron and steel, conventional power stations and private households, of the marketing of coal, and the relative stability of coal consumption, which in 1969 will be almost at the same level as in 1968, with 200 million tons hard-coal equivalent.

A special chapter is devoted to the situation in the furnace coke market in the Community, which currently merits special attention because of the reduction in coke-making capacity in certain countries.

The document containing the annual forecasts further shows that Community coal production in 1969 should reach 166.8 million tons hard-coal equivalent, with a drop of 2% from 1968, that unemployment, which represented more than 8 million extracted tons in 1967 and less than 2.0 million in 1968, should cease to exist in 1969, and that the reduction in underground manpower will slow down from 39 000 miners in 1968 to 25 000 in 1969.

Moreover, the maintenance of domestic demand and the constant reduction of coal production in the Community will result in a further considerable liquidation of production stocks. The reduction in these is estimated at 9 million tons hard-coal equivalent in 1969, after a drop in 1968 of more than 13 million tons (coke calculated at 1.3).

Speech by M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament

51. M. Wilhelm Haferkamp, the Commission member responsible for energy policy, submitted to the European Parliament at its March 1969 session the Commission's communication to the Council entitled "First guidelines for a Community energy policy".

After mentioning the main points of this communication, M. Haferkamp said that the Commission would submit detailed proposals to the Council for the implementation of the guidelines proposed. He also suggested that the Parliament should debate energy policy matters annually, on the basis of the report on the Community's energy situation.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Results of the Council session of 17 and 18 March 1969

52. The Council session devoted to transport matters on 17 and 18 March 1969 marked further progress in the achievement of the common transport policy. The results supplement and extend those obtained at the session of 18 July 1968.¹ They are part of the coherent and balanced set of measures decided by the Council on 17 December 1967 and confirm that the common transport policy has really got under way.

The decisions taken again show the Council's determination to establish a truly Community transport system. Further progress in the matter may reasonably be anticipated in the near future.

The decisions just mentioned confirm the agreement of the Council concerning the text of the regulations on:

(i) The harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport;²

¹ See the editorial by M. Bodson in Bulletin 9-10/1968.

² Bulletin 9-10/1968, Ch. II, sec. 65.

(ii) Action by Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway;¹

(iii) Rules for standardizing railway accounts.²

The Council also decided to continue the examination of the proposed regulation on the elimination of double taxation on motor vehicles in the field of international transport,³ in order to find a solution to the technical problems outstanding. It was agreed that the existing lack of a solution should not be an obstacle to further work and the adoption of decisions in the other sectors of the common transport policy.

Harmonization of certain social provisions

53. This regulation was formally adopted on 25 March 1969. Its provisions will apply to intra-Community transport with effect from 1 October 1969. They will be extended to national transport and transport between the Member States and non-member countries on 1 October 1970. The lag of one year for the last two categories is to enable negotiations on the AETR agreement (European agreement on the work of international road transport crews) to be continued and concluded with the non-member countries concerned.

Public service obligations

54. The object of this regulation is to help improve the economic and financial situation of public transport undertakings. The Council agreed to apply it in the first instance to the six national railway companies for their transport by rail, and to public road transport undertakings engaged in long-distance transport. For the time being, therefore, the following are excluded from the application of the regulation: transport by road and inland waterway of a local or regional nature, transport by road effected by the six national railway companies, and all transport effected by other railway enterprises.

The regulation stipulates that the obligations inherent in the concept of public service — obligations to provide a service and to transport, and tariff obligations — need be maintained only in so far as they are essential to guarantee the supply of adequate transport services. It indicates how costs to enterprises arising from these obligations will be compensated and specifies the dates when compensation may begin to be paid. It also states the procedures for compensating costs resulting from the application to passenger transport of rates and conditions imposed in the interests of one or more special social categories.

The regulation will come into force on 1 July 1969. Within three years from this date the Council will determine the action to be taken in the matter of obligations inherent in the concept of public service for transport services not covered by the regulation.

Standardization of railway accounts

55. This regulation applies to the six national railway companies. It defines the standardization of accounts from the accountancy point of view (determination of charges resulting from arrangements imposed by the Member States which do not affect to an equal extent enterprises engaged in other modes of transport) and from the financial angle (compensation of the said costs).

¹ Bulletin 7/1967, Ch. VI, sec. 34.

² Bulletin 4/1968, Ch. III, sec. 43.

³ Bulletin 9-10/1968, Ch. II, sec. 65.

For a first group of four categories of charges, there is to be no time-limit to standardization. For a second group, the regulation provides that the States shall abolish the charges at very early dates (1 January 1971 for 3 categories, including the obligation to recruit personnel surplus to the requirements of the enterprise, and 1 January 1973 for costs of reconstruction following war damage). The regulation also defines a group of seven costs categories for which standardization is optional; a definitive solution for these categories will be adopted by the Council at the latest when the measures to govern the financial relations between railways and the States are adopted; in the meantime, the States will try to abolish the root causes of these categories of costs.

In conclusion, the regulation provides for common rules of standardization and compensation for the application of the principles just mentioned. The Council noted its agreement in principle on the text of the regulation and its technical annexes, with the exception of Annex III on retirement and pension costs. It asked the Committee of Permanent Representatives to find an early solution in collaboration with the Commission to the difficulties which this annex still raises.

Consultative Committee on Transport

56. The rapporteurs of the Consultative Committee on Transport responsible for examining the draft conventions of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) and the International Maritime Committee on the international carriage of goods¹ by combined modes of transport approved and submitted to the Committee their report on these two draft conventions. The Committee will study the report on 24 and 25 April 1969.

Infrastructure costs

Pilot study on rate-fixing for the use of infrastructures

57. On 14 March 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council the report on the pilot study which it had carried out in pursuance of Article 3 of Council decision No. 65/270/CEE of 13 May 1965² concerning the organization of a survey on infrastructure costs. The object of this study was to determine the conditions of application of various possible systems of fixing charges for infrastructure use.

Part of the report is devoted to determining the principles and procedures of the various systems examined (based respectively on marginal social costs, economic tolls, budgetary equilibrium and full cost), and to an account of the data on demand elasticity in transport in relation to prices. This part was written in conjunction with experts from all the Member States.

The report also contains the figures resulting from the experimental application of the four above-mentioned systems to a single stretch in order to test how the methods of calculation given in the theoretical part worked out in practice. Calculations were based on the Paris-Le Havre route, and were made with the aid of the French Government departments and the French State Railways.

¹ Bulletin 3-69, Ch. V, sec. 65.

² Official gazette No. 88, 24.5.1965.

Charges for the use of inland waterways

58. At its meeting on 3 and 4 December 1968 the Committee of government experts to assist the Commission in studying transport costs examined the problems raised by the completion of the first common measures to fix rates for the use of inland waterways.¹ The Working Party on Inland Waterway Infrastructure Costs met on 13 and 14 March 1969 in Brussels and began to study the procedures for establishing and applying these tariffs.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of industrial activities

59. The Commission has taken a decision approving in principle the grant of four conversion loans, three in Netherland and one in Germany.

At its March 1968 session, the Council endorsed the granting of loans to facilitate the financing of four industrial conversion projects, which had been approved in principle by the Commission:

- (i) To Pintsch-Bamag and Co. for the setting up of workshops to develop and manufacture tanks and boiler equipment at Voerde (North Rhine-Westphalia);
- (ii) To Verenigde Glasfabrieken N.V. for the setting up of a factory to produce glass recipients at Maastricht (South Limburg);
- (iii) To Bouwstaal N.V. for the setting up of a factory for spot-welded steel structures and netting at Roermond (South Limburg);
- (iv) To Everts en van der Weyden N.V. for the setting up of a bolt factory at Heerlen (South Limburg).

Studies

60. Two finalized draft reports have been submitted under the programme of general studies adopted on 30 July 1968 by the Commission. One study, entrusted to SODIC, concerns the conditions for setting up or developing centres of quaternary activity and the other, by the Gesellschaft für regionale Strukturentwicklung, deals with the main points of entry into and departure from the Community by sea.

These drafts are being examined and may necessitate further research. The final reports should be submitted at the end of April; this will enable experts from all the countries who are specialists in these fields to meet before July.

The Study Group on the Liège-Maastricht-Aachen frontier regions have submitted a draft final report, which was discussed at the plenary meeting of 21 March 1969. The final report will be completed at the end of June 1969.

On 21 March 1969 a meeting was held in Brussels, with representatives of the German and Netherlands departments concerned, on the study of the trend of economic and social structures in the Twente/Oost-Gelderland/West-Münsterland frontier region. The draft contract and time schedule for the work were finalized at the meeting.

¹ Bulletin 2/1969, Ch. VI, sec. 55.

SOCIAL POLICY

Results of the Council session of 13 March 1969

61. Some results of the Council session on social affairs are of particular importance, and attention must be drawn to them because of the influence they will have on the development of the Community's social policy,¹ in particular the conclusions of the discussions on the correlation between the social policy and the Community's other policies and the decisions taken on employment.

On the former point the Council shared the Commission's opinion that a social policy imbued with a spirit of progress cannot be confined to offsetting the effects of economic measures, but must help to define the very objectives of these measures. Consequently, economic and social objectives must be pursued at the same time. Care must be taken, on the other hand, that implementation of the common policies on individual industries does not lead to solutions likely to produce disequilibrium in the Member States' social systems affecting the workers as a whole.

On employment the Council stressed the importance of supplementing the exchange of views on the general situation — the subject of discussion up to the present — by talks on specific subjects, such as employment of young people. Knowledge of the labour market must be improved by means of medium and long-term forecasts.

A whole number of tasks await the Commission following the requests that the Council has made in the light of these general considerations. The Commission must:

- (i) Examine how industrial safety and health requirements could be met through industrial policy (removal of technical barriers to trade);
- (ii) Indicate, in the setting of medium-term economic programming, what points concerning the social sphere could be the subject of joint action in the six countries;
- (iii) Improve available information on the labour market, by information techniques already being used and by examining the possibility of applying the most up-to-date means, for example computers;
- (iv) Establish a comparative table of the various levels of training with a view to reciprocal recognition of diplomas, and examine the possibility of publishing a bulletin on vocational guidance and training;
- (v) Promote a comparison between the recruiting policies adopted by the Member States in non-member countries.

Lastly, the Council decided that an action programme should be drawn up to promote the occupational integration of the physically and mentally handicapped.

Vocational guidance

62. A panel of government experts representing the departments responsible for vocational guidance in the member countries met in Brussels on 10 March 1969. It adopted, with some amendments, the draft of the second Annual Report on Vocational Guidance Activities in the Community (1968) and dealt with the presentation and preparation of the next report (1969).

¹ For the Council's other decisions see "Institutions and Organs".

The panel also examined the possibility of arranging two three-day information meetings, one in France and the other in the Netherlands, in the fourth quarter of 1969 as part of the programme of co-operation (first category of priority activities concerning exchange of information and experience) adopted by the Council on 5 June 1967.

Vocational training and further training

63. The panel of experts dealing with the approximation of training standards in transport occupations met in Brussels on 6 March 1969. It examined the draft on "the minimum training standard for road hauliers in accordance with Article 5(1b) of the Council regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field". On the basis of earlier work on "skilled road hauliers", the experts also had an initial exchange of views on "points to be taken into consideration in establishing an examination of occupational qualifications".

64. The Working Party on "Documentation — mining machinery", set up under the Sub-Committee for "Vocational training — coal" (ECSC) met on 18 March 1969. It examined and finalized proposals prepared in the various mining areas with the object of constituting a "collection of standard lessons" for training in the use of machinery.

The meeting also provided an opportunity for an exchange of information and experience on the latest achievements in documentation and training methods.

Under the 1969 programme of exchanges the Commission convoked in Brussels, on 3 and 4 March, a group of 32 young farmers about to undergo further occupational training in a Community country other than their own. They were given information on the European Communities, in particular the common agricultural policy (Mansholt memorandum, market and price policy, free movement of workers) and discussed the aims and conditions of their training. Officials of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA) and the Liaison Committee for Young Farmers' Organizations in the EEC countries, which are responsible for organizing the training periods, participated in the two-day meeting.

Employment

The "Social Plan" of the ICFTU steelworkers' union in the ECSC

65. On 28 March 1969 M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, received the representatives of the ICFTU steelworkers' unions in the ECSC in order to undertake with them a detailed examination of the "Social plan for the protection of workers in the event of loss of employment and income", which the union representatives had submitted at an earlier meeting on 5 December 1968. This examination showed that the details of the agreements concluded between the Commission and the Governments in pursuance of Article 56 of the Treaty of Paris already covered the majority of the points in the ICFTU steelworkers' proposals.

Particular attention was paid to aids for promoting occupational retraining for workers obliged to change employment and, in particular, to the duration and volume of these aids. It was agreed that the other points in the "Social Plan" should be discussed at a future meeting.

Meeting with the representatives of trade union organizations set up at European level

66. A working party was established at the conclusion of the meeting, held on 30 and 31 January 1969, with the representatives of trade union organizations set up at European level. The working party met under the auspices of the Commission on 25 March 1969. Its principal business was to examine a document on employment problems, to render an opinion on the priority given to work in this field, to discuss possible forms of action and arrange for the setting up of sub-groups to examine certain specific problems. Proposals for the establishment of these sub-groups were made and the initial priorities decided upon.

Following these exchanges of view, the Commission will prepare various informatory documents to be addressed to the members of the group in order to let them know the Commission's views on how conclusions should be reached on priorities.

Social security

Study on the financial problems of social security

67. The panel of independent experts studying the financial problems of social security met in Brussels on 26 March 1969. It had an initial exchange of views on the framework and methodology for social security projections for 1970-1975.

Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers

68. At its 40th session, held on 11 March 1969, the Audit Committee attached to the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers examined the financial repercussions of the new laws in the Netherlands relating to "disablement" insurance and the generalized insurance for "special medical expenses" from the angle of relations between the Netherlands and the other Member States. It also took note of and approved the average Belgian costs of benefits in kind in 1967. Various notes on the situation of claims between Member States' social security institutions were also examined and steps taken to enable the annual position regarding such claims to be established more rapidly in the future.

At its 102nd session, held in Brussels on 28 March 1969, the Administrative Committee took note of the results of the examination it had requested the Audit Committee to undertake, from the angle of the incidence on the proposed revised Regulation No. 3, of changes recently made in legislation in the Netherlands; the Committee did not exclude the possibility of certain amendments having to be made to the proposal, which is under discussion.

In the light of a new legal note drawn up by the Commission, the Committee resumed its examination of how far "rights" had been acquired in relation to the institutions in the Member States before Regulations Nos. 3 and 4 ceased to apply to Algeria. The proposal to settle this matter by an interpretative decision will be further discussed at a future session.

Workers' dwellings

69. On 4 March 1969, the Commission approved the financing of schemes to build dwellings for miners and steel workers in France (FF 3 060 900 for 326 units), in Germany (DM 242 000 for 41 units), and in Luxembourg (Lfrs. 9 603 000 for 22 units).

In connection with the sixth programme for the construction of workers' houses in Belgium, the Commission decided to grant a loan totalling Bfrs 32 325 000 to the "Société Nationale du Logement". The latter is contributing the same amount towards financing the operation under which 110 to 130 dwellings will be built for miners and steel workers. The loan, which will be made for about 14 years, will be guaranteed by the Belgian State.

Industrial safety, health, medicine and health protection

70. The Committee of manufacturers and workers for industrial safety and medicine met in Luxembourg on 18 March 1969, when it heard a report by Dr. Minette on the "Results of and outlook for research into mineworkers' chronic lung complaints". The Committee was particularly concerned with medical treatment which might prevent or arrest pneumoconioses, and requested supplementary information with a view to the possibility of promoting further research. The Committee also dealt with work on applied ergonomics undertaken as part of the "Industrial physiology and psychology" programme and expressed its opinion on six research projects. Finally, it examined four new schemes and three applications for the extension of research in the matter of dust control in mines, and heard a detailed account of the implementation of the second programme for "Control of air pollution by steel plants".

71. The "Basic Standards" group of experts provided for in Article 31 of the Euratom Treaty met at the CEN Cadarache (France) on 12, 13 and 14 March 1969; this meeting, like earlier ones, dealt with the pursuit of work on a proposed revision of directives establishing the Basic Standards for the health protection of the population and workers against radiation hazards. In this connection the group of experts examined Title V of the Basic Standards on fundamental principles for the health control of nuclear workers with a view to possible changes in certain concepts linked with the practical organization of medical and physical control.

The experts visited the CEN installations, in particular the continental radioecology laboratories, an offshoot of the health protection department of the French Atomic Energy Office.

Mines Safety and Health Commission

72. In March 1969 the activities of the Mines Safety and Health Commission consisted of:

- (i) A restricted meeting of experts held on 5 March to discuss tests on the use of sprinklers to extinguish fires in mine shafts.
- (ii) Two restricted meetings on 6 and 7 March of the Working Party on Electricity to study electric cables for mobile appliances and the repercussions below ground of lightning;

(iii) A meeting of the Working Party on Health in Coalmines held on 11 March to draw up a recommendation on technical dust control methods.

Lastly the MSHC Committee met on 20 March and received a final report on electric cables for mobile appliances used below ground, a report on wet workings, examined a group mining accident due to a firedamp explosion and took note of the European Parliament's resolutions on the MSHC's activity described in its third and fourth reports.

Aid to families of victims of mining accidents

73. The Commission guaranteed Bfrs. 120 000 of financial aid to the "Houillères de Provence" in Marseilles, to be handed over to the families of the victims of the mining accident which occurred on 25 February 1969 near Gardanne in France, Bfrs. 100 000 to the "Houillères du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais" for the families of the five victims of the accident which occurred on 24 March 1969 at the company's Leforet mine.

The Commission of the European Communities/International Confederation of Executive Staffs (CIC) Contact Group

74. The Group held its inaugural meeting on 21 March 1969 under the auspices of the Commission. The purpose of these meetings is to enable the Commission to expound its views on the way the economic and social situation is developing, on problems it must cope with and on the activities it is engaged in or envisages. At the same time the representatives of the International Confederation of Executive Staffs are able to relate their experiences and set out their problems, points of view and opinions. The CIC President, M. Malterre, expressed the satisfaction of his organization at the Commission's initiative in giving supervisory staff in the six Community countries the possibility of regular and direct contacts with it.

The Group had an exchange of views on the interim report to the Council on the correlation between social policy and the other Community policies, drawn up by the Commission at the Council's request. The CIC representatives stressed the importance for the professional class they represent of the problems of occupational adaptation, refresher courses, permanent training courses and unemployment.

VIII. The Community and the Associated States

TURKEY

75. The negotiations on the changeover to the transitional stage of the Ankara Agreement have continued in the EEC-Turkey Committee of the Association and have led to a first confrontation of the fundamental points of view of the two partners. The work has been more particularly concerned with the problem of trade in the industrial and agricultural sectors and the migration of Turkish workers to the Community.

GREECE

76. In accordance with Article 64 (3) of the Athens Agreement, Greece has been consulted on the association agreements which the Community proposes to conclude with Morocco and Tunisia.

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

24th Meeting of the Yaoundé Convention Association Committee

77. On 14 March 1969 the Association Committee held its twenty-fourth meeting under the chairmanship of H.E. M. Koffi Aoussou, representative of Ivory Coast with the EEC.

The Community then issued a communication informing the Associated States of the discussions between the EEC and the Latin-American countries on the complaint by the latter regarding the implementation of Article 47 of the International Coffee Agreement. For their part the Associated States made a statement concerning tariff preferences on coffee.

The Associated States were also disturbed about progress in ratifying Regulation No. 355/67 of the Council of the European Communities on the special system in their favour for oleaginous products. The Community stated that the parliamentary procedures still going on pointed to the regulation being ratified within a very reasonable lapse of time.

It was decided that the date of the next meeting of the Association Committee would be fixed by agreement between the two chairmen.

Extraordinary session of the Association Council

78. An extraordinary session of the Council was held on 26 March 1969 to delegate to the Association Committee the Association Council's powers to define the transi-

tional measures to be taken after 31 May 1969 by virtue of Article 60 (2) of the Yaoundé Convention.

Renewal of the Yaoundé Convention: meeting of the Contracting Parties

79. The second ministerial session¹ of the Contracting Parties was held in Brussels on 26 March 1969. The spokesman for the AASM, who took the chair, was M. Konan Bedie, Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs of Ivory Coast, and the spokesman for the Community was M. Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This ministerial session, prepared by two meetings at ambassadorial level (14 and 24 March 1969), studied the state of the negotiations held by the experts from 13 February to 20 March 1969 which enabled the two delegations, discussing on the basis of the Yaoundé Convention, to review the various headings of the future convention and to exchange impressions on the proposals put forward by each side. As regards financial and technical co-operation, the Community has so far been able to do no more than take note of the statements of the AASM and indicate a few general guidelines.

Many questions were asked by the AASM spokesman. With regard to financial and technical co-operation, the AASM affirmed in particular that the endowment of the third European Development Fund ought to be \$ 1 500 million. The Community, for its part, declared that it was ready to make provision under the new Convention for a grant which, up to a maximum yet to be determined, and within the framework of the sum total of the Community's financial aids, will enable the AASM to cope with exceptional situations (fall in world prices such as would entail serious difficulties, famines, flood, epidemics, etc.).

The delegations touched upon a certain number of principles in the field of trade.

The basis of the association in this field would still be the establishment of a free trade area between the Community and each of the Associated States. Nevertheless, bearing in mind the difference in the level of development reached by the partners, the Associated States would still be able to introduce customs duties and import quotas on products originating in the Community if the necessities of their development required this, provided that no discrimination is exercised between the Member States of the Community nor against the latter in favour of non-member States, and in accordance with certain criteria and procedures which would still have to be defined.

The Associated States grant the Community most favoured nation treatment. However, in order to promote the formation of inter-African regional groups, the Community has agreed that this principle be waived where customs unions or free trade areas are set up among Associated States or between certain of these on the one hand and non-member States on the other, or when economic co-operation agreements are concluded between these States.

A certain number of questions still remain open:

(i) The adjustment of the Community's customs tariff to allow, firstly for certain tropical products with which non-member countries are concerned, and secondly for certain finished and semi-finished products from developing countries

¹ The first ministerial session was reported in Bulletin 2/1969, sec. 70.

- (ii) The grant of "reverse preferences" by the States associated with the Community
- (iii) The system to be applied by the Community to farm products from the Associated States which correspond to and compete with European products.

At the end of the discussions, the Contracting Parties instructed their ambassadors to continue studying the outstanding points with a view to preparing the third meeting at ministerial level. They also decided to set up a committee responsible for drafting the new Convention, leaving the working procedures of this committee to be determined at ambassadorial level. They agreed to hold their next ministerial session in Brussels on 29 May 1969.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

80. On 11 March 1969 the Commission took three new financing decisions involving grants in aid from the second European Development Fund to a total of 3 473 000 u.a. The projects concerned had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 39th meeting held on 25 February 1969.

1. Development of peanut production in the Siné-Saloum région, Senegal: 280 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 1 134 000 u.a. The aim is to extend the development programme for peanut growing which is at present being carried out in Siné-Saloum (2 700 ha), with Senegalese resources. The programme provides for the cultivation over a four-year period (June 1969-May 1973) of an additional 7 300 ha in the region, with the object of obtaining a production of 12 400 tons of commercial peanuts from the whole of the area under cultivation by the time the aid stops.

The project mainly comprises the extension of areas under cultivation; the provision of technical experts from outside; the training of Senegalese to take the place of these experts; the training of farmers as agricultural advisers; the provision of advisory services on techniques of production and of processing the finished product for the market; the building of housing and the supply of agricultural materials and equipment.

The project will introduce into rural areas an industrial crop which is more profitable than oil-mill groundnuts and is in great demand on the European and American markets, for the benefit of a population of some 123 000 people.

In addition to the Community grant, the Senegal Government is contributing 101 000 u.a. to the financing of this project.

2. Improvement of millet, Senegal: 297 500 000 Frs. CFA, or about 1 205 000 u.a. An applied agronomic research programme lasting four years is to be carried out, for the purpose of breeding new and more productive varieties of millet with good adaptability characteristics (climate, parasites, length of crop cycle) and a lower chaff-to-grain ratio than that of varieties currently under cultivation. The research workers will have recourse not only to the conventional methods used in genetics and physiology but also to the use of ionizing radiations for the production of genetic mutations and of ratio-tracers for more detailed study of the actual physiology of the plant.

Some of the research work has already been in progress for a number of years, and has been paid for out of the Senegal budget and that of the Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer (ORSTOM). The present financing will enable the programme to be continued for four more years.

This aid serves the objectives of the Senegal development plan for remedying the food deficit which is a feature of the country's economy and involves capital outlay on imports of food cereals (millet, sorghum, rice).

3. Completion of the Atakpamé-Badou road, Togo: 280 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 1 134 000 u.a. Financing is to complete the grading and bitumen-surfacing work on the last 40 kilometres of the Badou-Atakpamé road in the Plateaux region begun in 1964 with loans from the first and second EDF.

The building of this road is one of the numerous Community schemes to aid Togo road transport. It is situated in a region which is one of the most populous and also the most productive in the country.

The present financing brings total EDF commitments for aid to road transport in Togo to 12 473 000 u.a., involving 393 km of road.

With these new decisions the total commitments of the second European Development Fund to date amount to approximately 586 077 000 u.a. for 292 financing decisions. These figures do not include advances to stabilization funds financed from EDF resources under Article 20 of the Yaoundé Convention, expenditure incurred in supervising the execution of the schemes, or the EDF's own financial and administrative expenses.

Visits

81. Commission representatives visited Congo (Kinshasa) from 27 February to 11 March to prepare agricultural projects being financed under the second Fund, Rwanda from 28 February to 16 March to prepare an electrical infrastructure project submitted for financing from the second Fund, and Niamey, Niger, from 10 to 14 March to take part in the Conference organized by the OCAM (Common Afro-Malagasy Organization) on popular participation in development.

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

BILATERAL RELATIONS

Morocco and Tunisia

82. The Council has endorsed the texts of the Association Agreements exchanged on 25 February 1969 with the delegations from Tunisia and Morocco. The President of the Council has sent a communication to the appropriate Committees of the Parliament concerning these Agreements. The Agreements, which are the first association agreements to be concluded by the Community alone, were signed on behalf of the latter on 28 March 1969 in Tunis and 31 March 1969 in Rabat by M. Thorn, President of the Council, and M. Rey, President of the Commission.¹

Israel

83. On 3 and 4 March 1969, during its 61st session, the Council held a broad discussion on relations between the Community and Israel.

It duly noted the various proposals put forward in the discussion and commissioned the Committee of Permanent Representatives to study them in more detail and to submit a report on the subject at the earliest opportunity.

The Council also noted that certain delegations had expressed the wish that the Commission should present a draft mandate for the opening of negotiations with Israel.

Spain

84. The Council's specialist group has continued to examine the Commission's report on the results of the first stage of negotiations with Spain, paying particular attention to the questions raised in the sector of trade in industrial products.

Argentina

85. On 21 March 1969 the Commission sent to the Council a communication concerning the request of the Argentine Government for the opening of negotiations to conclude a trade agreement between Argentina and the EEC.

The Argentine Government's ideas regarding such a trade agreement may be summarized as follows:

(i) Establishment of a joint committee

¹ See the editorial by M. Martino, Member of the Commission, in Bulletin 4/1969 and Ch. IV of the latter.

- (ii) Agreement on an arrangement in the field of beef and veal
- (iii) Grant of concessions for certain Argentinian products
- (iv) Adoption of measures to facilitate Community exports to Argentina
- (v) Consideration of problems concerning movements of persons and right of establishment
- (vi) Improvement of financial co-operation.

The Commission regarded Argentina's proposal to open negotiations as of interest, since the country is a highly important trading partner. However, in view of the complexity of the questions raised, it considered best to begin with exploratory talks. The Commission advised the Council of this opinion in its memorandum of 21 March 1969. At the close of these conversations the Commission will have to submit a report to the Council.

It should be stressed that any trade negotiation between the Community and Argentina would offer the possibility of placing Member States' trade agreements with this country on a Community basis, an operation which will have to be put in hand in any case as part of the gradual institution of the common commercial policy.

Sweden

86. From 25 to 27 March 1969 discussions of a technical nature concerning problems in the sphere of the ECSC Treaty were held in Stockholm between the representatives of the Commission and Swedish experts. These exchanges were particularly concerned with the general situation of the steel market, structural problems of the iron and steel industry, investments in that industry, investigation of the oven coke situation, technical research in steel-making and co-operation pertaining thereto, and the co-operation between the Nordic countries in the iron and steel field.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Committee on Trade in Industrial Products

87. The Committee on Trade in Industrial Products has begun to study the catalogue of quasi-tariff and non-tariff obstacles. This catalogue, which was drawn up by the GATT Secretariat on the basis of notifications sent to it in 1968 by the Contracting Parties, has been subdivided into 6 headings. At three meetings, held in January, February and March 1969, the following obstacles referred to in the first three headings were analysed: the participation of the State in trade, customs and administrative formalities applying to imports and the standards relating to imports and home-produced goods.

The study was concerned with the nature, features and scope of the various measures in the catalogue; at this stage the Committee did not attempt to draw any conclusions.

Through the intermediary of the Commission delegation, the Community expressed its concern regarding the various obstacles which hamper its exports, such as the uncertainty regarding the determination of customs value in certain countries, the complexity of the tariff nomenclature of countries which have not adopted the Brussels Nomenclature and the rules governing the marking and labelling of imported products. Certain delegations expressed their concern regarding various measures applied or contemplated in the Community. Apprehension was expressed concerning the effects on trade of the harmonization of pharmaceutical standards now being introduced within the Community.

The full examination of the catalogue will have to be completed before the summer vacation so that the Committee may prepare, in September, the report for the GATT Council.

The work of the GATT Committee on Agriculture

88. The Committee on Agriculture met in Geneva between 4 and 21 March.

The function of this Committee, in which the Community plays an active part, is to examine, as regards the main agricultural products, all the factors of the participating countries' commercial and production policies in order to pinpoint the problems which arise in this sector and to investigate the possibility of fresh progress in the accomplishment of the aims of the General Agreement. At this session the Committee gave a first reading to documentation concerning the purpose of its mandate and deduced certain working methods from it.

In this way, the Committee decided to calculate as far as possible the incidence, but not the effects, of all the measures on imports and aid to exports (subsidies, credits, double-pricing practices, etc.) as well as all the direct or indirect obstacles to imports, whether customs duties, levies, quantitative restrictions, monopolies or internal policy measures such as "additional bonuses" which have an incidence on imports.

Furthermore, in order to make an initial, systematic approach to the internal policies implemented by the participants, the Committee decided to examine the trend of self-supply levels, prices charged by producers and the working population and the GNP in agriculture.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Tariff preferences for semi-finished and finished products

89. As a result of Resolution 21 (II) unanimously adopted at the 2nd UNCTAD session (New Delhi, February-March 1968) the Council, at its 61st session on 3 and 4 March 1969, expressed its agreement with an OECD communication describing the initial attitude of the EEC with regard to the possibility of granting generally applicable tariff preferences to the manufactures and semi-manufactures of the developing countries.

This agreement was reached after many discussions within the competent Community organs, based on documents presented by the Commission and, more particularly, on a Commission memorandum of 29 January 1969 to the Council relating to this question.

Agreement has been reached within the OECD that the countries which contemplate granting preferences would submit, at the beginning of March 1969, provisional lists of products and an account of the assumptions by which the most comprehensive view possible of the steps envisaged by each of the future preference-granting countries in a generalized system of preferences could be obtained. With regard to industrial manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, it had been provided that each country would draw up a negative list of products to be excluded from the preferential system it would be prepared to grant. As for processed agricultural products, it had been agreed that each country granting preferences would draw up a positive list of products that can be given preferential treatment.

Thanks to the agreement reached in the Council, the Commission delegation to the OECD was able to communicate the whole of the EEC's preliminary proposals in due time; this communication was made subject to amendments which might be introduced as a result of the consultations the Community is required to hold with certain associated countries, in pursuance of stipulations contained in the association agreements. Furthermore, it still goes without saying that the Community's position could be revised to make allowance for the necessary balance between the concessions to be made by the various industrialized countries.

In the coming months the preference-granting countries will therefore enter into intensive consultations as soon as the preliminary offers of all these countries are known. Other consultations will be held later on within the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences. They should lead to the granting by the industrialized countries as a whole of a system of tariff preferences to guarantee the developing countries genuine facilities for increasing their exports to markets of the industrialized countries.

Food aid

90. In connection with the implementation of the commitments undertaken by the Community under the Convention on Food Aid, the Council agreed, at its session of 3 and 4 March 1969, on the implementing plan for food aid in the form of cereals in the year 1968/69.

The Council endorsed six Community aid operations comprising a total quantity of 276 000 tons of cereals to be granted to the following countries: India: 80 000 tons; Pakistan: 50 000 tons; Indonesia: 56 000 tons; Tunisia: 20 000 tons; Turkey: 50 000 tons (already granted); Sudan: 20 000 tons.

The Council agreed to an emergency food aid operation (25 000 tons) to help the inhabitants of Biafra. The greater part of this aid will be shipped to the people in that part of the Biafran territory still holding out.

The Council also noted a certain number of national operations which both supplement those of the Community and are intended to assist other countries which are in need of them. These national operations account for 734 000 tons in all.

Apart from some 130 000 tons partly reserved for emergency operations, the Community and the Member States have thus honoured the commitment to contribute 1 035 000 tons of food aid.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

91. The Industry Committee of the OECD met on 5, 6 and 7 March in Paris under the chairmanship of M. von Platen, Swedish Ambassador. The Commission was interested in the current studies on multi-national enterprises. Several discussions were held on the matter of industrial investments and, more particularly, the investments of small and medium-sized enterprises. The harmonization now being effected among the various international organizations with regard to the presentation of industrial statistics was also examined.

Missions of non-member countries

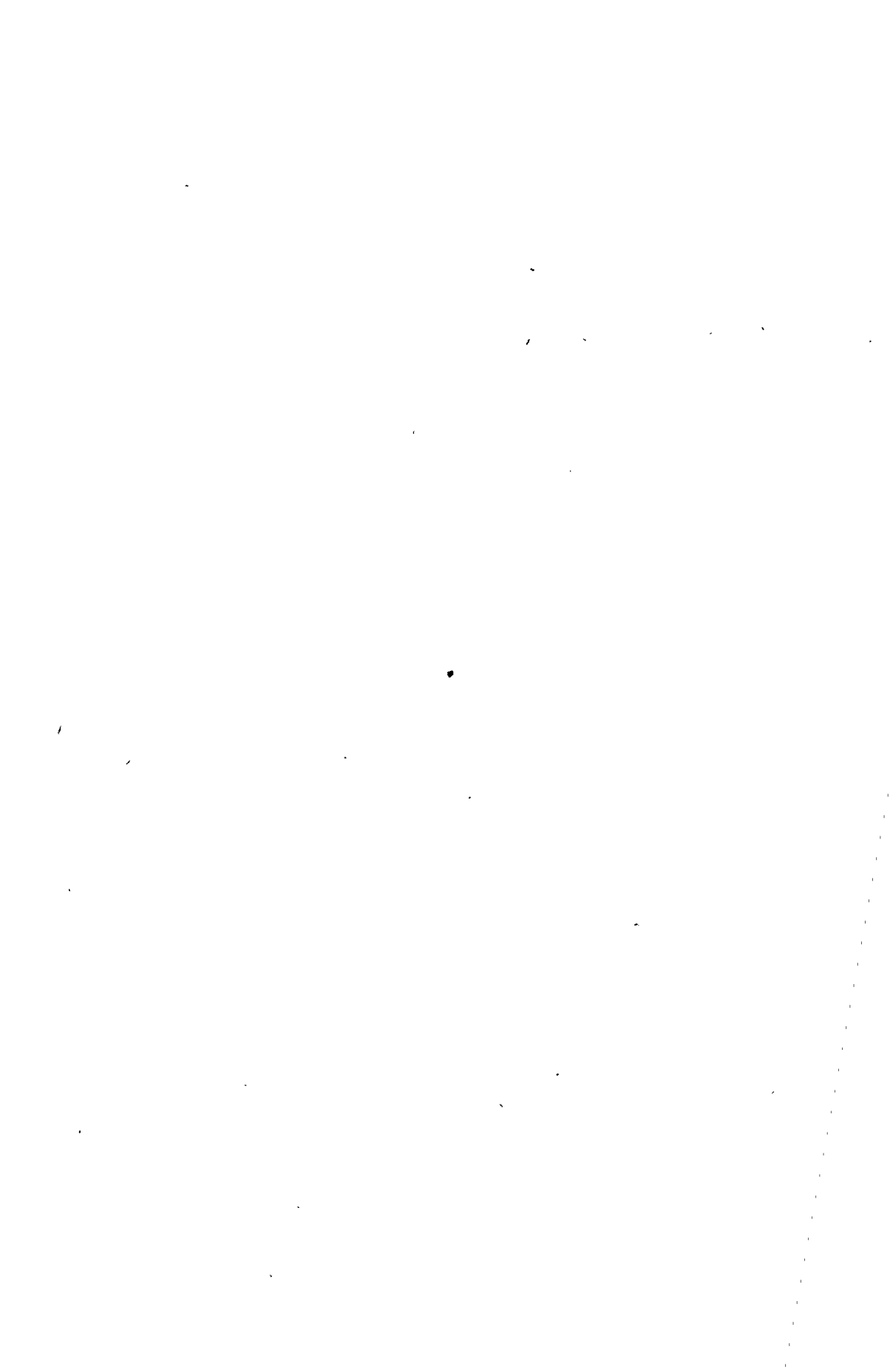
92. On 4 March 1969, the President of the Council, M. Thorn, and the President of the Commission, M. Rey, each received H.E. M. Moshé Alon, Head of the Israeli Mission to the European Communities and H.E. M. O. L. Davis, O.B.E., Head of the Australian Mission to the European Communities, who presented their letters of credence.

Furthermore, the Community institutions have given their agreement to the nomination of H.E. M. Federico Grünwaldt-Ramasso as the new Head of the Uruguayan Mission to the European Communities and H.E. M. Rodrigue Raymond as the new Head of the Haitian Mission to the European Economic Community.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD

United Kingdom/Euratom

93. On 24 March 1969, in Brussels, the Joint Euratom/United Kingdom Working Committee held its 18th meeting to take stock of the co-operation between the Community and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. It will be recalled that on 3 February 1969 the agreement for nuclear co-operation with the United Kingdom — under which the above-mentioned Joint Committee was set up — was extended for a period of two years.



X. Institutions and organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament, assembled in ordinary constituent session between 10 and 14 March 1969,¹ opened its 1969/70 annual session on 11 March in accordance with Article 27 of the merger treaty. On the same day it elected M. Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy) as its President and then nominated its eight Vice-Presidents and reappointed its committees.

Among the items on the agenda of this session was the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, a subject which gave rise to a lively discussion; the presentation by M. Rey, President of the Commission, of the General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1968 and by M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, of the Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1968; a statement on behalf of the Commission by M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, on Community energy policy, and a debate on agricultural problems. The other points of the agenda concerned Euratom, transport and the Associated States.

Address by the oldest member present and election of the Parliament's officers

In accordance with Article 1 of the Parliament's Rules of Procedure, the oldest member, M. Parri (Left independent, Italy), opened the session for the election of the new President and of the officers. M. Parri paid tribute to the retiring President, M. Alain Poher, and expressed the Parliament's thanks to him. Turning to Europe's present-day prospects, M. Parri noted that they were uncertain, in spite of the fact that the Common Market had become a new economic reality. The present deadlock in the Community was due to historical reasons which could be sought in the changes in the political situation since the time the Community was set up. The difficulties are also due to the rapid evolution of industrialized civilization. What was more, solution of the economic problems would not lead automatically to the political unity of Europe. M. Parri, who regretted this hold-up in the process of unification, said that he was in favour of the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. In conclusion, he hoped the Parliament might be able to exercise its supervisory power more effectively.

M. Parri's address was interrupted by a group of young demonstrators who threw tracts on to the floor of the House from the public gallery, chanted slogans denouncing nationalism and demanded the election of the members of the Parliament by direct universal suffrage and the establishment of a Federal Europe. In protest against this demonstration, the European Democratic Union group left the Chamber. The sitting was adjourned for forty minutes. When it was resumed, M. Parri, although regretting the incident, said he believed that this demonstration by young protesters was on the plane of ideas and that it should be considered very calmly. This remark aroused strong protests from the UDE benches. M. Triboulet (UDE, France) appealed to the Rules of Procedure. "The indulgence you have

¹ The full texts of the resolutions passed by the Parliament at this session are published in official gazette No. C 41, 1.4.1969.

shown towards the ideas of these young persons," said M. Triboulet, addressing M. Parri, "I am sure does not go as far as approving the methods they have employed." For this reason, M. Triboulet asked the new Bureau to hold an inquiry. M. Vals (Socialist, France) pointed out that Article 6 of the Rules of Procedure stipulates that no debate which does not concern either the election of the President or the examination of credentials may be held under the chairmanship of the oldest member present. M. Illerhaus (Christian Democrat, Germany) made the same remark.

Following this incident the Parliament proceeded to the election of its new President. M. Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy) was chosen at the fourth ballot by 52 votes against 50 for M. Lefebvre (Liberal, Belgium).

After the new President's speech,¹ the Parliament agreed to an amendment to Article 4 of its Rules of Procedure tabled in the form of a resolution by the four political groups. This text makes the following arrangements for the case of a member who loses his seat in his national parliament: "provided that the mandate originally conferred has not expired, the representative may remain in office, until his successor has been appointed, for a period not exceeding six months".

The Parliament then elected as Vice-Presidents M. Metzger (Socialist, Germany), M. Berkhouwer (Liberal, Netherlands), M. Terrenoire (UDE, France), M. Furler (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. Corona (Socialist, Italy), M. Rossi (Liberal, France), M. De Gryse (Christian Democrat, Belgium) and M. Wohlfart (Socialist, Germany).

Election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage

A report by M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) on the proposed resolution presented by M. Deringer and other members having been referred to the Parliament, a discussion was held on the question of electing the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. Opening the debate, M. Dehousse recommended that the Parliament should vote a procedural resolution in the absence of any decision by the Council of Ministers. The speaker expressed his pleasure on hearing some students demand the right to vote at future European elections — a remark which called forth from M. Habib Deloncle (UDE, France) the retort of "Don't encourage this idea too much", and said he was glad that M. Scelba, M. Rey and M. Pleven had emphasized the importance of this problem. He reminded his hearers that, on 17 May 1960, a very great majority of the Parliament had already approved the draft convention to organize its election by direct universal suffrage. It was now a question of creating the necessary legal situation so that the Council could come to a decision on the matter as well. M. Dehousse recalled that Article 175 of the EEC Treaty provided for appeal to the Court of Justice in the event of violation of the Treaty by failure to act on the part of the Council or the Commission. Such appeal, however, shall only be admissible if the institution concerned has previously been invited to act. In 1963 the Council declared that, as the necessary unanimity had not been obtained, it was "unable to state precisely" when it would be able "to adopt the provisions in question". It is true that Article 138 of the EEC Treaty lays down no time-limit, but the speaker considered that "the nine

¹ See Ch. I.

years which will soon have passed since 17 May 1960 constitute what the lawyers call a reasonable waiting period”.

All the speakers who took part in the debate, except the members of the European Democratic Union, stressed the intrinsically legal nature of the question, especially as M. Dehousse had previously declared that the draft treaty of 17 May 1960 would need to be revised in any case. They unanimously endorsed the proposed resolution in the form presented by M. Dehousse while the UDE spokesman moved an amendment.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Boertien (Netherlands) hoped that the action taken by youth throughout Europe to widen the basis of democracy would incline the Member States to work for the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage and M. Droscher (Germany), on behalf of the Socialist group, affirmed that if it adopted the resolution the Parliament would show proof of courage by obliging the Council to face up to the consequences of the Treaty.

On behalf of his group M. Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium) declared that he was not particularly in favour of the *vox populi* expressing itself in the way to which the Parliament had just been subjected; he would have preferred that “these high-spirited young people who are treading the same path as we are, employ other methods”. Appealing for direct suffrage, M. Merchiers said with emphasis, “We are not certain that we shall be returned to this assembly, since the result of election is an unknown quantity. Even if we have to make a personal sacrifice it is our bounden duty to see that Europe is formed in the way it ought to be.”

Speaking for the European Democratic Union, M. Ribière (France) said that a European assembly could only be legitimate if it were truly representative and could pass a law by majority vote. To explain the word “representative”, the speaker said that the number of delegates does not correspond to the true ratio between the populations of the different countries. While the UDE spokesman personally regretted that Europe was not yet a single State, he affirmed that no European authority apart from one that resulted from agreement between the Governments could be legitimate at the present time. Before arranging for the election of the Parliament, a treaty should be negotiated providing for a true European constitution with an executive elected by universal suffrage. Furthermore, a federal political organization presupposes a two-chamber system, an assembly elected by universal suffrage and an upper house representing the States. For all these reasons the speaker opposed M. Dehousse’s proposed resolution.

M. Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) reminded M. Ribière that while there had been a French plan for European political unification there had also been a plan emanating from five Member States, put forward at the Council meeting of 17 April 1962. The speaker therefore concluded that the UDE group’s argument was void. M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) set the problem in the context of the expiry of the transitional period and stressed the time-limit which makes action by the Parliament even more urgent.

While M. Habib Deloncle (UDE, France) considered that if the Parliament wished to be elected by direct universal suffrage, the system of weighting, as provided for in the Treaty, should be abandoned in favour of representation corresponding to the relative size of the Member States’ populations. He tabled an amendment to this effect. The Parliament rejected his amendment and passed the resolution in the form presented by M. Dehousse, the UDE group having abstained.

Statement on the Second General Report on the Activities of the Communities in 1968

As in previous years, the President of the Commission presented to the Parliament the Report on activities during the past year. After M. Jean Rey had surveyed the broad lines of the Report he devoted most of his remarks to the present political situation of Europe and the Community.¹ This statement elicited replies from the chairmen of the four political groups and the representative of the Communists.²

As far as the General Report itself and the procedure for examining it were concerned, the Parliament adopted a resolution that the Report would be studied at the July session. M. Corona (Socialist, Italy, and a Vice-President of the Parliament) was appointed general rapporteur. Furthermore, the Parliament decided to examine simultaneously with the Second General Report the Commission's memorandum concerning the scope of Article 8(7) of the EEC Treaty (end of the transitional period).

Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1968

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, presented to the Parliament the "Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1968".³ When emphasizing that this Commission report had been greatly improved compared with those of the previous years, the author mentioned the special interest of this year's additional chapter on social developments in the Community during the period 1958-1968.

M. Levi Sandri went on to recall the most important Community achievements in the social field during the past year: the adoption by the Council of the new regulation on the free movement of workers together with that on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road haulage; the higher repayments by the Social Fund last year and the special importance of the readaptation work under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

Surveying the various fields of social activity, M. Levi Sandri considered in greater detail correlations between Community action and concrete achievements at national level. Regarding the free movement of persons, the point was to pursue a course of action to remove the obstacles which may, in fact, still hamper the individual's exercise of this fundamental right which the Community has bestowed on him. Freedom of movement was, for instance, very often governed by the availability of dwellings, particularly of "normal" dwellings needed if members of families are to move as well. There was still much to be done in this field. As regards the free movement of workers, very close institutionalized co-operation had been established — on a tripartite basis within the Consultative Committee and at government representative's level within the Technical Committee. On the other hand, co-operation was still completely lacking with regard to the taking on of workers from non-member countries.

"The free movement of workers is also governed by the level of occupational training received. With regard to this, the general opinion is that, despite noteworthy progress at national level, very little of what should be done has in fact been accomplished."

¹ Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. I.

² See Ch. II.

³ The Introduction to this Report was published in Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. III.

The general principles for the implementation of a common vocational training policy adopted by the Council in 1963 have no doubt had a certain influence on the action of the various States. It must, however, in all honesty be agreed that the drive behind these structural changes depends more on the now generally recognized need to make up for the general leeway in the school systems in western Europe rather than on the influence of the above-mentioned principles alone. Nevertheless, the speaker stressed that the principle of occupational training organized on a wide basis was now generally accepted as was, moreover, the principle of approximating levels of training. In any case, work on vocational guidance must precede that on training. In this connection, the Commission's recommendation of 18 July 1966 to extend occupational guidance was favourably received on the whole and triggered off a series of discussions of experiences at Community level; work in this field was more or less influenced in all the countries.

"However, the Treaties indicate, by means of wider and more general formulae, the social aims which must be proper to the European Communities. More precisely, it is a matter of achieving continual improvement of the standard of living, the highest level of employment and equalization of living and working conditions in an upward direction. These aims must feature in any Community action and they must take precedence among the concrete objectives of all the common policies. This is why, at a time when these common policies are being framed, or are in the process of completion and implementation with a view to the gradual achievement of economic union, it appeared necessary, as I already mentioned last year, to deepen the correlations between the social policy and the other common or Community policies, not only in order to make provision in good time for the social effects and consequences of the various measures but also to enable these consequences to conform with the general aims just mentioned."

Closer investigation of these correlations between Community policy and social policy had brought out the absolute priority which must be given to the employment problem, that is to say to the achievement of the highest level of employment, as a result not only of the elimination of the pockets of unemployment still existing but also of better deployment of employed labour and its continual adaptation to the new requirements determined by structural modifications. The size and priority of the problem had been recognized by the Council, which considered it necessary to carry out a broad inquiry into the employment trend at least once a year. However, such an inquiry into employment problems at Community level was, in the opinion of the speaker, only a first step towards Community co-ordination of employment policies, which can no longer remain exclusively national. M. Levi Sandri was well aware that the Treaty did not provide for a common employment policy. But how could we conceive of separate national policies when economic policy in its various aspects has become common or closely co-ordinated? Facts were more cogent than the provisions of the Treaty and they obliged us to fill in the gaps which might appear after implementing the Treaty for ten years. These problems must be faced and solved in time. To do this, appropriate instruments, especially a renovated Social Fund, should be available at the right time.

"The assistance hitherto provided by the Fund during its eight years of operation has certainly helped to improve possibilities of employment within the Common Market as intended by the Treaty. However, its action, which is strictly governed by the initiative of the Member States and subjected to very rigid, scrupulous and weighty regulations, no longer corresponds to the new requirements of the labour market or to a modern employment policy. The purpose of the studies carried out and the guidelines which the Commission will shortly be able to lay before the Council and the Parliament is to make the Social Fund independent enough for

institutions of the Community — the Commission and the Council — to acquire a right of initiative in the employment of the Fund, which at present acts only *a posteriori*. A principle which may be taken as a model is the former work of the High Authority of the ECSC now carried out by the Commission of the European Communities to readapt surplus labour in coalmines and the iron and steel industry.”

In concluding his report, the Vice-President of the Commission said that to speak at present of a “Europe of the workers” appeared to him to be premature at the very least. “Many other steps will have to be taken and many other things achieved before the social objectives of the Treaties of Paris and Rome properly so-called can be said to be attained and before one can really speak of a social Europe. These aims must be fulfilled, especially because this was the only way in which we can create a European consciousness, associate the working class with our undertaking and impart an irreversible movement to the most advanced forms of integration and unification.”

Euratom research and investment budget for 1969

In the report on this subject, M. Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium) stated that the draft budget did no more than to translate the research and teaching programme into financial terms, i.e.:

1. A common programme limited for the time being to one year;
2. A few additional programmes;
3. The Community's participation in the pursuit of the Dragon project.

In explaining his draft resolution, the rapporteur particularly deplored the Council's considerable tardiness in drawing up a draft budget and stressed that the latter can on no account be considered by the Parliament as the budget which scientific research and development need. He asked the Council representative whether the pluriannual programme would be presented to the Parliament before 1 July 1969.

In his capacity as President of the Council, M. Mart, Luxembourg Minister of Economic Affairs and Transport, stated that this budget “of which the least that can be said is that it has not been greeted with overwhelming enthusiasm in any quarter whatsoever, constitutes a political compromise until a more durable solution can be found”. M. Mart stressed the various weak points of this draft budget and observed that the implementation of the programme would not fully employ the staff of the Joint Research Centre. The Council had therefore been obliged to rule that certain posts were supernumerary until 1 July 1969 and to contemplate measures for eliminating these posts. “These arrangements”, the Minister declared, “cannot, however, be considered as the beginning of the dismantling of the first Community research centre; rather are they dictated by concern to find once and for all a way out of the precarious situation in which Euratom has been for too long.” M. Mart expressed the hope that the Council would agree before 1 July 1969 on the pluriannual programmes, the range of which would guarantee the use of the maximum possible amount of skill and ability at present at the disposal of the Joint Research Centre.

On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Oele (Netherlands) stressed that the majority of this group would reject this budget, which opened no prospects for the future and restricted the activities of Euratom.

Speaking for the UDE group, M. Bousquet (France) attributed the Euratom crisis to the lack of a common programme and to the notorious law of "a fair return" according to which the support which a State gives to a common programme is subordinated in each case to a *quid pro quo*. Furthermore, the Euratom/United States agreement had tended to guide Euratom towards American techniques rather than towards Europe.

M. Leonardi (Communist, Italy) declared that the Communists would vote against a draft budget which was obviously inadequate and could well make the research centre workers pay for the bankruptcy of Euratom.

M. Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) tabled an amendment to withhold the Parliament's approval of the draft budget and to ask the Council to present another one.

In his turn, M. Spénale (Socialist, France) pointed out that after so many broken promises concerning the presentation of a pluriannual programme the Parliament could not accept the budget. Referring to the successive disappointments which the Parliament had suffered at the hands of the Council, M. Spénale added: "This disappointment does not personally concern the Council's representative, M. Mart, but we have the impression of being faced with a syndicate of six insufficiently appeased and ever resurgent nationalisms which perhaps clash more than they co-operate with each other."

M. Coppé, member of the Commission, associated himself with M. Spénale and M. Leemans in their expression of disappointment and emphasized that the budget presented was equivalent to only a small percentage of this year's total EAGGF budget. The staff declared to be supernumerary totalled 250 persons, or 10% of the establishment. However, no decision had yet been taken with regard to immediate discharge; the Commission had linked any staff reduction to the adoption of a pluriannual programme which would cover the nuclear and non-nuclear sectors.

M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, reminded the Parliament of his statements of 23 January 1969.¹ In order to reach unanimous agreement as far as the future pluriannual programme is concerned, the Commission will propose the framing of a genuine Community programme instead of complementary programmes. With regard to the complementary programmes for the year 1969, Vice-President Hellwig emphasized that the roles vary from one non-participating country to another, with the final result that there are 13 complementary schemes with 6 different combinations of participation. As regards the prospects for a future pluriannual programme a practical view had to be taken, just as the nuclear research centres in the member countries should be re-examined in a realistic manner.

Following further remarks by M. Mart, the Parliament finally passed a resolution rejecting the draft budget on the grounds that, even before the Council had laid down the decisions it had promised to take by 1 July 1969, this budget constituted a serious threat to the future in that it provided for a reduction in the number of posts, the termination of the contracts for services and the freezing of credits for the second half-year. The Parliament asked the Council to submit another draft budget taking full account of the Commission's preliminary draft and also comprising a supplementary budget providing the credits for the implementation of pluriannual programmes.

¹ Bulletin 3/1969, Ch. VIII.

Energy policy

*Statement by M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, on the "First guidelines for a Community energy policy"*¹

In his statement M. Haferkamp first of all drew attention to the Commission's intention to present within a uniform perspective an outline policy programme as part of its first guidelines for all fields of the energy economy and energy policy. M. Haferkamp explained that this programme goes further than the currently valid Treaty provisions on energy policy and the protocol of April 1964. It shows how the Commission sees the situation of the energy economy and energy policy. The Community policy in the energy field advocated by the Commission is centred on the interests of consumers. As far as the instruments of this policy are concerned, emphasis is laid on the role of competition and its basic guiding function. M. Haferkamp explained in detail the various chapters of the document which concern the Commission's proposals and, in conclusion, declared that the Commission had not presented these initial guidelines with the intention of bringing about formal decisions concerning its ideas; its wish was rather to specify clearly the framework of political action which it considered to be correct and necessary for the Community's energy policy. This was not enough in itself, however; the decisive factor was rather the will to give reality to the Community's energy policy on the basis of the framework of action and the individual proposals. It was the duty of all to mobilize this political will.

Speaking as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems, M. Leemans (Christian Democrat, Belgium) expressed the hope that it would soon be possible to draw up the list of Community guidelines in the energy field.

The common agricultural policy

Regulation on the fixing of the prices of certain agricultural products and medium-term measures for various agricultural markets

Certain agricultural prices (for cereals, rice, oilseeds and sugar) had already been discussed at an extraordinary session in Luxembourg on 20 and 21 February 1969.² At its March session the Parliament debated the fixing of the price of milk, milk products, beef and veal, and the medium-term measures to ensure the balance of the milk market and greater stability for the oils and fats market.³

The debate was opened by M. Lücker (Christian Democrat, Germany) who elaborated on his interim report to the Parliament. M. Lücker first explained that according to Commission information the difficulties on the milk and milk products market would cause butter stocks to rise to approximately 300 000 tons by 1 April. Skim milk stocks would be about 250 000 to 300 000 tons at the same time. Let no one deny that these stocks are still tending to increase in abnormal proportions. The unusually small majority (10 votes to 9) with which the Committee on Agriculture adopted the proposal in question showed how controversial this problem and the conclusions concerning the requisite policy were. The rapporteur continued that the Commission's proposal to reduce the price of butter by 36½% and thereby to

¹ Supplement to Bulletin No. 12/1968.

² Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. X, "European Parliament".

³ For the proposals on price-fixing submitted by the Commission to the Council, see official gazette No. C 20, 19.2.1969.

increase sales by 15% was felt to be too severe. For this reason a reduction in the intervention price had been advocated; but, since balance between production and outlets cannot be achieved simply by means of the price, the Commission had proposed the grant of a slaughtering bonus of 300 u.a. per milking cow. The Committee considered, however, that this bonus should not exceed 225 u.a., but it had accepted practically without change the Commission's proposal for a fattening bonus to orientate production towards meat.

With regard to the tax of 0.10 u.a. per kg on marine and vegetable fats, M. Lücker reminded his hearers that the Parliament had already approved this tax by a large majority on 22 March 1968. However, the introduction of a similar tax on oilcake, coarse soyabean meal and fish meal had been refused because it could have no influence on the further development of milk production. The last batch of measures concerned the fixing of the guide price for heavy cattle and calves. Here, the Committee reaffirmed its previous position and advocated a reduction in the guide price for heavy cattle to DM 280 (70 u.a.) per 100 kg live weight. The draft resolution also asks the Commission to present by June of this year a report investigating the possibilities of applying and introducing a quota system for the supply of milk to dairies.

M. Lücker said that there was, however, no master formula for solving such difficult problems. Nevertheless, something had to be done before 1 April this year in order to counteract at once the growing imbalance on the markets. At the same time it might be necessary to ask whether a change in the milk policy system should not be envisaged. M. Lücker again emphasized the variety of the judgements expressed as to the results of the various measures and drew attention to the large number of amendments (55) proposed to the report.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee on External Trade Relations, M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) emphasized the commercial policy effects of levying a tax on vegetable oils and fats. However, as the Commission had not presented any draft regulation it was not yet possible to define these effects precisely; nevertheless, it was clear that these measures would have consequences for countries which depend on exports of the products concerned for their economic development.

As the rapporteur of the Committee for Finance, Administration and Accounts, M. Cointat (UDE, France) noted that "the Commission must be given great credit for proposing striking and often drastic and sometimes disagreeable solutions which nevertheless show that it squarely faces up to the situation with courage and realism" and reminded the Parliament that national and Community aids amount to approximately 25% of the gross national product in the agricultural sector. He considered that milk production should be better guided at the same time as farm incomes were improved. Butter production should be slowed down, the collection of milk for processing reduced and a cheese policy and a quality policy promoted. He said that the Commission's mistake was that it was still a prisoner of the traditional milk policy based on butter, milk powder and liquid milk. M. Cointat suggested that the calculation of the price of milk according to fat content should be superseded by calculation according to the quantity of dry extract or proteins in order to combat the fat content myth. The Parliamentary Committee was moreover opposed to a spectacular decrease in the price of butter compensated by a subsidized increase for skim milk powder. In order to reduce the quantity of milk available for marketing, the speaker reverted to the idea already expressed of rearing calves on whole milk or whole milk powder. As for the introduction of a tax on imported fats and oils, M. Cointat considered that this was more fiscal than economic and that its chief effect would be to enable Member States' contributions to the EAGGF to be reduced.

The Committee for Finance, Administration and Accounts disagreed with the introduction of a tax on feeding cakes and fish meal.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Dewulf (Belgium) also stressed the problem of the reorientation of milk production, while bearing in mind the oils and fats policy as a whole and the large number of farmers who are vitally dependent on the milk sector. Moreover, this was a matter of delicate market mechanisms not easy to control.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, agreed with the tendencies expressed in the proposed resolution and drew attention to a few divergent points. He warned the Parliament against the tendency to water down the measures to be taken to restore market equilibrium, especially as far as butter is concerned. "Reduction of the price of butter by DM 1 does not provide a final solution to the problem of butter surpluses. The slaughtering bonus is the least costly, and in fact, the only method that can still save us," declared M. Mansholt.

M. Dulin (Liberal, France) stated on behalf of his group that the national governments were entirely responsible for the situation on the agricultural market because they had not demanded that the Commission should implement the decisions of the Council of Ministers concerning the mopping-up of the butter surpluses. "The policy which the Commission now contemplates," continued M. Dulin, basing his remarks on the information given by M. Mansholt, "would reduce the stocks of butter by only 80 000 tons per annum, whereas the annual surplus anticipated by the Commission would probably be 500 000 tons in addition to the 300 000 tons in stock on 1 April. The clearing of stocks can therefore take a few years." M. Dulin considered it abnormal that the Commission had not proposed to modify the target and guide prices and asserted that only an increase in the price of meat could reduce milk production. In his opinion, the meat market could, without any risk, stand up to a 5% price increase. The spokesman for the Liberals emphasized that the whole livestock production policy would have to be aligned on two principles:

- (i) Balance between the vegetable, animal and marine fats market and the milk fats market;
- (ii) Uniform market prices, but with regional action in respect of incomes and production incentives based on bonuses and investment aids.

Speaking on behalf of the European Democratic Union, M. Briot (France) recalled how difficult it had been to obtain a majority in the various parliamentary committees in favour of the different reports on the Commission's proposals, certain of which must be accepted while for others suggestions were called for. Addressing M. Mansholt, M. Briot exclaimed: "Because you were worried about them, you first thought of the volume of the surpluses; but when you tried to influence the causes, all you chose was slaughtering." And he added, "We must make use of your proposals and combine them with others which will get down to the cause." M. Briot suggested, for example, that part of the milk should be left for the calves and not collected; at the same time he agreed that a certain amount of slaughtering should be done. "But what can the producer do? He can sell his animals to his neighbour and buy them back immediately afterwards. He is paid a slaughtering bonus but there is nothing to stop his buying back stock in order to qualify for a fattening bonus." M. Briot hoped that another idea could be found. In the amendments tabled by the group the first request was to restrict the collection of milk; after which one should try to see whether any inducement could be given to the producer who kept his calf on the farm.

The Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, for which M. van der Ploeg (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) should have been the rapporteur, was unable to formulate an opinion owing to lack of time. The speaker nevertheless agreed with the medium-term measures for reducing the size of the dairy stock and, at the same time, wondered whether these measures were adequate. As regards the bonus as an incentive to slaughtering, the speaker tended to agree with the sum envisaged by the Commission. As for the tax to be levied on oils and fats, M. van der Ploeg considered that the Commission's proposals were uneconomic and detrimental to the interests of the developing countries. The interests of Latin America and the developing countries were also defended by M. De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium), who claimed that a levy of 20 to 60 u.a. on fish oils and meal would be such a great burden that it would jeopardize Latin American exports to the EEC countries and cause world prices to worsen further. He was opposed to an increase in the tax on margarine because it would cause greater expense to consumers without any advantage for butter consumption. M. Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) disapproved the Commission's proposals as, in his opinion, the suggested measures were not only undermining the incomes of farmers, but the majority of them were not adapted to the present situation. M. Klinker (Christian Democrat, Germany) declared, on the other hand, that the Commission had at least demonstrated its courage by tabling its proposals; however, he would have liked to have found among them suggestions for an improvement in the quality of milk products and a wide publicity campaign for increased milk consumption.

In reply to the various speakers M. Mansholt said that as far as experience with milk was concerned, for example, there had been no lack of good advice over the past 20 years. The European Parliament and the Commission were both looking for the best solution. None of the ideas expressed in the debate had added anything new.

M. Mansholt did not claim to have found the philosopher's stone and the Commission was open to all suggestions provided they were pragmatic and did not require any control of farms or impose restrictions on farmers. The meeting was finally adjourned at a quarter to one in the morning. The differences of opinion expressed by the various members led to the tabling of 55 amendments to the draft resolution, a record figure, as M. Lückert pointed out.

Recalling in the resolution it finally adopted the one passed at its extraordinary session in Luxembourg,¹ the Parliament considered that the measures proposed by the Commission to increase butter consumption were not free of risks for the milk and milk products market: before resorting to these measures, it would be necessary to ascertain whether the same goal could be attained by reducing the consumer price of butter by means of a subsidy. This subsidy should be financed from the appropriations required for the grant of the aids to skim milk and skim milk powder provided for in the Commission's proposal. The Parliament proposed giving such a subsidy system a trial until 31 March 1971 and extending until that date the price systems in force in the 1968/69 marketing year. It nevertheless felt that a revision of Community policy in the milk sector was indispensable and expected of the Commission that it would examine all the other systems of market organization in the sector, including those of non-member countries, from the angle of their applicability in the Community and submit the result of these inquiries to the Parliament before October 1969.

¹ Official gazette No. C 29, 6.3.1969 and Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. X, "European Parliament".

The Parliament had been consulted by the Council on various proposed directives and regulations, and rendered Opinions on the directive on trade in certain cuts of fresh meats (amendment to the Commission's initial proposal) and on a directive on the approximation of legislation in the foodstuffs sector (meat, yeast and protein extracts, flavourings for soups and other dishes, broths, soups and sauces with a meat base). The two proposed regulations respectively concern aid from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF and the levying of a compensatory amount on milk powder stocked before the beginning of the 1969/70 milk year.

Transport policy

Survey of infrastructure costs in transport

On the basis of a report by M. Apel (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament rendered its Opinion on a proposed Council decision,¹ amending another Council decision of 13 May 1965 concerning a survey of infrastructure costs in rail, road and inland waterway transport.² M. Apel mentioned in his report that the object of the decision proposed by the Commission was a pilot study on infrastructure costs in urban transport.

M. Cousté (UDE, France), criticizing M. Apel for the brevity of his remarks, stated on behalf of his group that he would like to know the results of the pilot studies and of the findings in 1966 in the field of infrastructure costs.

M. Bodson, member of the Commission, said that the study envisaged in the proposed decision would also include a detailed examination of methods of charging. In reply to M. Cousté, M. Bodson announced that the pilot study would be laid before the Council within the next few days and that the study on the 1966 expenditure would be available to the Parliament in two months at the latest.

Following these remarks, the Parliament adopted a resolution stressing that the question of the costs of infrastructures for urban traffic had to be solved if cities were not to be completely paralysed.

The Community and the Associated States

Fifth meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association

In the light of a report by M. Vals (Socialist, France), the Parliament discussed the results of the fifth conference held in Tananarive from 10 to 15 January 1969.³ In his report M. Vals brought out the two matters of greatest importance to the Africans, firstly the guarantee that their agricultural products will be marketed at normal prices and, secondly, exemption from Community import duties and levies for such products said to be identical to or in competition with European products. The Community must also increase its activities to promote industrialization.

¹ Official gazette No. C 123, 26.11.1968.

² *Ibid.*, No. 88, 22.5.1965.

³ Bulletin 2/1969, Ch. IV and Bulletin 3/1969, Ch. VI, sec. 81.

In his speech M. Vals described how the conference had gone; he noted that the Africans were working together more closely than in the past and that the climate of relations between Europeans and Africans was one of genuine, mutual confidence.

On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Metzger (Germany) recalled the invitation to the Africans to abolish their own frontiers themselves and do everything they can to set up an African common market.

Speaking for the European Democratic Union group, M. Landrin (France), while considering M. Vals' report objective, had a few reservations to make. However, he approved the text of the resolution presented.

M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) said that it was unthinkable to remain indifferent to any reduction in the volume of trade in raw materials, while M. Armengaud (Liberal, France) stressed that no rash promises should be made to the Africans as far as concerned industrialization — a task which he described as a very difficult one.

M. Rochereau, a member of the Commission, noted that the Parliament had said in good time what it thought on all the aspects of the present Yaoundé Convention negotiation and stressed the great importance for the Commission of this support from the Parliament. He thanked M. Armengaud for having taken a stand against the "myth of industrialization", briefly outlined the schedule of negotiations and expressed the hope that the final date of 31 May 1969 might be respected.

At the close of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution associating itself with the conclusions reached by the Parliamentary Conference in its resolution of 15 January 1969¹ and reiterated its wish that the association would continue in the same spirit and with the same aims, while hoping that the Community would adapt the methods of its assistance to present necessities.

Mission of a European Parliament delegation to the East African Community

Under the chairmanship of M. Metzger (Socialist, Germany), a delegation of the Parliament made a study and information journey to Arusha (Tanzania) from 17 to 20 January 1969. It contacted the parliamentary authorities of the East African Community and its three Member States, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, for an initial examination of the questions arising out of the Arusha Agreement signed on 26 July 1968.²

A report on this mission was drafted by M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy), and at the plenary session, after a discussion in which M. Metzger, M. Bersani and M. Rochereau took part, a resolution was adopted calling on the Member States to ratify the Arusha Agreement at the earliest opportunity. With regard to the extension of this Agreement, the resolution asks the Council that the period of validity should coincide with that specified for the new convention of association with the African States and Madagascar.

¹ Bulletin 2/1969, Ch. IV.

² Bulletin 7/1968, Ch. IV, sec. 75.

THE COUNCIL

The Council met six times in March.

61st session (3 and 4 March 1969) — general matters

With M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Foreign Minister, in the chair, this session, which took place in the middle of the WEU crisis, was attended in Brussels by the Belgian and Netherlands Foreign Ministers and by representatives of the other Member States. A considerable number of decisions were taken in various fields.

Of these, four new directives on customs harmonization may be mentioned. They help forward the customs union between the Member States and constitute a considerable step towards the establishment and functioning of the Common Market.¹

In the matter of creating European conventional law, the representatives of the Member States noted their agreement on the text of a memorandum² setting out their views on the establishment of a European system for granting patents. This document was sent on 18 March 1969 to certain European countries together with an invitation to take part in negotiations on the basis of the principles therein contained.

Accession applications by the British, Irish, Danish and Norwegian Governments, and the letter from the Swedish Government, were again on the agenda at this session. After a short exchange of views on "the commercial arrangements", the Council decided to have the problems concerning their industrial and agricultural aspects re-examined.

On matters concerning the internal development of the Communities, the Commission set out the broad lines of its memorandum on the legal considerations and technical points which might throw light on the scope of Article 8(7) of the EEC Treaty.³ The Council had a first exchange of views on this memorandum. The Commission announced that it would soon submit to the Council a second memorandum containing an action programme for the next three years.⁴

In the external relations sphere, the Council approved the substance of the agreements between the EEC, Tunisia and Morocco, taking into account a reservation by the Netherlands delegation.⁵ It had a broad exchange of views on relations between the Community and Israel. Noting the various proposals, it decided to make a more detailed examination of them. Certain delegations, including the Netherlands, recommended the Commission to submit a draft mandate for opening negotiations with Israel.

The Council also approved the negotiating positions to be adopted by the EEC Member States to establish a new financial protocol vis-à-vis Turkey.

Concerning the commitments undertaken by the Community in the framework of the Food Aid Convention, the Council agreed on the cereals aid schedule for 1968/69. It noted an application for aid by the Senegal Government and decided to have this examined as soon as possible. The Council also noted its agreement in principle

¹ See Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. V and official gazette No. L 77, 29.3.1969.

² See Ch. IV and EEC Bulletin 1/1963, Ch. IV, sec. 28.

³ See Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. II.

⁴ See Supplement to Bulletin 4/1969.

⁵ See Bulletin 4/1969, Editorial and Ch. IV, and the present Bulletin, Ch. IX, sec. 82.

with the regulation on Community financing of the expenditure incurred to implement the Food Aid Convention. The regulation stipulates that, for both national and Community schemes carried out in implementation of the Convention, that part of the expenditure corresponding to the refund on exports to non-member countries may be refunded by the EAGGF Guarantee Section, after deduction of costs subsequent to delivery free on board. In addition, the following expenses of Community operations arising from the Food Aid Convention will be financed by the Community:

(i) The fob value of goods, after deduction of costs covered as described in the foregoing paragraph;

(ii) If necessary, and as an exception, the expenditure covering part of or all the costs of transport from the Community port to the port of destination, if the Community enters on such an undertaking after a unanimous Council decision at the time of concluding the supply contract.

The Council noted its approval of a memorandum to be sent to the OECD, as a first indication of the Community's position regarding the possibility of granting a system of generalized tariff preferences to the developing countries.¹ This decision will enable the Community to participate in the work on tariff preferences in OECD and UNCTAD in accordance with the lines laid down at the second UNCTAD session in New Delhi.² The Council stressed the need that tariff preference concessions by each industrialized country should be balanced in such a way as to spread the load fairly and to give the developing countries real chances to expand their exports in all the markets of the industrialized countries.

The Council took note of a Commission statement on progress made in the current negotiations for the renewal of the Convention of Association between the EEC and the AASM, with particular reference to outstanding matters concerning the preparation of the ministerial meeting on 26 March 1969.³

The Council adopted the Euratom research and training programme and draft research and investment budget for 1969.⁴ However, in view of the decisions concerning new pluriannual research and training programmes, which will be made by 1 July 1969, the Council agreed provisionally to freeze the credits to cover the expenses of the second half of 1969. The draft budget has been forwarded to the European Parliament for its opinion.

62nd session (10 and 11 March 1969) — agriculture

This session, which was under the chairmanship of M. J.P. Buchler, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture, was attended by the Ministers of Agriculture of all the Member States and by the Belgian Minister of Finance.

The main item on the Council's agenda concerned the Commission's proposals on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products for the 1969/70 marketing year and on the medium-term measures for various agricultural markets.⁵ The

¹ See Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. IX, sec. 82.

² *Ibid.*, 5/1968, Ch. V, sec. 86.

³ See Ch. VIII, sec. 79.

⁴ See Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. VII, sec. 36.

⁵ See Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. X, "The Council".

Council examined the aims and methods to be laid down with a view to re-establishing the balance of the markets in certain products in surplus, and the problems arising in each sector in the immediate future, but it has not yet pronounced on the Commission's proposals.

The Council also dealt with a number of matters raised by the market in wine products, fruit and vegetables, and live plants, cut flowers, etc.¹

The Council also finally adopted the Euratom research and training programme for 1969, including a joint programme and supplementary programmes.

63rd session (13 March 1969) — social matters

Meeting in Brussels with M. Jean Dupong, Luxembourg Minister of Labour and Social Security, in the chair, the Ministers responsible for social affairs of the Six had a thorough exchange of views concerning the relationships between the Community's social policy and its other policies, on the basis of an interim report and a synoptic document from the Commission and drew certain conclusions.

On the basis of a brief Commission report, the Council discussed the employment situation in the Community at length. It already has in mind for later discussion a number of subjects in the fields of vocational training and readaptation, and the employment of foreign labour. The Council's future discussions on this subject will be based on reports prepared by the Commission. The Council confirmed its agreement on the principle of organizing a conference on employment problems in the Community and decided that the examination of the problems posed by such a conference should continue.²

It took note of the report on progress with the programme agreed in June 1967 and February 1968 between the Council and the Commission to implement co-operation among the Member States and with the Commission on social matters (Article 118 of the EEC Treaty).

The Council also examined the problems raised by the Commission's proposals on the revision of Regulation No. 3 on the social security of migrant workers. After a debate principally centered on the problems of sickness/old age/death, unemployment and family allowances, which produced certain guidelines for the solutions to be envisaged, the Council asked for a report on these bases for its next meeting on social matters.

In conclusion, the Council rendered four confirmatory opinions requested by the Commission pursuant to Article 56(2a), of the ECSC Treaty to enable it to grant reconversion loans.

64th session (17 and 18 March 1969) — transport

With M. Marcel Mart, Luxembourg Minister of Economic Affairs and Transport, in the chair, the Council, attended by the Belgian, German, and French Ministers of Transport and representatives of the Italian and Netherlands Governments,

¹ See Ch. VII, "Agricultural policy".

² M. Vredeling, Netherlands member of the European Parliament, put a written question to the Council asking it to specify the nature of these problems.

noted its agreement to the text of the Community regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport.¹ Secondly, the Council had a broad exchange of views on progress to date in the negotiations with non-member countries on the AETR (European agreement on the work of crews of vehicles in international road transport). The Member States confirmed their readiness to continue the negotiations for a convention at the earliest possible date, and open to the largest possible number of European States. The Council adopted a negotiating mandate relating to the difficulties still existing as regards some of the AETR provisions.

The Council, which agreed to a regulation on action by the Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in rail, road and inland waterway transport,² also approved a regulation on common rules for the standardization of railway accounts. This regulation, which applies to the six national railway undertakings, defines the standardization of accounts from its accountancy and financial angles.³

The Council asked that a solution be sought to the problems raised by the proposed regulation on the elimination of double taxation on motor vehicles in international transport, since these problems should not impede the continuation of work in other sectors of the common transport policy.

65th session (24 and 25 March 1969) — agriculture

With M. Jean-Pierre Buchler, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture, in the chair this session in Brussels was attended by the Ministers of Agriculture of all the Member States. The decision finally made on agricultural prices means that prices for the previous marketing year will be prolonged for two months. To this end, the Council noted its agreement in principle on two proposed regulations extending from 1 April to 30 June 1969 the 1968/69 marketing year in the beef and veal sector and the 1968/69 milk year. The matter of prices for cereals, rice, oilseeds and sugar in 1969/70 will be on the agenda at the next session on agriculture. The Council also examined the proposed regulations to help re-establish the balance of the market in milk products, but made no decision on this matter.

Other decisions were adopted by the Council. They concern two regulations, one on general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and to the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds for certain products, and the other on EAGGF Guarantee Section aid for the 1965/66 period and the advance payments for the second half of the 1967/68 period.

66th session (25 March 1969) — general affairs

Held under the chairmanship of M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Foreign Minister, this session was attended in Brussels by the Belgian, German and Netherlands Foreign Ministers and by the representatives of the French and Italian Governments.

There was no new development in the matter of enlargement of the Community (applications of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway, and letter from the Swedish Government).

¹ See Ch. VII, sec. 53, and Bulletin 9-10/1968, Ch. II, sec. 65. This regulation was formally adopted at the 65th Council session (24/25.3.1969).

² See Ch. VII, sec. 54.

³ *Ibid.*, sec. 55.

The progress of studies concerning the Communities' internal development was examined. The President of the Commission, M. Rey, described the general outlines of the Communities' work programme¹ drafted by the Commission. The Council confirmed its political readiness to establish a programme of work and decided to discuss it again at its May session.

The Council formally approved the texts of the agreements establishing an association between the European Economic Community and Tunisia, on the one hand, and Morocco on the other. The signing of these agreements took place on 28 March 1969 in Tunis and 31 March in Rabat.²

With a view to pursuing a concerted policy towards countries of the Mediterranean area, the Council adopted a declaration by which it confirmed that, in conformity with its Resolution of 23/24 October 1967, and simultaneously with the entry into force of the conditional preference of 80% in respect of Moroccan and Tunisian citrus fruit (provided for by the association agreements with these countries), a tariff preference of 40% is to become effective under the same conditions for Israel, Spain and Turkey. The necessary implementing regulations will be approved later.

The Council heard a communication from the Commission on the problems raised by the renewal of the Agreement signed in Arusha concerning relations with the three East African States.

The Council noted its agreement with the programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade in industrial products arising from disparities between the laws and regulations of the Member States, which the Commission had submitted to it on 7 March 1968.³ It also adopted the programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade in foodstuffs, submitted by the Commission to the Council on 22 January 1969.⁴

The Council took note of the resolutions and opinions adopted by the European Parliament at its plenary session in March 1969. As regards the resolution on the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage,⁵ the Council heard a statement by M. Zagari, Deputy State Secretary at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. M. Zagari recommended that the Council should resume examination of this problem with a view to finding an early solution in conformity with the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Rome.

Having taken note of the resolution voted by the Parliament on 13 March 1969, and having discussed this with the Commission, the Council finally adopted the Euratom research and investment budget for 1969, without any change from the draft it established on 4 March 1969*.

THE COMMISSION

Programme of work for the Communities

On 20 March 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a programme of work to be accomplished by the Community within the next three years, and more particularly in 1969.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 4/1969, and "The Commission" in Ch. X of this Bulletin.

² See Bulletin 4/1969, Editorial by M. Martino, and Ch. IV.

³ See Ch. VII, secs. 35 to 39, and Bulletin 5/1968, Ch. III.

⁴ *Ibid.*, sec. 37.

⁵ See Ch. X, "European Parliament".

* *Ibid.*, "European Parliament" and "The Commission".

In the Commission's opinion the setting up of a Community market similar to an internal market is still a priority task for the Community and cannot be achieved simply by establishing the customs union and the common agricultural market. Parallel with the removal of obstacles to the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services, common policies, failing which freedom of movement would itself remain precarious, must be defined and implemented.

The document which the Commission has just submitted comprises three parts:

1. The programme for the next three years
2. The principal tasks for 1969
3. A list of the main proposals already submitted or to be submitted to the Council.

1. *The programme for the next three years.* This programme deals systematically with about fifteen sectors and relates principally to work whose object is to remove restrictions on the freedom of economic transactions in the Community and to evolve a jointly defined general policy.

In the conclusion to this first part, the problems connected with the legal and financial setting for the implementation of this programme are evoked.

2. *The essential tasks for 1969.* The Commission considers that between now and the end of 1969 the Community institutions must concentrate especially on the following tasks it believes to be of the highest priority:

- (i) The co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation
- (ii) The common commercial policy
- (iii) The future financing of the common agricultural policy
- (iv) The reform of agricultural structures
- (v) The reform of the European Social Fund
- (vi) The multi-annual Euratom programme and the implementation of the resolution of 31 October 1967 on general research and technology.

3. *The list of proposals.* Under this heading the programme of work enumerates the main proposals already submitted by the Commission or to be submitted in the very near future. A second list relates to the new measures envisaged by the Commission, which are to lead to later Council decisions.

The first list specifically includes proposals concerning:

- (i) Completion of the customs union
- (ii) Free movement of workers
- (iii) Common capital market
- (iv) Competition policy
- (v) General economic policy
- (vi) Commercial policy
- (vii) Agricultural policy
- (viii) Industrial policy

- (ix) Research and technology policy
- (x) Energy policy
- (xi) Transport policy
- (xii) Regional policy
- (xiii) Social policy.

Lastly, the programme of work mentions the chief matters pending in the external relations field to be dealt with during 1969.¹

Budget questions

At its meeting of 3/4 March 1969 the Council drew up the draft Euratom Research and Investment Budget for the 1969 financial year.

The first part of this draft comprises the appropriation of:

- (a) 53 217 500 u.a. as budgetary commitments.

The breakdown of these appropriations and the items they cover are as follows:

- (i) 24 269 000 u.a., implementation of the common programme
- (ii) 23 501 000 u.a., implementation of the complementary programmes
- (iii) 2 242 000 u.a., Community contribution towards the Dragon Project
- (iv) 3 205 000 u.a., financing until 1 July 1969 of posts provisionally made supernumerary;
- (b) 57 027 500 u.a. as payment authorizations, of which 8 924 000 are to cover commitments contracted until 31 December 1968 and 48 103 500 to cover commitments to be contracted on the credits opened in the 1969 budget.

The second part of the draft budget (other Community operations) includes the credits needed to cover the expenditure of the Loans Department in connection with the Euratom/USA Agreement on the construction of nuclear power plants, the bank charges pertaining thereto and staff costs not specially provided for.

Following the negative Opinion rendered by the European Parliament at its session of 10 to 14 March 1969, the Council finally adopted the budget in accordance with Article 177(4) of the Euratom Treaty.

Commission staff appointments

On 26 March 1969 the Commission appointed M. Fernand Braun as Assistant Director-General for Industry with effect from 1 January 1969. Since May 1968, M. Braun had been Principal Adviser to this Directorate-General.

M. Braun, who began his career as a journalist, entered the Commission's service in March 1958, as Chief Executive Assistant to M. Rasquin, the first Luxembourg member of the EEC Commission, and then, after M. Rasquin died, he became

¹ The Supplement to Bulletin 4/1969 deals with this document.

Head of Division of the Secretariat of the Commission. In December 1961 M. Braun was appointed Director for industry, trade and crafts in the Internal Market Directorate-General. In this capacity and as a member of the Commission delegation, M. Braun played an important part in the Kennedy Round. When the single Commission was set up in July 1967 he was called to serve under M. Bodson, the new Luxembourg member of the Commission, and until May 1968 he held the post of Chief Executive Assistant. During the last seven months of this period M. Braun was also temporary Director-General for Industry.

The post of Director of the Security Office being vacant, the Commission also decided at this meeting to appoint M. Tjerk Noyon to fill the position.

On 5 March 1969 the Commission decided to appoint M. Léon Mouret to the vacant post of Secretary of the ECSC Consultative Committee with immediate effect.

The Commission decided that the vacant post of Head of the Division "Relations with non-governmental organizations" in the Directorate-General for Agriculture would be filled by M. Pierre Pignot with effect from 1 March 1969.

Resignation of the Director-General for Credit and Investments

Under Article 48 of the Statute, the Commission accepted, with effect from 1 September 1969, the resignation of M. Arthur R.A. Theunissen, Director-General for Credit and Investments.

Revision of the Statute of Service of the Communities

In February 1968 the Commission had agreed with the Council to present to the latter a draft revised version of the Statute of Service before the end of the year. The complicated operations of modifying the structure of the departments of the institution as a result of the merger having been completed at the end of June 1968, the work of revising the Statute was put in hand immediately. This led to the communication to the Council on 28 March 1969 of a draft regulation for the revision of the Statute.

The work in question was based on experience gained in the application of the Statute of Service since it came into force in 1962. Both during the preparatory period and while the draft revision was being finalized, the necessary consultations took place at all levels and with all the authorities concerned. In this connection, it should be pointed out that the Commission has appended to the draft sent to the Council the Opinion rendered by the Statute Committee.

As was mentioned in the explanatory memorandum to the draft regulation, "the Commission considers that, at all events, the present Statute constitutes a series of provisions to ensure that the Civil Service of the European Communities should be maintained on bases adequate for the accomplishment of the tasks assigned to it and that under no circumstances should there be any retreat from the existing situation, for this might well be detrimental to the Service. With this in mind, the proposals for revision submitted by the Commission were solely intended to achieve indispensable rectifications, since it is now important to profit by the experience in applying the present statutory provisions to administer and promote

the European Civil Service beyond the tentative efforts of its early beginnings and along the well-worn paths marked out by continual and uniform application of tried and tested arrangements”.

The Commission's proposals are therefore concerned with three main sectors.

1. The development of the ways and means of maintaining the dialogue and exchange of information between the Institutions and the organizations representing the staff.
2. The adjustment of the entire pattern of Community staff salaries in view of the developments which have taken place in this field in the member countries.
3. The adaptation of the pension scheme to progress resulting from modern conceptions of social security.

Mention should be made of one of the proposals of the first of these sectors for the establishment of a “Central Council of the Civil Service of the European Communities”, a joint organization from which guidelines would emanate to ensure that the Community Civil Service is endowed with the system best adapted to the aims of the European venture.

Apart from the proposals relating to the salary and pension system, attention should be drawn to the establishment of a “pre-contentious” organ as an appellate body to examine staff complaints, which will probably obviate the enrolment of minor matters on the case-list of the Court of Justice.

Other proposals of a more “technical” nature refer to certain particular branches.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 9/69 — M. C.M. Sayag *et al.* v. M. J.P. Leduc *et al.*

The Belgian Cour de Cassation asked the Court of Justice on 17 February 1969 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 188, second paragraph, of the Euratom Treaty (non-contractual liability), in particular the expression “damage caused . . . by its employees in the performance of their duties”.¹

Case 10/69 — S.A. Portelange v. S.A. Smith Corona Marchant International *et al.*

This request for a preliminary ruling was submitted to the Court by the Brussels Tribunal de Commerce on 25 February 1969. The Tribunal requests the Court to rule on the interpretation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty and the implementing regulations, concerning an exclusive sales contract with respect to the effects of the provisional validity recognized for agreements notified within the specified periods to the Commission, but before the latter has initiated the procedure in EEC Council Regulation No. 17, Article 9.²

¹ Official gazette No. C 30, 7.3.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. C 36, 18.3.1969.

Case 12/69, Case 13/69

These two cases have been filed with the Court of Justice by Commission officials. They seek the annulment of administrative decisions of the Commission with regard to the plaintiffs.¹

Case 14/69 — Kommanditgesellschaft in Firma Markus und Walsh v. Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

This request for a preliminary ruling submitted to the Court by the Hamburg Finanzgericht on 21 March 1969 is for interpretation of the concept of "consolidated rate" within the meaning of Article 16, third paragraph, of Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE instituting a trading system for certain goods manufactured from agricultural products.

Case 15/69 — Württembergische Milchverwertung - Südmilch AG v. Salvatore Ugliola

On 28 March 1969 the Bundesarbeitsgericht requested the Court for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Council Regulation No. 38/64/CEE, Article 9(1) and Council Regulation No. 1612/68, Article 7, on the free movement of workers within the Community. The case concerns allowance for non-German military service in German social legislation.¹

Case 16/69 — Commission v. Italian Republic

On 31 March 1969 the Commission filed a petition with the Court of Justice to have recorded the fact that the Italian Republic had failed in its obligations under the EEC Treaty, specifically Article 95, in so far as Italy applies to imported spirits a higher tax than on national products.²

Judgments

Case 16/68

This case (suit by an official of the Commission against the Commission) has been struck off the Court's register, as the plaintiff withdrew the suit.

THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 125th session on 20 March 1969 in Luxembourg with M. Jacques Ferry (France) in the chair. The Commission was represented by M. Colonna di Paliano.

Before examining the various items on the agenda, the Committee decided that the officers would continue to discharge their duties without change until the Committee was renewed. M. Ferry stressed the abnormal nature of the present situation, resulting from certain delays in Council decisions, and said that he would make an official approach to the Commission on the matter. M. Ferry also presented to the meeting and welcomed M. Mouret, new Secretary of the Consultative Committee.

¹ Official gazette No. C 42, 2.4.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. C 52, 24.4.1969.

The Committee then heard a statement by M. Colonna di Paliano on the Commission's activities in matters covered by the ECSC Treaty: frontier protection, aid for coking coal, loans and investments, reconversion, retraining and other social problems, financing of technical and economic research, studies in hand on the merger of the Treaties. During the discussion of this quarterly statement, M. Ferry, supported by other members of the Committee (M. Conrot, M. Capanna, M. Keohler), criticized the decision adopted by the Commission to finance the construction of a giant basin and dry dock at Rotterdam, which it considered a serious matter both legally and from the point of view of the Community's financial policy. It emphasized that none of the criteria specified by Article 54(2) of the ECSC Treaty (on the basis of which the loan was granted) could be directly invoked in this case. M. Ferry expressed the fear that there might be a proliferation of applications of the same kind, emanating from other countries and other industries. He considered that this was a completely new trend in the Community's financial policy. Like M. Ferry, M. Capanna and M. Conrot considered this trend to be "very much on the fringe of the law" and protested against the financing with the aid of ECSC funds of projects having an only very indirect link with steel and coal. In his reply, M. Colonna di Paliano said that the Commission was trying to develop a medium- and long-term steel policy and stated that in the autumn it would be ready to reply to all the Committee's questions on its loan and financing policy.

The Consultative Committee then examined the forward programmes for steel and coal for the second quarter of 1969 and the coal balance-sheet for 1969. On the first item, M. Colonna di Paliano said that the situation of the common market in steel was good and that the volume of orders was increasing. Community production had risen and delivery periods were getting longer, though there was a certain margin of unused capacity in Germany and Italy. A further increase in consumption was forecast for the second quarter. In addition, the outlook was still good for exports to non-member countries, despite the voluntary restriction agreement on sales to the United States. Members of the Committee speaking in the debate adopted somewhat different positions on the trend in stocks, M. Koehler considering it as a cause for anxiety, while M. Jung, M. Coosemans and M. Flory thought it was normal for traders and users to have an interest in holding sufficient stocks. M. Colonna di Paliano noted that stocks represented a factor of expansion of the short-term trend and stressed that producers should try to adapt their production capacity to demand. He observed that prices, despite increases, still remained lower than in 1961.

The Committee examined the two documents submitted to it on coal.¹ Comments were made on them by M. Gardent, M. Koska, M. Peeters and M. Conrot, who contested the statistical data supplied by the Commission on a number of points. Among the particular problems mentioned, that of coke and coking coal led certain speakers, in particular M. Gardent, to observe that the trend of the situation in the market, currently under strain owing to the active business situation in the steel industry, basically depended on the short-term economic situation.

In conclusion, the Committee was consulted (in pursuance of Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty) on whether financial aid should be granted from the funds derived from the ECSC levy for carrying out nine technical research projects, mostly on the improvement of production in iron and steel. Certain reservations were expressed concerning the projects envisaged, but these were finally approved by 24 votes, with 2 abstentions.

¹ See Ch. VII, sec. 50.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 77th plenary session on 26 and 27 March 1969 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests Group).

Exchange of views concerning the Opinion on the general situation of the Community

The Committee and the Commission exchanged views on the Opinion rendered by the Committee on the general situation of the Community and its future outlook,¹ at the 76th plenary session.² In his introductory address, M. Rey, President of the Commission, said that the Opinion had fully met the Commission's expectations. He expressed satisfaction that the political and institutional aspects, which were indivisible from the daily work of the Communities, had been examined with as much care as the practical problems of the internal development of the Community and its relations with non-member countries. M. Rey then commented on the priorities determined by the Commission in its work programme for 1969 and the next three years.

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, associated himself with M. Rey's congratulations and gave the Committee a general view of progress accomplished and problems outstanding in the matter of social policy.

The Committee's President, M. Berns, emphasized its great satisfaction at having been kept in touch so directly and so practically with the Community's work, and said that Europe was the only dimension in which the European peoples could assume the role which they had a right and a duty to fill in the world.

A very wide-ranging discussion between the members of the Commission and the Committee took place on various points examined in the Opinion.

Statement by M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on economic and monetary co-operation in the Community

In his statement M. Barre gave the Commission's point of view on economic and monetary policies and the problems raised by their co-ordination. He emphasized the need to eliminate daily exchange fluctuations between the six countries and to adopt the same fluctuation margins in respect of non-member countries, in order to guide the Community, if not towards a common currency, at least towards the interchangeability of currencies. M. Barre stressed the utility of defining a European unit of account and the need to provide specific machinery for monetary co-operation and for mutual and financial assistance between the Member States. He analysed and commented on the memorandum on the matter addressed to the Council by the Commission on 12 February 1969.³

After this statement, the Committee discussed the current monetary position and the most suitable measures for achieving a more normal situation.

¹ Official gazette No. C 47, 10.4.1969.

² See "Economic and Social Committee", in Ch. X of Bulletin 4/1969.

³ Bulletin Supplement 3/1969.

Opinions rendered by the Committee

During the same session, the Committee rendered four Opinions on the common agricultural policy, customs revenue and the economic situation, and approved the text of a study on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention.

*1. Opinion on the proposals concerning a common fisheries policy (structures, markets, common customs tariff)*¹

This Opinion was adopted by 72 votes to 2, with one abstention, on a report by M. Defossez (Belgium, Workers Group). With regard to structures, the Committee considers that the Member States should be able to undertake to pursue a common policy, notably with respect to the use of Community and international fishing grounds. Concerning the common organization of markets, the Committee requests that additions should be made to the criteria selected by the Commission for determining common quality standards, freshness and, if necessary, the composition of fishery products. It also considers that these standards should be compulsory. The Committee has some reservations on the proposed price system, in particular the noting of rates and the arrangements for trade with non-member countries. On the other hand, it approves the third draft regulation suspending certain common customs tariff duties. The European Parliament had already given an opinion on the Commission proposals on the common fisheries policy on 24 October 1968.

*2. Opinion on the Commission proposals to the Council concerning the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products*²

On the basis of a report by M. Boon (Belgium, General Interests Group), the Committee rendered this Opinion by 71 votes to one, with 3 abstentions. It also said that it would not pronounce on the Commission's general conception of the price policy and its implications, since the studies on the subject were not yet completed. Concerning the substance of the matter, though the Committee considered certain price modifications necessary, it recognized that, owing to the urgency of the decisions to be taken, the Council would be unable to do any more than prolong the 1968/69 marketing year prices. However, in the event of serious difficulties likely to affect the situation of certain categories of farmers, the Committee thought that the Commission should propose temporary Community measures in their favour.

The Committee further considered that the radical nature of the proposals concerning the milk sector required detailed examination on its part. However, in view of the critical situation of the butter market, it proposed direct intervention by the Community authorities to lower the consumer price, in order to stimulate sales at low prices to certain categories of consumers.

3. Opinion on the proposed Council decision on procedures for detecting and, if necessary, offsetting diversions of customs receipts

On the basis of a report by M. de Bièvre (Belgium, Employers Group), the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion rejecting the system proposed by the Commission. The main reasons given were as follows: the system would lead to additional administrative formalities at the national frontiers, thus conflicting with the elimination of barriers to intra-Community trade; its period of application was limited to six months and was not long enough; finally, it did not permit one of the causes of diversion of customs revenue, i.e. diversions of traffic, to be eliminated.

¹ Official gazette No. C 91, 13.9.1968, and Bulletin 9-10/1968, Ch. I.

² *Ibid.*, No. C 20, 19.2.1969.

The Committee indicated its preference for the pooling of customs revenues, provided for in Article 201 of the Treaty of Rome, and in the meantime for sharing customs revenues among the Member States in accordance with a Community scale (such, for instance, as the scale proposed in Article 200(1) of the EEC Treaty.

4. Opinion on the economic situation in the Community

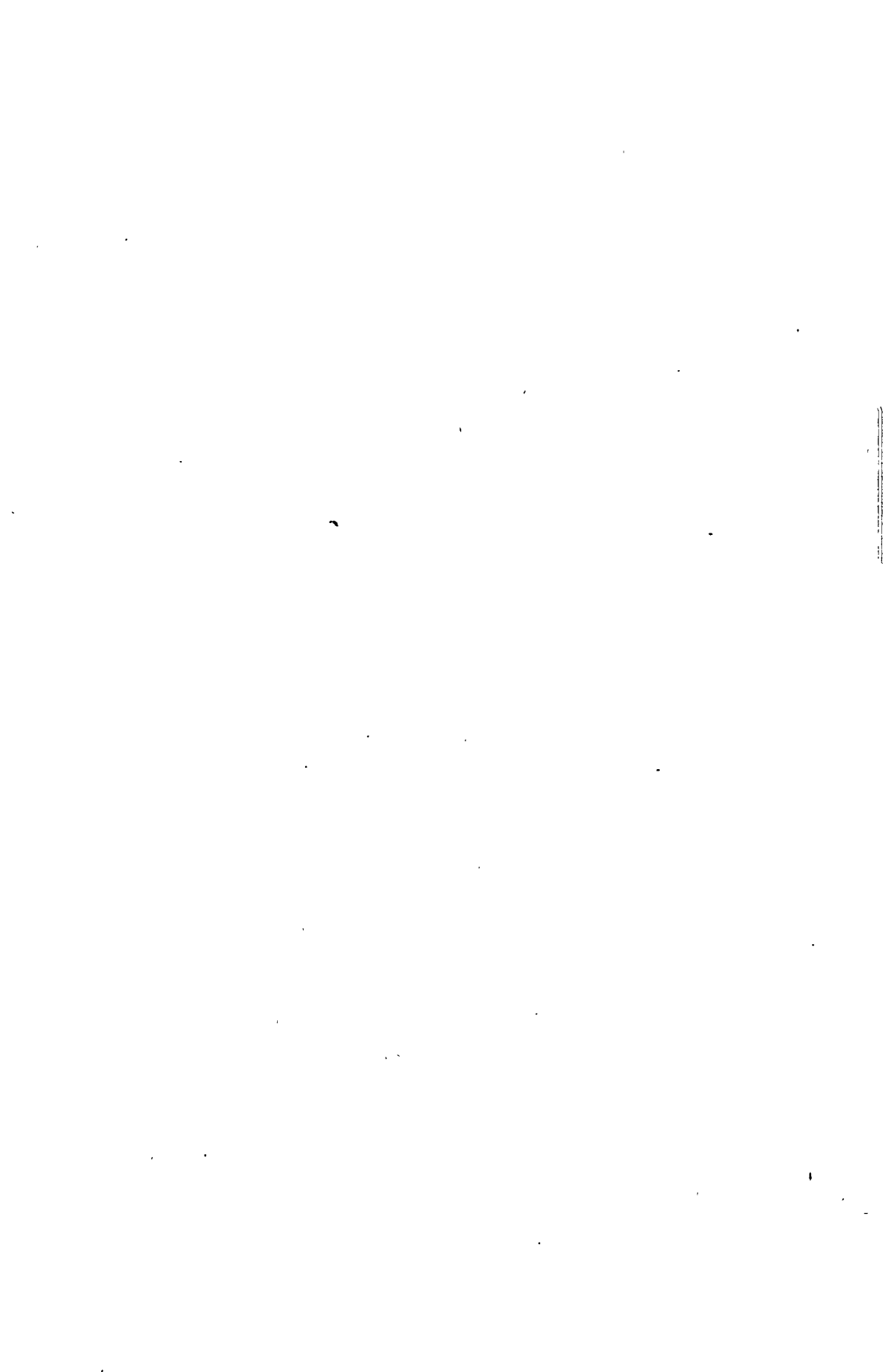
This Opinion, based mainly on the statement to the European Parliament on 22 January 1969¹ by M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, had been the subject of a report by M. Malterre (France, General Interests Group). In its unanimous Opinion, the Committee stated that it shared the Commission's concern to ensure first of all that the Community worked towards a balanced growth and to maintain a rapid expansion rate. The Committee considered this growth possible and compatible with stability, while recognizing that in the coming months the risks would be mainly of a financial and monetary nature. It therefore recorded with interest the Commission's proposals on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation in the Community.

A concerted policy was also essential to establish a European monetary area, without which the Community would never appear as an autonomous economic entity. Finally, the recent monetary crisis showed that the Community was today at a crossroads. Either the member countries would fall to the temptation of grappling with their immediate difficulties by enclosing themselves inside their economic frontiers, or the Community would seek a solution to its problems through solidarity and the strengthening of its cohesion.

Study on the problems raised by the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention

The Committee examined the study (rapporteur M. Bodart, Belgium, General Interests Group), and decided to forward it to the Commission for information. The first part of the study analyses the trend of Community imports of the main products from the associated countries. It shows that certain problems result from the fact that in Africa economic development is less influenced by the attitude of the masses than by the decisions of large economic and financial groups. In its second part, the Committee's study examines in detail the implementation of the Yaoundé Convention and suggests certain amendments if it is to be renewed.

¹ Bulletin 2/1969, Ch. II.



Miscellaneous

Collaboration between the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands for the production of enriched uranium

An agreement in principle was reached after a conference in London on 11 March 1969 between the United Kingdom and two members of the Community — Germany and the Netherlands — regarding a programme of collaboration in the field of nuclear energy: the production of enriched uranium by the high-speed gas centrifuge technique. The signing of a formal agreement is planned for the early summer.

The official communiqué published after the London conference announces that “the Ministers recognized the importance of creating in Europe an independent capacity to provide enriched uranium”, and spells out the essential bases of the agreement in principle arrived at. Collaboration between the three countries will result in the establishment of two organizations, one to manufacture centrifuge machines and build plants, the other to run the uranium enrichment installations.

Industrial companies of the three countries will take part, and research and development work will be integrated. An intergovernmental committee will supervise the tripartite co-operation and the implementation of the programme. Construction of the first two plants will begin in the United Kingdom and Holland, and the management and administration headquarters will be in Holland.

The communiqué specifies further that “Ministers, noting the interest of other European countries, stressed their readiness to associate such countries with the joint venture after its establishment and set up a special Working Party to examine what forms of co-operation may be envisaged.”

New meeting of the WEU Council without France

For the fifth time since the beginning of the “Western European Union crisis” in February 1969 the permanent Council of the WEU met in London on 26 March 1969 without France. The Council made a general review of current international problems, especially the Nigerian question and relations between Greece and the Council of Europe.

Supranationality: Commission’s answer to a member of the European Parliament

In answer to a written question from M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany),¹ the Commission stated its exact position regarding the different aspects of the concept of “supranationality”, which M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, had criticized in a statement. The Commission answered that the question touched upon three problems: freedom of expression for the members of the Commission, legal aspects of the Treaties and the political character of the Community institutions.

¹ See official gazette No. C 42, 2.4.1969.

On the first point the Commission, recalling the controversy that this question raised in the European Parliament on 3 July 1968,¹ "considers that its members enjoy a large measure of freedom of judgment and expression, each one speaking under his own responsibility. It thinks that a distinction should be drawn between the individual statements of its members and the declarations of the Commission itself as a college; only the latter commit the Commission as an institution".

"As for the legal aspects of the Treaties," it declares, "the term 'supranationality' has often been employed to express the notion that decisions taken by Community authorities, within the field of their competence, are binding on Member States. In this sense the provisions of Community law take precedence over national law and the decisions taken by the institutions are applicable directly in the Member States, by the public authorities as well as private individuals".

The Commission stresses that "from the political point of view the terms 'Community', 'Community authorities' and 'Community decisions' best reflect the realities of the Paris and Rome Treaties". "These Treaties did not create the classic type of merely intergovernmental organizations. They instituted a real Community with its spiritual and institutional elements, its common policies, common rules and common institutions. To describe how it envisages the present state and the future of the Community the Commission does not think it can do better than refer to its public declaration of 1 July 1968."²

Visit to the Commission of the President of the French Independent Republican Group

On 25 March 1969, M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing came to Brussels on "a fact-finding trip, to visit the Europe of realities, of the Common Market, the only fixed point in a divided Europe", as he declared. "I talked with the members of the Commission about the present situation in Europe. My discussions with President Rey, Vice-Presidents Mansholt and Barre, and M. Rochereau and M. Deniau, confirmed for me the great importance for France of what is happening here, and also of what could be happening." Summing up his political appreciation of the situation, M. Giscard d'Estaing said "My general impression is that during more than its ten years of application the Common Market Treaty has been a great success and has demonstrated its soundness in the face of all difficulties. However, we are approaching the end of automatic developments and are entering more and more into a period of joint policies in which Europe must seek, and find, its second wind. And Europe is no exception to the general law: it needs to go through a refresher course. Our Governments should have a new Messina conference to strike a balance at the highest level of what has been achieved, and decide how to begin negotiations with Great Britain on enlarging the Community and reinforcing its institutions. In our present-day world it is within the framework of the European institutions that our countries can best exercise their sovereignty together and safeguard the modern form of their independence".

Contacts between the Commission and the permanent Committee CGT-CGIL

Following a meeting on 28 February last between President M. Jean Rey and Vice-President M. Levi Sandri and the leaders of the CGT (France - Confédération générale du travail) and the CGIL (Confederazione generale italiana del Lavoro) the Commission published the following declaration on 17 April 1969.

¹ See Bulletin No. 9-10/1968 - "European Parliament".

² See Bulletin No. 7/1968.

"The Commission received a delegation from the standing CGT-CGIL Committee and examined the Committee's wish to establish the same sort of working contacts as the Commission has had with the trade union organizations ICFTU and WCL (World Confederation of Labour) since the beginning of European integration.

The Commission takes this opportunity to repeat its willingness to establish contacts with all the trade union and professional organizations constituted at European level seeking to develop relations with the Commission within the framework of the Treaties, and respecting Community law and institutions. These contacts could be of great benefit for the Community's social and economic progress.

In recalling this policy the Commission informed the Standing CGT-CGIL Committee that it envisages developing with the Committee the contacts that seem opportune."

Visit to the Commission of a Yugoslav trade union delegation

A delegation from the Central Council of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions (CSY) was in Brussels from 26-29 March 1969 on a fact-finding visit to the Commission. M. Marian Rosic, Secretary of the CSY Council, headed the delegation, which included, besides Professor Lioubisa Adamovic, member of the Committee for international relations, Professor Berislav Sefer, member of the Committee for socio-economic relations, M. Vinko Kastelic, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Federation for social activities, and M. Andreia Bajic, of the international relations department at the CSY Council. The delegates, accompanied by H.E. Ambassador Milos Opresnik, head of the Yugoslav mission to the European Communities, were received by M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, and M. Lionello Levi Sandri, Vice-President.

During their stay the Yugoslavian trade union leaders met senior officials of the Commission and examined Community policy in the agricultural, commercial and industrial sectors, which are extremely important in Yugoslav-Community relations. They also took part in a round table discussion on the Community's social policy, at which the chair was taken by M. Lionello Levi Sandri. Finally, they attended part of the plenary session at the Economic and Social Committee held in Brussels on 26 and 27 March 1969, under the chairmanship of M. Berns.

Journalists and European Youth

Sixty journalists of the written, spoken and televised press of the six Common Market countries, all specialists in informing the public on youth problems, met in Brussels from 20-22 March 1969. They were invited jointly by the Belgian Ministry of Culture, the Commission of the European Communities and the "Press-Information-Youth" association of Paris. Discussion centred around the attitude of the press to European youth in crisis, and the necessary links between specialist journalists of the various Community countries.

In these countries young people from 15 to 24 number more than 27 000 000, or about 22% of the total population between 15 and 64. The problems they have to face, in the fields of studies, work, information adjustment to society, permanent education, are increasingly similar in the six countries. The undertaking by the

journalists to try to get a closer grasp of the situation and the aspirations of students and young workers, in order to be better able to inform the public of current developments, was one of the main points of the colloquium, which was the beginning of an exchange of experiences and increased contacts between specialists on youth problems in the six countries.

The Union of Industries of the Community and the Commission's programme of work

In a resolution adopted on 27 March 1969 the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE) speaks of its interest in the "work programme" presented by the Commission,¹ stressing that "after the achievements of the customs union it is indispensable to make genuine progress towards economic union, and thus give its real significance to the implementation of the Treaty of Rome". The Union, realizing that progress through this new stage will cause greater difficulties — due to the structures and individual policies of the various Member States — "stresses the overriding and urgent necessity for the Member States to give greater consideration to the general interest of the Community, and to be guided more by a Community spirit when important decisions for the future of the Common Market must be taken". In its resolution the Union of Industries "urges that the political obstacles to the functioning of the Community be raised. Industry, it concludes, would not be able to understand that these difficulties should be allowed to hinder the progress of the Common Market, which is so necessary for the continuing economic and social expansion of our countries and the increasing well-being of our peoples".

Three opinions of the European League on economic co-operation

At the conclusion of a meeting on the 28th March 1969 in Milan, the Central Council of the European League for economic co-operation (LECE) adopted three resolutions calling for the reinforcement of the European Community, with special reference to the following points: co-operation in monetary matters, agricultural problems, British entry into the Common Market. The League solemnly reiterates "its opposition to the creation of a free trade area between the Six and Great Britain, for this would end by weakening Western Europe". On the other hand it reaffirms "its support for the point of view of the British leaders who reject all other proposals and demand their country's membership of the Common Market," and considers "that this is a basic choice whose implementation will strengthen Europe economically and politically".

Alluding to certain difficulties encountered by the EEC's common agricultural policy, the League also "stresses that the financial means available must be used in the most efficient manner to bring about the indispensable reorganization of the agricultural sector".

It "demands insistently that the Six establish solidarity in monetary matters, both by organizing a system of mutual aid for the event of balance-of-payment difficulties, and by taking a united stand in the relevant international agencies". From this angle it unequivocally supports the proposals contained in the Commission's memorandum on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation within the Community, at the same time putting forward some further suggestions.

¹ See Ch. X "Commission" and Supplement to Bulletin No. 4/1969.

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Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 21 février 1969 (Report of the sitting of Friday 21 February 1969) No. C 29, 6.3.1969

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- Règlement (CEE) n° 387/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 387/69 of 27 February 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) No. L 51, 1.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 388/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 388/69 of 28 February 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedstuffs based on cereals) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 389/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 774/68 notamment afin d'établir pour les sirops les modalités d'application pour le système de compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 389/69 of 28 February 1969 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 774/68 in order to establish for syrups implementing procedures for the system of compensation for sugar storage costs) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 390/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1173/68 de la Commission relatif au régime spécial à l'importation pour certaines catégories de jeunes bovins et de veaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 390/69 of 28 February 1969 amending Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1173/68 on the special arrangements for imports of certain categories of young cattle and calves) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 391/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 391/69 of 28 February 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 392/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 392/69 of 28 February 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 395/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication des conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 395/69 of 28 February 1969 fixing the production refund on olive oil used in the manufacture of fish and vegetable preserves) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 396/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 198/69 relatif à la mise à la disposition de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 396/69 of 28 February 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 198/69 on the supply of butter at reduced price to certain processing firms in the Community) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 397/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, portant modification des restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 397/69 of 28 February 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 398/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 398/69 of 28 February 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 51, 1.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 399/69 de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables aux produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 399/69 of 28 February 1969 modifying the levies on products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 51, 1.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 375/69 de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, concernant la déclaration des éléments relatifs à la valeur en douane des marchandises (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 375/69 of 27 February 1969 on the declaration of information concerning the customs value of goods) No. L 52, 3.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 358/69 de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, fixant les conditions et modalités de la publicité des prix et conditions de transport, qui s'écartent des tarifs publiés, en application de l'article 9 du règlement (CEE) n° 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 358/69 of 26 February 1969 fixing the conditions and procedures of publication of transport rates and conditions which depart from the published tariffs pursuant to Article 9 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between the Member States) No. L 53, 4.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 400/69 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 400/69 of 3 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 53, 4.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 401/69 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 401/69 of 3 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 53, 4.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 402/69 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 402/69 of 3 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 53, 4.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 404/69 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1969, modifiant la restitution fixée par le règlement (CEE) n° 351/69 pour le beurre exporté sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 404/69 of 3 March 1969 modifying the refund fixed by Regulation (EEC) No. 351/69 for butter exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 53, 4.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 405/69 de la Commission, du 3 mars 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 158/67/CEE fixant les coefficients d'équivalence entre les diverses qualités de céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 405/69 of 3 March 1969 amending Regulation No. 158/67/CEE fixing coefficients of equivalence between the various qualities of cereals) No. L 53, 4.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 406/69 du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, portant suspension temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun applicable au poivre de la sous-position 09.04 A I (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 406/69 of 4 March 1969 temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duty applicable to pepper of sub-heading No. 09.04 A I) No. L 54, 5.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 407/69 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 407/69 of 4 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 54, 5.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 408/69 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 408/69 of 4 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 54, 5.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 409/69 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 409/69 of 4 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 54, 5.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 410/69 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 410/69 of 4 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 54, 5.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 411/69 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 411/69 of 4 March 1969 on a notice of call for tender for cheese from stocks held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 54, 5.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 412/69 de la Commission, du 4 mars 1969, modifiant les règlements (CEE) n° 1096/68, 1098/68 et 1100/68 afin de tenir compte de certains cas particuliers pouvant se présenter lors de l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 412/69 of 4 March 1969 amending Regulations (EEC) Nos. 1096/68, 1098/68 and 1100/68 to take into account special cases which might occur when exporting certain milk products) No. L 54, 5.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 413/69 de la Commission, du 4 mars 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. 413/69 of 4 March 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German and French intervention agencies) No. L 54, 5.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 414/69 de la Commission, du 4 mars 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. 414/69 of 4 March 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 54, 5.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 415/69 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 415/69 of 5 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 55, 6.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 416/69 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 416/69 of 5 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 55, 6.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 417/69 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 417/69 of 5 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 55, 6.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 418/69 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 418/69 of 5 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 55, 6.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 419/69 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 419/69 of 5 March 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 55, 6.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 420/69 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 420/69 of 5 March 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 55, 6.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 421/69 de la Commission, du 5 mars 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 421/69 of 5 March 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 55, 6.3.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 422/69 de la Commission, du 6 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 422/69 of 6 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 56, 7.3.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 423/69 de la Commission, du 6 mars 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 423/69 of 6 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 56, 7.3.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 424/69 de la Commission, du 6 mars 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 424/69 of 6 March 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 56, 7.3.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 425/69 de la Commission, du 6 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de blé ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 425/69 of 6 March 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 56, 7.3.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 426/69 de la Commission, du 6 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 426/69 of 6 March 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 56, 7.3.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 429/69 de la Commission, du 6 mars 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 429/69 of 6 March 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 56, 7.3.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 432/69 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 432/69 of 7 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 57, 8.3.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 434/69 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 434/69 of 7 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 57, 8.3.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 435/69 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 435/69 of 7 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 57, 8.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 436/69 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, portant fixation du montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 436/69 of 7 March 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 57, 8.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 437/69 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 437/69 of 7 March 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 57, 8.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 438/69 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 438/69 of 7 March 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 57, 8.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 439/69 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) n° 1954/68 relatif à l'extension en Allemagne des mesures d'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 439/69 of 7 March 1969 abrogating Regulation (EEC) No. 1954/68 on the extension in Germany of intervention measures in the beef and veal sector) No. L 57, 8.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 440/69 de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de certaines présentations de viande bovine congelée détenues par l'organisme d'intervention français (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 440/69 of 7 March 1969 on a notice of call for tender for the purchase of certain cuts of frozen beef and veal held by the French intervention agency) No. L 57, 8.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 441/69 du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, établissant des règles générales complémentaires concernant l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation pour les produits soumis à un régime de prix uniques, exportés en l'état ou sous forme de certaines marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 441/69 of 4 March 1969 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 natural state or in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty) No. L 59, 10.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 442/69 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 442/69 of 10 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 60, 11.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 443/69 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 443/69 of 10 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 60, 11.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 444/69 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 444/69 of 10 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 60, 11.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 445/69 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 445/69 of 10 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 60, 11.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 446/69 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1969, fixant les modalités de la communication à l'Italie du versement par l'État membre de provenance des subventions concernant les céréales fourragères (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 446/69 of 10 March 1969 fixing the procedures for notifying Italy of payment by the Member State of provenance of subsidies for feed grains) No. L 60, 11.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 447/69 de la Commission, du 10 mars 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 839/68 en vue d'inclure certaines définitions eu égard à l'exportation de certains produits de l'industrie sucrière (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 447/69 of 10 March 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 839/68 in order to include certain definitions in respect of the export of certain products of the sugar industry) No. L 60, 11.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 448/69 du Conseil, du 11 mars 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 315/68 fixant des normes de qualité pour les bulbes, les oignons et les tubercules à fleurs (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 448/69 of 11 March 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 315/68 laying down quality standards for flower corms, bulbs and tubers) No. L 61, 12.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 449/69 du Conseil, du 11 mars 1969, relatif au remboursement des aides octroyées par les États membres aux organisations de producteurs de fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 449/69 of 11 March 1969 on the repayment of aids granted by the Member States to organizations of fruit and vegetable producers) No. L 61, 12.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 450/69 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 450/69 of 11 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 61, 12.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 451/69 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 451/69 of 11 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 61, 12.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 452/69 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 452/69 of 11 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 61, 12.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 453/69 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 453/69 of 11 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 61, 12.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 454/69 de la Commission, du 11 mars 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 454/69 of 11 March 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 61, 12.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 456/69 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 456/69 of 12 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 62, 13.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 457/69 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1969, portant fixation des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 457/69 of 12 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 62, 13.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 458/69 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 458/69 of 12 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 62, 13.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 459/69 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 459/69 of 12 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 62, 13.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 460/69 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 460/69 of 12 March 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 62, 13.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 461/69 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 461/69 of 12 March 1969 on a notice of call for tender for the purchase of cheese from stocks held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 62, 13.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 462/69 de la Commission, du 12 mars 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. 462/69 of 12 March 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 62, 13.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 463/69 de la Commission, du 12 mars 1969, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicable au sucre blanc et sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 463/69 of 12 March 1969 modifying the export refunds on white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 62, 13.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 464/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 464/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 465/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 465/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 466/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 466/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 467/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 467/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 468/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 468/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 469/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 469/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 470/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 470/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 472/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 472/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 473/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 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. 473/69 of 13 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 63, 14.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 474/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 911/68 en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance de l'aide pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 474/69 of 13 March 1969 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 911/68 in respect of the advance fixing of aid for oilseeds) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 475/69 de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 475/69 of 13 March 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 63, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 455/69 du Conseil, du 11 mars 1969, modifiant l'annexe I du règlement (CEE) n° 865/68 en ce qui concerne les jus de fruits ou de légumes de la sous-position 20.07 B (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 455/69 of 11 March 1969 amending Annex I of Regulation (EEC) No. 865/68 as regarding fruit or vegetable juice of sub-heading No. 20.07 B) No. L 64, 14.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 476/69 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 476/69 of 14 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 65, 15.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 477/69 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 477/69 of 14 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 65, 15.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 480/69 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 480/69 of 14 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 65, 15.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 481/69 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 481/69 of 14 March 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 65, 15.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 483/69 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 483/69 of 14 March 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies) No. L 65, 15.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 484/69 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 484/69 of 14 March 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oil seeds sector) No. L 65, 15.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 485/69 de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 485/69 of 14 March 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 65, 15.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 486/69 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 486/69 of 17 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 66, 18.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 487/69 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 487/69 of 17 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 66, 18.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 488/69 de la Commission, du 17 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 488/69 of 17 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 66, 18.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 491/69 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 491/69 of 18 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. I. 67, 19.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 497/69 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1969, relatif à la vente de quartiers arrière provenant de l'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 497/69 of 18 March 1969 on the sale of hindquarters obtained by intervention in the beef and veal sector) No. L 67, 19.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 498/69 de la Commission, du 18 mars 1969, modifiant 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. 498/69 of 18 March 1969 modifying the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 67, 19.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 501/69 de la Commission, du 19 mars 1969, fixant des primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 501/69 of 19 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 69, 20.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 509/69 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 509/69 of 20 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 70, 21.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 510/69 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 510/69 of 20 March 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 70, 21.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 513/69 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 513/69 of 20 March 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 70, 21.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 515/69 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 515/69 of 20 March 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 70, 21.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 517/69 de la Commission, du 20 mars 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. 517/69 of 20 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 70, 21.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 521/69 de la Commission, du 20 mars 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. 521/69 of 20 March 1969 on a call for tender for frozen beef and veal forequarters held by the French intervention agency) No. L 70, 21.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 523/69 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1969, portant nouvelle modification du règlement (CEE) n° 1108/68 en ce qui concerne l'emballage du lait écrémé en poudre offert à l'organisme d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 523/69 of 20 March 1969 again amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1108/68 in respect of the packing of skim milk powder offered to the intervention agency) No. L 70, 21.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 524/69 de la Commission, du 20 mars 1969, fixant des coefficients forfaitaires applicables à certains produits laitiers pour le calcul des restitutions à l'exportation vers les pays tiers pour la période du 1^{er} juillet 1966 au 30 juin 1967 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 524/69 of 20 March 1969 fixing the standard coefficients applicable to certain milk products for calculating the refunds on exports to non-member countries for the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1967) No. L 71, 22.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 525/69 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 525/69 of 21 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 71, 22.3.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 540/69 de la Commission, du 24 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 540/69 of 24 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 72, 25.3.1969

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Règlement (CEE) n° 544/69 de la Commission, du 21 mars 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} avril 1969, aux œufs et aux jaunes d'œufs exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 544/69 of 21 March 1969 fixing the rates of refund applicable from 1 April 1969 to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 73, 26.3.1969

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Règlement (CEE) n° 546/69 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 546/69 of 25 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 73, 26.3.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 547/69 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 547/69 of 25 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 73, 26.3.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 548/69 de la Commission, du 25 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 548/69 of 25 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 73, 26.3.1969

- Règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) n° 549/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, déterminant les catégories des fonctionnaires et agents des Communautés européennes auxquels s'appliquent les dispositions des articles 12, 13 deuxième alinéa et 14 du protocole sur les privilèges et immunités des Communautés (Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) No. 549/69 of 25 March 1969 determining the categories of officials and other employees of the European Communities to whom the provisions of Articles 12, 13, second paragraph, and 14 of the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the Community apply) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (Euratom) n° 550/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, portant modification des conditions applicables en matière de rémunération et de sécurité sociale aux agents d'établissement du Centre commun de recherches nucléaires affectés en Belgique (Council Regulation (Euratom) No. 550/69 of 25 March 1969 amending the conditions applicable in matters of pay and social security to local employees of the Joint Nuclear Research Centre working in Belgium) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 551/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 204/69 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. 551/69 of 25 March 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 204/69 laying down, for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty, general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and to the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 552/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif au concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole, section garantie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 552/69 of 25 March 1969 on aid from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 553/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, rectifiant le texte du règlement (CEE) n° 2094/68 en langue allemande (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 553/69 of 25 March 1969 correcting the German text of Regulation (EEC) No. 2094/68) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 554/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 554/69 of 26 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 555/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 555/69 of 26 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 556/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 556/69 of 26 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 557/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 557/69 of 26 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 558/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 558/69 of 26 March 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 559/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 559/69 of 26 March 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state) No. L 74, 27.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 560/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, modifiant les restitutions à l'exportation applicables au sucre blanc et sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 560/69 of 26 March 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 561/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 561/69 of 26 March 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 74, 27.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 562/69 du Conseil, du 26 mars 1969, portant prolongation de la campagne laitière 1968/1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 562/69 of 26 March 1969 prolonging the 1968/1969 milk year) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 563/69 du Conseil, du 26 mars 1969, portant prolongation de la campagne de commercialisation 1968/1969 dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 563/69 of 26 March 1969 prolonging the 1968/1969 marketing year in the beef and veal sector) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 564/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 564/69 of 27 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 565/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 565/69 of 27 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 566/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 566/69 of 27 March 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 568/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 568/69 of 27 March 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 571/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 571/69 of 27 March 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 572/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 572/69 of 27 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 573/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 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. 573/69 of 27 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 75, 28.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 574/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1105/68 relatif aux modalités d'octroi des aides pour le lait écrémé destiné à l'alimentation des animaux et soumis à une méthode nationale de dénaturation ou à un contrôle administratif (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 574/69 of 27 March 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1105/68 on procedures for granting aid for skim milk intended for animal feed and subject to a national method of denaturing or administrative supervision) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 575/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 338/69 établissant des modalités d'application particulières pour l'exportation de certains fromages (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 575/69 of 27 March 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 338/69 establishing special implementing procedures for exports of certain cheeses) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 576/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand et destiné à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 576/69 of 27 March 1969 on a call for tender for the purchase of butter from stocks held by the German intervention agency and intended for processing) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 577/69 de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, relatif aux certificats de préfixation pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 577/69 of 26 March 1969 on advance fixing certificates for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 578/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 578/69 of 27 March 1969 on a call for tender for cheese from stocks held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 579/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 579/69 of 27 March 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 580/69 de la Commission, du 27 mars 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 539/69 en ce qui concerne les prélèvements à l'importation de grains perlés de sorgho ou de dari (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 580/69 of 27 March 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 539/69 in respect of the levies on imports of pearled sorghum or durra grain) No. L 75, 28.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 583/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 583/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 584/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 584/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 585/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 585/69 of 28 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 586/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 586/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 76, 29.3.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 587/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 587/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 588/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 588/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 589/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} avril 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 589/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 April 1969) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 592/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 592/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 593/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 593/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 594/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 594/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the production refunds for white sugar used in the chemicals industry) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 595/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, annulant l'adjudication prévue au règlement (CEE) n° 411/69 concernant certains fromages détenus par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 595/69 of 28 March 1969 cancelling the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 411/69 concerning certain cheeses held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 76, 29.3.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 542/69 du Conseil, du 18 mars 1969, relatif au transit communautaire (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 542/69 of 18 March 1969 on Community transit) No. L 77, 29.3.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport) No. L 77, 29.3.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 581/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables pendant le deuxième trimestre de l'année 1969, à l'importation en provenance des pays tiers des marchandises relevant du règlement n° 160/66/CEE du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 581/69 of 28 March 1969 determining the amounts of the variable components applicable during the second quarter of 1969 to imports from non-member countries of goods to which Council Regulation No. 160/66/CEE applies)

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69/73/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime du perfectionnement actif (Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to the inward processing traffic system)

No. L 58, 8.3.1969

69/74/CEE :

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No. L 58, 8.3.1969

69/75/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au régime des zones franches (Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to free zone procedure)

No. L 58, 8.3.1969

69/76/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives au report du paiement des droits de douanes, des taxes d'effet équivalent et des prélèvements agricoles (Council Directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to deferred payment of customs duties, charges having equivalent effect and agricultural levies)

No. L 58, 8.3.1969

69/77/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 4 mars 1969, modifiant la directive du Conseil, du 7 juillet 1964, relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées de transformation relevant des classes 23-40 CITI (industrie et artisanat) (Council Directive of 4 March 1969 amending the Council Directive of 7 July 1964 on transitional measures in the field of self-employed processing activities falling under ISIC Major Groups 23-40 — industrial and artisan activities)

No. L 59, 10.3.1969

69/80/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 11 mars 1969, arrêtant un programme de recherches et d'enseignement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice de 1969 composé d'un programme commun et de programmes complémentaires (Council Decision of 11 March 1969 adopting a research and training programme for Euratom for 1969, consisting of a joint programme and supplementary programmes)

No. L 64, 14.3.1969

69/81/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 13 mars 1969, 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 (Council Directive of 13 March 1969 amending the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws and regulations relative to the classification, packing and labelling of dangerous substances)

No. L 68, 19.3.1969

69/82/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 13 mars 1969, concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées dans le domaine de la recherche (prospection et forage) de pétrole et de gaz naturel (ex classe 13 C.I.T.I.) (Council Directive of 13 March 1969 on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities in the sector of exploration (prospecting and drilling) for oil and natural gas — ISIC Major Group 13)

No. L 68, 19.3.1969

Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de premier règlement du Conseil concernant la fixation de teneurs maximales pour les résidus de pesticides sur et dans les fruits et les légumes, et un projet de décision du Conseil portant institution d'un Comité permanent phytosanitaire (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposal for a first Council Regulation on the fixing of maximum amounts of pesticide residues on and in fruit and vegetables, and a draft Council Decision setting up a Standing Committee on Plant Protection)

No. C 40, 25.3.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant les E.A.M.A. et les P.T.O.M. (mesures à prendre dans le secteur du tabac) (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Regulation concerning the AASM and OCT — measures to be taken in the tobacco sector)

No. C 40, 25.3.1969

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Avis conformes n°s 35-69, 36-69, 37-69 et 38-69 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 63^e session du 13 mars 1969 (Confirmatory Opinions Nos. 35-69, 36-69, 37-69 and 38-69 rendered by the Council at its 63rd session on 13 March 1969)

No. C 37, 20.3.1969

Avis conforme n° 39/69 donné par le Conseil, au titre de l'article 54 deuxième alinéa du traité instituant la C.E.C.A., pour permettre à la Commission d'octroyer un prêt en vue du financement d'un nouveau bassin géant et d'une cale d'un chantier naval à Rotterdam (Pays-Bas) (Confirmatory Opinion No. 39-69 rendered by the Council under Article 54, second paragraph, of the ECSC Treaty to enable the Commission to grant a loan for financing a new giant dock and a shipbuilding slip at Rotterdam, Netherlands)

No. C 38, 21.3.1969

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Communiqué (Communiqué)

No. C 28, 1.3.1969

Avis de concours général n° 47/Conseil (assistants adjoints) (Notice of open competitive examination No. 47/Council — second assistants)

No. C 28, 1.3.1969

THE COMMISSION

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69/69/CEE :

Directive de la Commission, du 11 février 1969, portant sur la taxe compensatoire à l'importation et la ristourne à l'exportation appliquées par la République italienne, relatives à l'impôt sur le chiffre d'affaires en matière d'huiles de graines raffinées (Commission Directive of 11 February 1969 on the countervailing charge on imports and the refund on exports applied by Italy in connection with turnover tax for refined seed oil) No. L 52, 3.3.1969

69/70/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 février 1969, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public à des institutions et collectivités sans but lucratif (Commission Decision of 7 February 1969 authorizing Belgium to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price to non-profitmaking institutions and associations) No. L 52, 3.3.1969

69/71/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, relative aux mesures permettant à certaines catégories de consommateurs d'acheter du beurre à prix réduit (Commission Decision of 12 February 1969 on measures enabling certain categories of consumers to buy butter at reduced price) No. L 52, 3.3.1969

69/72/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 février 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 151/69 (Commission Decision of 17 February 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 151/69) No. L 52, 3.3.1969

69/73/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 252/69 (Commission Decision of 3 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 252/69) No. L 59, 10.3.1969

69/79/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 252/69 (Commission Decision of 3 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 252/69) No. L 59, 10.3.1969

69/83/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 février 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du fromage français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 209/69 (Commission Decision of 24 February 1969 on fixing the minimum price of French cheese for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 209/69) No. L 68, 19.3.1969

69/84/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 février 1969, relative à la création d'un Comité consultatif des plantes vivantes et des produits de la floriculture (Commission Decision of 25 February 1969 on setting up an Advisory Committee on Plants, Cut Flowers, Bulbs, etc.) No. L 68, 19.3.1969

69/85/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 février 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à différer le relèvement du droit de son tarif national vers celui du tarif douanier commun, en ce qui concerne l'importation de 21.000 tonnes d'aluminium brut (Commission Decision of 26 February 1969 authorizing Germany to defer the raising of its national duty to bring it into line with the common customs tariff in respect of the import of 21 000 tons of unwrought aluminium) No. L 68, 19.3.1969

69/86/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 février 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 16 décembre 1968, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public (Commission Decision of 27 February 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 16 December 1968 authorizing the Netherlands to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price)

No. L 68, 18.3.1969

69/87/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 février 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1968, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock privé sous forme de beurre concentré (Commission Decision of 28 February 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 17 December 1968 authorizing Belgium to sell butter from private stocks in the form of concentrated butter at reduced price)

No. L 68, 18.3.1969

69/88/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 252/69 (Commission Decision of 3 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 252/69)

No. L 68, 18.3.1969

69/89/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 mars 1969, relative à la fixation, dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente du produit ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 259/69 (Commission Decision of 4 March 1969 on fixing the minimum selling price of the product in the beef and veal sector to which the call for tender in Regulation No. 259/69 applies)

No. L 68, 18.3.1969

69/90/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité C.E.E. (IV/93 — Exposition européenne de la machine-outil) (Commission Decision of 13 March 1969 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/93 — European machine-tool exhibition))

No. L 69, 20.3.1969

69/91/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 310/69 (Commission Decision of 10 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 310/69)

No. L 72, 25.3.1969

69/92/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 310/69 (Commission Decision of 10 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 310/69)

No. L 72, 25.3.1969

69/93/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 mars 1969, autorisant l'organisme d'intervention français à vendre du fromage Comté (Commission Decision of 13 March 1969 authorizing the French intervention agency to sell Comté cheese)

No. L 72, 25.3.1969

Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

Décision n° 65 de la Commission administrative pour la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants, du 27 septembre 1968, concernant la notion de prestations en nature visées aux articles 20 et 22 du règlement n° 3 (Decision No. 65 of the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers of 27 September 1968 on the concept of benefits in kind specified in Articles 20 and 22 of Regulation No. 3)

No. C 40, 25.3.1969

Décision n° 66 de la Commission administrative pour la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants, du 27 septembre 1968, concernant la détermination des montants à rembourser en vertu des articles 73, 74 et 75 du règlement n° 4 et des avances à verser en application du paragraphe 3 de l'article 79 du même règlement (Decision No. 66 of the Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers of 27 September 1968 on determining the amounts to be refunded in pursuance of Articles 73, 74 and 75 of Regulation No. 4 and the advances to be made in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 79 of Regulation No. 4)

No. C 40, 25.3.1969

Agreements

69/94/Euratom :

Accord conclu entre la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique (Euratom) et le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord en matière de coopération dans les utilisations pacifiques de l'énergie nucléaire (Agreement concluded between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy)

No. L 73, 26.3.1969

69/95/Euratom :

Accord de coopération entre la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique (Euratom) et le gouvernement des États-Unis du Brésil concernant les utilisations pacifiques de l'énergie atomique (Agreement for co-operation between the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and the Government of the United States of Brazil in the peaceful uses of atomic energy)

No. L 79, 31.3.1969

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à la coordination et à l'unification des régimes d'importation des fruits et légumes appliqués par chaque État membre à l'égard des pays tiers (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the co-ordination and unification of arrangements for importing fruit and vegetables applied by each Member State to non-member countries)

No. C 35, 15.3.1969

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au freinage de certaines catégories de véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning the brakes of certain categories of motor vehicles and their trailers)

No. C 35, 15.3.1969

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux entrées et sorties (portes, marchepieds, etc.) des véhicules à moteur (Proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation on ease of access and exit (doors, running-boards, etc.) of motor vehicles)

No. C 35, 15.3.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil déterminant le régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) determining the arrangements for trade applicable to certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products)

No. C 35, 15.3.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des céréales (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) determining the conditions for applying safeguard measures in the cereals sector)

No. C 35, 15.3.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur du riz (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) determining the conditions for applying safeguard measures in the rice sector)

No. C 35, 15.3.1969

- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) determining the conditions for applying safeguard measures in the pigmeat sector) No. C 35, 15.3.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des œufs (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) determining the conditions for applying measures in the eggs sector) No. C 35, 15.3.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) determining the conditions for applying safeguard measures in the poultrymeat sector) No. C 35, 15.3.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des matières grasses (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) determining the conditions for applying safeguard measures in the oils and fats sector) No. C 35, 15.3.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des fruits et légumes (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) determining conditions for applying safeguard measures in the fruit and vegetables sector) No. C 35, 15.3.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil définissant certaines mesures favorisant une nouvelle orientation de la spéculation bovine (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) defining certain measures to encourage a new pattern of cattle-raising) No. C 36, 18.3.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on aid from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF) No. C 36, 18.3.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement n° 120/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des céréales, notamment en fonction de l'arrangement international sur les céréales (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation No. 120/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in cereals, particularly in accordance with the International Grains Arrangement) No. C 36, 18.3.1969
- Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant la perception d'un montant compensatoire sur le lait en poudre entreposé antérieurement au début de la campagne laitière 1969/1970 (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the levying of a compensatory amount on milk powder placed in stock prior to the beginning of the 1969/1970 milk year) No. C 38, 21.3.1969
- Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le régime fiscal commun applicable aux fusions, scissions et apports d'actif intervenant entre sociétés d'États membres différents (Proposal for a Council directive on the common taxation arrangements applicable to mergers, the splitting up of companies and the transfer of assets taking place between companies of different Member States) No. C 39, 22.3.1969
- Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le régime fiscal commun applicable aux sociétés mères et filiales d'États membres différents (Proposal for a Council directive on the common taxation arrangements applicable to parent companies and subsidiary companies of different Member States) No. C 39, 22.3.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 865/68 du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes (Proposal for Council regulation (EEC) amending Council Regulation (EEC) No. 865/68 on the common organization of the market in processed fruit and vegetable products) No. C 39, 22.3.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 804/68 en ce qui concerne les aides accordées au babeurre et au babeurre en poudre utilisés pour l'alimentation des animaux (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68 in respect of the aid granted for buttermilk and buttermilk powder used in animal feedingstuffs) No. C 39, 22.3.1969

Proposition de directive du Conseil fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement dans les activités non salariées de l'agriculture (Proposal for a Council directive laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment for self-employed persons engaged in agriculture) No. C 39, 22.3.1969

Proposition de directive du Conseil fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement dans les activités non salariées annexes de l'agriculture (Proposal for a Council directive laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment for self-employed persons providing agricultural services) No. C 39, 22.3.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant la fabrication et le commerce des jus de fruits et produits similaires (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the manufacture of and trade in fruit juice and similar products) No. C 39, 22.3.1969

Memoranda

Transferts de connaissances et d'expérience dans le domaine des centrales nucléaires (Communication of information and experience concerning nuclear power stations) No. C 30, 7.3.1969

Bilan prévisionnel de la campagne vinicole 1968/1969 (Forward estimates for the 1968/1969 wine year) No. C 32, 12.3.1969

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement n° 17 concernant deux notifications (IV/25279-25459) (Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of regulation No. 17 concerning two notifications — IV/25279-25459) No. C 36, 18.3.1969

European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du F.E.D. (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) No. C 28, 1.3.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 784, par consultation publique, de la république du Dahomey, pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 784 by Dahomey for a project financed by the EEC — EDF) No. C 30, 7.3.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 785 lancé par la Camerouns Development Corporation (CAMDEV) en R.F. du Cameroun (Call for tender No. 785 by CAMDEV, Cameroon) No. C 30, 7.3.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 786 lancé par la République malgache, pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 786 by Madagascar for a project financed by the EEC — EDF) No. C 30, 7.3.1969

Résultats d'appels d'offres (n°s 458, 583, 637, 674, 679, 685, 690, 701, 706, 711 et 732) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 458, 583, 637, 674, 679, 685, 690, 701, 706, 711 and 732) No. C 32, 12.3.1969

Résultats d'appels d'offres (n° 749) (Result of call for tender No. 749) No. C 37, 20.3.1969

Approbation de projets financés par le F.E.D. (Approval of projects financed by the EDF) No. C 38, 21.3.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres n° 787, par consultation publique, de la République du Sénégal (ministère du développement rural — direction des services agricoles), pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 787 by Senegal (Ministry of Rural Development — Directorate of Agricultural Services) for a project financed by the EEC — EDF) No. C 40, 25.3.1969

Modificatif à l'appel d'offres n° 784 (Amendment to call for tender No. 784) No. C 40, 25.3.1969

Information

Modification à l'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 (Amendment to the notice of call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from stocks of the EVSt-G in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 291/69 of 17 February 1969) No. C 28, 1.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter) No. C 31, 8.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (Notice of call for tender for butter from stocks of the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette) No. C 31, 8.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour du fromage «Grana Padano» italien, acheté par l'A.I.M.A. (Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo) et destiné à l'exportation vers certains pays tiers, adjudication organisée par l'A.I.M.A., organisme d'intervention de la République italienne (Notice of call for tender for Italian Grana Padano cheese bought in by the AIMA and intended for export to certain non-member countries, issued by the AIMA, the Italian intervention agency) No. C 31, 8.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour la vente de viandes désossées et de quartiers arrière 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 boned meat and frozen beef and veal hindquarters from SIBEV stocks) No. C 31, 8.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de fromage «Grana Padano», acheté par l'A.I.M.A. (Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo), organisme d'intervention de la République italienne (Notice of call for tender for Grana Padano cheese bought in by the AIMA, the Italian intervention agency) No. C 33, 13.3.1969

Adjudication du 13 mars 1969 de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette, en vue de la vente d'environ 172 tonnes de graines de colza et de navette provenant des interventions de la campagne 1968/1969 (Call for tender of 13 March 1969 by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette for approximately 172 tons of colza and rape-seed bought in during the 1968/1969 marketing year) No. C 33, 13.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter) No. C 36, 18.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette (Notice of call for tender for butter from the stocks of the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette) No. C 36, 18.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.) (Bureau d'achat et de vente de denrées alimentaires) (Notice of call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks) No. C 36, 18.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour la vente des quartiers avant de viande bovine congelée provenant des stocks de la S.I.B.E.V. (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for the sale of frozen beef and veal fore-quarters from SIBEV stocks) No. C 38, 21.3.1969

Avis d'adjudication n° 205 concernant la vente de viande de bœuf congelée stockée dans le cadre de l'intervention en date du 21 mars 1969 (Notice of call for tender No. 205 for frozen beef and veal from stocks bought in on 21 March 1969) No. C 38, 21.3.1969

COURT OF JUSTICE

Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 14-68 (Judgment of the Court in case 14-68) No. C 30, 7.3.1969

Arrêt de la Cour (première chambre) dans l'affaire 15-68 (Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in case 15-68) No. C 36, 18.3.1969

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 23-68 (Judgment of the Court in case 23-68) No. C 36, 18.3.1969

New Cases

Affaire 8-69 : Recours introduit le 10 février 1969 par M. Theodorus Mulders contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 8-69: Suit filed on 10 February 1969 by M. Theodorus Mulders against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 30, 7.3.1969

Affaire 9-69 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par arrêt de la Cour de cassation de Belgique, dans l'affaire Claude Sayag et autres contre Jean-Pierre Leduc et autres (Case 9-69: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Belgian Cour de cassation *in re* Claude Sayag et al. v. Jean-Pierre Leduc et al.) No. C 30, 7.3.1969

Affaire 10-69 : Demande de décision à titre préjudiciel présentée par jugement du tribunal de commerce de Bruxelles, dans l'affaire S.A. Portelange contre S.A. Smith Corona Marchant International et autres (Case 10-69: Request for preliminary ruling by the Brussels Tribunal de commerce *in re* S.A. Portelange v. S.A. Smith Corona Marchant International et al.) No. C 36, 18.3.1969

Cases struck off

Radiation de l'affaire 36-67 (Case 36-67 struck off) No. C 30, 7.3.1969

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

Programme de travail des Communautés
Tâches essentielles pour 1969
Programme pour les trois prochaines années
(présenté par la Commission au Conseil le 20 mars 1969)
(Supplément au Bulletin 4/1969 des Communautés européennes)
(The Communities' Work Programme
The essential tasks for 1969
The programme for the next three years)
(submitted by the Commission to the Council on 20 March 1969)
(Supplement to Bulletin No. 4/1969 of the European Communities)
1969, 29 pp. (d,f,i,n,e). Bfrs. 15, FF.1.50

Agriculture

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy
No. 2/1969 (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)
Fortnightly. Nos. 4 and 5/1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Studies

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(No. 28 — Objective data on the composition of pig carcasses for calculating value coefficients)
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The Economic Situation in the Community
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4002

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Monthly. Nos. 3 and 4-1969. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f
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Aspects sociaux de la politique charbonnière (dans le cadre d'une politique énergétique communautaire)
(Addendum au Supplément du Bulletin 12-1968 des Communautés européennes)
(Social aspects of coal policy (in the framework of a Community energy policy)
(Addendum to Supplement to Bulletin No. 12-1968 of the European Communities)
1969, 8 pp. (d,f,i,n,e). Free

Monetary Matters

Commission Memorandum to the Council on the Co-ordination of Economic Policies and Monetary Co-operation within the Community
(submitted on 12 February 1969)
(Supplement to Bulletin No. 3-1969 of the European Communities)
1969, 16 pp. (d,f,i,n,e). Bfrs. 15, FF 1.50

Research and Technology

Research and Technology. Weekly Information Bulletin
Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14-1969 (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

Statistics

Statistique agricole
(Agricultural statistics)
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(Industrial statistics)
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National Accounts and Balances of Payments 1958-1967
1969, 2 Vols. (d/f/i/n/e). 16s.6d., \$2.00, Bfrs. 100

Press and Information

Documentos de Comunidad europea

No 10 — Como funcionan las instituciones de las Comunidades europeas
(European Community documents
No. 10 — How the Institutions of the European Communities work)
1969, 16 pp. (Spanish). Free

La Comunidad europea en 1969
(The European Community in 1969)
1969, 24 pp. (Spanish). Free

Documentation

Relevé bibliographique mensuel
(Monthly report on publications)
Monthly. Nos. 2 and 3-1969 (d/f). Limited distribution

Articles sélectionnés
(Selected articles)
Fortnightly. Nos. 5 and 6-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions
(List of recent additions)
Monthly. Nos. 2 and 3-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Catalogue systématique des ouvrages (EURATOM)
Vol. I : Sciences - Techniques; Vol. II : Général
(Classified catalogue of works (EURATOM))
Vol. I: Science and Technology; Vol. II: General
1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Information Bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community
Monthly. No. 4, April 1969 (e). Free

Washington: European Community
Monthly. No. 120, February/121, March 1969 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft
Monthly. No. 4, April 1969 (d)
Per issue: DM 0.50;
Annual subscription: DM 5

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap
Monthly. No. 113, April 1969 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne
Monthly. No. 130, April 1969 (f)
Per issue: FF 1;
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Rome: Comunità europea
Monthly. No. 2/3, February/March 1969 (i). Free

also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea
Monthly. No. 46, April 1969. Free

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Studies — Competition Series

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(The power of taxation in the Community Member States).

1969, 76 pp. (German, French)
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What are these authorities which have power to levy taxes? What are the rules delimiting their powers?

This study shows that, owing to the federal structure of Germany, the Länder have infinitely more fiscal autonomy than the provinces, departments or regions in the other Member States.

At communal level, on the other hand, the situation is comparable in all the Community States. These authorities have very restricted fiscal autonomy whatever the structure of the State.

In order to demonstrate more clearly the originality of the way fiscal power operates in Germany, the study on that country has been placed at the head of the volume.

ANNEX

Organization of the Departments of the General Secretariat of the Council
of the European Communities

BRUSSELS
April 1969

*The information contained in this Annex is intended only as a guide for the reader
and may be changed*

**General Secretariat of the Council
of the European Communities**

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Secretary : R. WOELL

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Budgets and Financial Regulations — General and Internal Affairs

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