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

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The Commission's information policy

by M. Albert COPPÉ
Member of the Commission

On 26 March last the Commission discussed and approved the action programme of the Directorate-General for Information for 1969. I take this opportunity of reviewing the objectives of the Commission's information policy, the means used to implement it, the main options involved and the ethics of this policy, as outlined on numerous occasions to the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament. Each year's action programme is, in fact, drawn up in line with this long-term policy.

The objectives

The objectives of this policy are twofold. First of all, like any institution which has a responsibility to the public, the Commission must inform the public of its activities and awaken the interest and understanding of the people directly and indirectly affected by these activities. This is largely the work of the Spokesman's Group which, in permanent liaison with the Commission and the Press, ensures in the most flexible way that information on the daily activities of the Commission and its members is circulated as rapidly as possible. The Commission does however have another and more long-term task, which is to prepare the way and provide support in depth for the policy pursued by the Communities in accordance with the provisions and aims of the Treaties.

The means

The means available are those ear-marked for information work in the Commission's organizational chart and the annual budget estimates. Obviously, they consist of financial resources and staff that are both used to operate a largely decentralized machine. There are offices in the Community capitals and in some non-member countries.

(Britain, Switzerland, United States, Latin America). There are various divisions, some specializing in individual sectors (information for trade unions, agricultural information, information for young people and universities, scientific and technological information, AASM information, information to non-member countries), others specializing in different information media (fairs and exhibitions, publications, radio, television and cinema, information visits). There is also a division which deals with information for the Commission and another, attached to the Brussels office, for the review and analysis of the information media used.

The main options

Three major problems arise in connection with the elaboration of any information policy: what geographical area to concentrate on, what sectors and strata of society to single out for priority treatment and what media to use.

Geographical area — The world is vast and resources are limited. To date, the main effort has been concentrated in the member countries, where producers, workers, consumers and ordinary citizens are directly affected by the activities of the Community's institutions. But much has also been done in those non-member countries where the Community has interests to protect or where there is a demand to be met, and also in the associated countries, notably the AASM.

Sectors — No sector can be ignored; in practice the information offices and the central services are accessible to all and try to meet the demand from all quarters, notably from political and economic circles in each country. But a special effort has been made at European level to reach certain sectors with particular characteristics: young people and adult education, universities, trade unions, agricultural organizations, scientific and technical circles. The press, or at any rate the daily papers, are catered for by the Spokesman's Group, by the correspondents accredited in Brussels, by the press agencies and by the local offices of the Directorate-General for Information.

The problem in each case is the same; should the aim be to reach the masses, the man in the street, or should we aim at the leaders, those who influence public opinion? Here too experience has provided the answer; given our limited resources, information is largely aimed at leaders of public opinion and filters through them to the social groups in which they work and, more generally, to the public at large. Only a few activities are an exception to this rule—for example, television programmes, cinema newsreels, participation in fairs and exhibitions.

The ethics of the task

Must we apologize for using this term? After all ethics, rules of moral conduct, *are* involved. The Commission refuses to use the techniques of the propagandist. Its services, whose activities are programmed and controlled, never resort to propaganda or, to use the jargon of the lawyers and economists, never stoop to the “abuse of a dominant position”. Their task is to persuade rather than to convince; or more precisely, their role is to organize a vast democratic debate both on topics connected with the development of the Communities and on those suggested by the various sectors affected by this development.

The action programme for 1969 was adopted and will be implemented within this framework.

The main features of this ambitious but realistic programme are as follows:

(i) Production of information material which has proved its worth; magazines in German, French, Italian, Dutch, English (London and Washington) and Spanish, to be supplemented from now on by a bulletin in Greek; other specialized periodicals; various booklets, leaflets and other information material; folders with material for teachers; maps, etc.; radio and television programmes, usually broadcast by existing networks in each country.

(ii) Participation in certain traditional fairs and exhibitions and in some large international ones: Kinshasa, Izmir, Teheran and Osaka (1970):

(iii) Arranging and organizing information visits for leaders of public opinion such as parliamentarians, regional or local representatives, senior civil servants, journalists, individuals holding responsible positions in various sectors of the economy, and so on.

(iv) Co-operation with trade unions and professional organizations in industry, commerce, agriculture, etc., and with the universities, institutes of European studies, youth organizations and bodies concerned with adult education. The programme for 1969 pays special attention to information services for young people in conformity with the Commission's declaration of 1 July 1968.

(v) An information drive will be started for those interested in scientific and technological problems.

(vi) Information to and about the overseas associates in connection with the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention: radio broadcasts, organized visits for journalists, and so on.

(vii) An information service in non-member countries, a flying column as it were, to provide quick answers to any criticism and allay any fears provoked by Community action.

These then are the main features of the Community's information policy and its action programme for 1969.

They are sufficiently flexible to allow, if necessary, of adaptation during the year in the light of experience, public reaction and development in European integration.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mire' or similar, written in a cursive style.

I. Communication from the Commission to the Council on the Future Activities of Euratom

On 23 April 1969 the Commission drew up and forwarded to the Council a document concerning the future activities of Euratom¹ which, in accordance with the Council's resolution of 20 December 1968, includes:

- a proposal for a multiannual research and training programme, presented under Article 7 of the Euratom Treaty;
- underlying principles and criteria for an industrial policy in the nuclear field;
- proposals for new non-nuclear projects which could be carried out at the Joint Research Centre.

There is only a one-year research and training programme for Euratom's activity in 1969, the funds for the second half of the year having been blocked. The Council has undertaken to approve a multiannual programme before 1 July 1969.

The programme drawn up by the Commission reflects an adaptation to the state of technical and industrial development in the nuclear field in the Community countries. As a corollary of this development process, which is marked by the gradual transition from research to the stage of industrial maturity, innovational projects are being assigned to industry and new technological areas incorporated in the programme of action. The Commission views the multiannual programme as being dependent on economic and industrial development and regards the Joint Research Centre as an essential instrument for assisting this development process.

This concept marks the initial stage in the building-up of a dynamic research structure to guarantee the gradual transition into other new technological areas and to enable the Euratom scientists and centres to play a full and comprehensive part in the joint research effort of the Six. This necessarily presupposes thorough co-ordination of all existing research programmes in the Community countries and also the gearing of the various national policies to requirements in both the energy and the industrial sector. In recent months the Commission has spared no effort, in talks and contacts with the competent authorities of the various governments, the technical committees and industry, to bring about such co-ordination. It is aware that a common research policy can only be achieved if there is an underlying political will among all the parties concerned.

The present research programme is a Community programme in which all the problems specified by the Council in its decision of 20 December 1968² are dealt with. The essential guidelines are as follows:

¹ This document is given as a supplement to this Bulletin.

² See Bulletin No. 2-69, Ch. VI, sec. 34.

Nuclear research

The fundamental points concerning research in the nuclear field are as follows:

Reactors

The various projects have been adapted in accordance with their present-day significance by comparison with former programmes and are designed to introduce a development process which will be gradually continued in future programmes. Thus, for example, specific activities which were of decisive significance in the earlier programmes and have contributed substantially to the development of the nuclear industry but which can now be carried out by industry or have ceased to be of an urgent character have been abandoned completely.

In the field of proven reactors, only measures aimed at industrial promotion and extending the research field have been adopted. Particular significance in the programme attaches to high-temperature reactors, fast breeders and heavy-water reactors. The development of the Community's own system (Orgel) no longer forms part of the programme. About one-third of the personnel is to be used for work on the three above-mentioned reactor groups.

Directly connected with reactor development are the general problems inherent in the fuel cycle, i.e. enriched uranium production, natural uranium supplies, fuel loading, irradiated fuel processing and activities in the field of plutonium and transplutonium elements.

Basic research

The main points in the field of basic nuclear research are fusion, plasma physics, condensed-state physics and the SORA project (Sorgente Rapida—fast pulsed reactor). The results of the work carried out in the first fields so far are fully comparable with those achieved by the leading nuclear countries. The close co-ordination which has hitherto characterized the entire range of activities in this field in the Community countries is to be continued, the ultimate target being the industrial production of electrical energy on a competitive basis by means of nuclear fusion.

Condensed-state physics, which is concerned with research into the properties of bonded matter (liquids and solids), has undergone considerable expansion in recent years and is of capital importance as regards the future development of new materials. In the Commission's view, the SORA project is absolutely essential to performance of the work in this field. This fact is generally acknowledged, so that in any event such an installation will have to be constructed. The Commission intends to set up this reactor at Ispra.

Projects of public interest in the nuclear field

These projects include in particular the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (already provided for in the Treaty), the dissemination and exploitation of scientific knowhow and information, and activities in the field of biology and health physics. Also of special importance in this respect is the development of procedures for the

surveillance of fissile materials. Above all, the Commission is concerned to develop reliable, economic and safe inspection systems involving the minimum interference with industrial activity.

Contract work

With industry adopting research results to a greater extent, capacities are being released in the Joint Research Centre the optimum utilization of which has to be guaranteed. The existing facilities are henceforth to be made available to interested national research centres or to industrial enterprises for work under contract against payment. This will serve to avoid duplication of investments and also enable all concerned to turn to account, from a scientific and economic standpoint, the long scientific experience acquired by the research teams.

Industrial policy in the nuclear sector

In its report on the Community's nuclear policy, the Commission has already drawn attention to the significance of the nuclear industry for the economy of the Community countries.¹ To underline this significance still further, it should be pointed out that within the next thirty years demand for nuclear reactors on the world market will attain a value of around 100 000 million dollars. The creation of a powerful nuclear industry has therefore to be viewed from two standpoints: on the one hand, domestic industry must succeed in gaining a foothold on the world market for nuclear power plants; on the other hand, our electricity producers must be able to generate the energy required for industry as a whole at a competitive price. The present situation is unsatisfactory. The reasons for this lie neither in inadequate outlay nor in European science's lesser capability. A more important factor is the present fragmentation both of reactor constructors and electricity supply companies. Compared with the United States, there are in the Community too many firms engaged in reactor construction and also too many reactor types are being developed. The aim of the Community's industrial policy in the nuclear field must therefore be to set up competitive enterprises and, by stringent co-ordination of construction programmes, only to develop such reactor types as hold out prospects of being successful.

In its programme, the Commission has included a number of promotional measures as well as proposals for harmonization and co-ordination in this field, although such activities go beyond the scope of a research programme. It nevertheless considers that only close collaboration between the public sector and industry can bring about the desired success.

Non-nuclear research activities

For the first time, the Commission proposes in its programme research activities which transcend the framework of the nuclear field, thus following a trend which is discernible in all industrialized countries. Failure to appreciate this inevitably produces—and has already done so in certain countries—a surplus of research personnel in installations that were originally designed to be purely nuclear research

¹ See Bulletin No. 12-68, Ch. V, secs. 23 et seq., and Supplement to Bulletin No. 9/10-68.

centres. This surplus nuclear research capacity and the resultant difficulties in individual countries have had their effect on Euratom's own position. The Council of Ministers too has expressly called for the inclusion of new fields of technology in Euratom's programme. However, the period of validity of the Euratom Treaty is unlimited and its scope, as a framework treaty, lends itself to expansion. If, for example, activities were to be based only on specific projects having an industrial target, this would already result in a contradiction if such activities are limited as to time, i.e. cease to be within Euratom's competence on reaching industrial maturity, while on the other hand the Treaty has been signed for an indefinite period.

The present draft programme first of all makes provision for non-nuclear activities in the fields of abatement of nuisances and information science, and also for the creation of a Community Standards Bureau. Two factors have dictated this choice, namely:

1. The possibility of carrying out this research in the Euratom research centres, which are already engaged on work of a similar nature. (In this connection, mention may be made of health physics and CETIS at Ispra.)
2. As regards environmental hygiene, there is a growing danger from technological developments, increasing industrialization and the use of new substances, together with the continuous population expansion, to man's health and his environment; in the case of information science, the increasing importance of pooling information on science and technology.

Community Central Bureau of Standards

The Central Bureau of Standards is in a certain sense to be compared with the National Bureau of Standards. Its task consists in providing, as part of a network of voluntarily associated institutes, the technical information required for promoting harmonization at Community level of the existing national legislation in the technical field. The CBS is to collect all information and process the results of research work by the JRC or other Community institutions in order to furnish the scientific data required as the basis for such work. In addition, the CBS could assume the task of formulating calibration standards on the basis of existing European standards or in accordance with specifications received from customers. It would be thus primarily an instrument in the service of public and private bodies in the various countries whose tasks would not include measures aimed at introducing mandatory legal and administrative provisions and measures of public supervision but simply provide the possible bases for the desired harmonization.

By thus entering upon new research activities, the Commission aims to sustain the vigour of Euratom research, a condition which is of vital importance for the future of any research community. Priority will be given to scientists in Euratom's own research centres for the performance of this work.

II. Regional policy: an essential and urgent Community task

The importance and necessity of an active regional policy in the Community have often been emphasized. In a speech on 15 May 1968 to the European Parliament M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, said that this was one of the three essential sectors where the merger of the Executives could provide a fresh stimulus.¹ Since then, the Commission has carried out detailed studies which it will submit to the Council once they have been approved; a general account of the various problems raised by the elaboration of a Community regional policy was given on 6 May 1969 in Strasbourg to the European Parliament by M. Hans von der Groeben, a member of the Commission. The substance of his speech follows.

The concept of the domestic market and competition policy is fundamental to the Common Market. In addition, efforts are made to co-ordinate general economic and monetary policy. The structural differences between the Member States are not only detrimental to individuals; they are also a threat to the development of the Common Market itself.

A decisive effort to even out regional and structural differences is indispensable if a common economic policy is to be at all possible. The Commission's endeavours must therefore be concentrated on three points:

- (a) The creation of conditions similar to those obtaining on a domestic market;
- (b) The effective co-ordination of economic control through common economic and monetary policies;
- (c) A common structural and regional policy.

With regard to regional problems, recent developments in the economic, social and technical sectors demonstrate with increasing clarity that the regional policy problems of tomorrow are a matter of concern to all the regions and affect the Community's entire economy.

This has become particularly evident in the recent discussions about the Commission's proposals for reform of the structure of agriculture. The radical changes in the various sectors of the economy—changes which are not, incidentally, confined to the Community alone—affect not only the structure of a few under-privileged areas but also the regional set-up of the Community as a whole. The first question that arises is whether and how, in predominantly agricultural areas (which, the Commission calculates, account for about 51% of the Community's area and 28% of its population), the probable decline in the numbers engaged in farming can be offset by the development of other activities, including those in the tertiary sector. But even in semi-industrialized areas (about 33% of the area and 30% of the population of the Community), structural change will raise grave problems, depending on the current situation and on future prospects. More particularly, it must be

¹ See Bulletin No. 6-68, Ch. I.

borne in mind that various forecasts indicate that we can no longer rely on a vigorous expansion of employment in industry. Consequently, in the industrialized parts of the Community,¹ too, the problems of reorganization—already significant in the past—will be even more serious in the future. Given the Community's foreign trade commitments, there will be constant pressure on the various industries and the different sectors of the economy to adapt.

The problems of industrial change, however, are only one aspect of the transformation taking place in the economic and social structure of the Community. Developments in the transport industry, such as the growing utilization of large capacity vessels, containers, pipelines and fast transport, are another factor. These not only have an impact on the economic and social structure of ports and coastal regions and their immediate hinterland; they are also liable to change the character of the entire territory of the Community.

A third problem to be mentioned is the complexity of demographic developments in recent years, indeed, for the past few decades; these have increased the importance of the cities and led to greater concentration of the population.

The aim of regional policy, in the overall process of world-wide change, will be to improve the conditions in which industry and the population can settle into a new area in the light of the general objectives being pursued and with due regard for technological and business requirements, human needs, social aspirations and the characteristics of the various regions. Since in this process the natural resources of the Community are gradually losing in importance, while the abilities of its people are coming to be the decisive factor, it is no mere rhetorical flourish to say that the individual must be more than ever the focal point of the regional policy adopted by the Community; this is indeed a *sine qua non* if the measures taken are to be attended by success. The Community authorities responsible for regional policy must be in no doubt that in the process of constant adaptation attending the Community's regional policy in the future the public authorities will have to assume increased responsibility. When managements have to take their decisions on the location of industrial plant, the importance of the natural environment gives way increasingly to the factor of infrastructure, and the infrastructure, of course, is something within the competence of the public authorities. These decisions, which commit the Community's structures in the long term, should not be taken without consideration of the long-term development outlook in the Community and of the indications provided by the science of futurology. The fact that infrastructures cannot be developed by means of a price and market policy enhances the importance of the co-ordinating role played by the public authorities, and this applies at Community level too.

The Commission must accordingly concentrate on co-ordination of the objectives to be pursued and the instruments to be used. It must do so in the conviction that this is the only way to establish the conditions needed for the implementation of common policies and for co-ordination in the fields prescribed by the Treaties.

In view of the above considerations, the following tasks of the Commission will receive priority:

(a) Co-ordination of aims and means by joint work on development prospects and confrontation of aims and priorities. The Commission will have to push forward its work in the following three fields:

¹ Some 16% of the area and 42% of the population of the Community.

(i) Systematic information, as standardized as possible, on the structures of the various Community regions and on the way they are developing; the resultant conditions available to those who might settle in the area;

(ii) Joint examination of the medium- and long-term prospects for the development of regional structures, especially in the light of the foreseeable development of industries and their location conditions;

(iii) Examination of the general lines of policy that could be adopted by the Community as a whole within the context of international competition.

The regional policies of the Member States, then, will have to be compared and contrasted with each other and with the trends and guidelines just mentioned. This will mean:

(i) Comparing the regional policy aims and priorities accepted in the Member States with the joint prospects worked out at Community level;

(ii) Comparing the steps taken in the Member States and by the Community's institutions within the framework of the Treaties with the general lines of economic and social policy referred to above.

(b) Directing efforts towards the solution of problems arising in the various categories of regions as a result of changes in the various sectors of the economy.

First of all there are the major structural changes affecting agriculture, but which have repercussions which go far beyond the primary sector. Reform of the structure of agriculture will be possible only if the Member States, in agreement with the Commission, put the ways and means for introducing agricultural reform on a regional basis and also decide on the lines to be followed and the means to be employed in regional policy in the endeavour to create the conditions in which new activities can settle in the region.

The problems of the industrial sector deserve more than ever the special attention of the Commission. The particular needs here are:

(i) To convert regions in which coal mining has been the major industry;

(ii) To set up new industries in areas where much of the population is working in long-established industries in which increasing quantities of manpower will be freed as technical advances are made.

To tackle this problem with any degree of success will require action at Community level to co-ordinate, with particular reference to the transport and energy infrastructure, the conditions in which a firm can settle in an area.

(c) Escalation of aid is another problem requiring solution.

The escalation of government aid (which is occurring and is deplored everywhere) is due to the need to create jobs in industry in order to ease the situation in agriculture. As it can be assumed that this escalation will continue on an increasing scale, co-ordination of the Member States policies on aid is indispensable. This means that a number of principles which the Commission set out as part of its first medium-term economic policy programme will now have to be further developed and put into practice. Here it must be realized that it is difficult to assess by any objective criterion the disadvantages to be offset by a grant of aid and that regional advantages and disadvantages are often cancelled by the financial and tax arrangements of the country concerned. These and other problems are currently being examined by the appropriate departments.

(d) The comprehensive approach to regional policy adopted in the interests of co-ordination (i.e. an approach applying to all regions) is not preventing the Commission from helping to clear up specific difficulties in specific regions. Included in this work are the regional studies for which the Commission is providing financial aid and technical assistance. Instances of what is being done are the studies made in the Aachen/Liège/Belgian Limbourg/Maastricht triangle and in the Twente/Westmünsterland frontier region.

(e) Other matters of joint interest.

More particularly, the trends towards concentration in towns, to which reference has been made above, must be followed in more detail. We need, in the interests of a long-term infrastructure policy, to know more about the optimum structure of tertiary and quaternary city centres and about their size and geographical distribution.

Then there are the problems raised by the communications infrastructure in large areas. The question of ports and their importance for the development both of coastal and of other regions has already been mentioned. These points need to be clarified and, if need be, a concerted attitude should be worked out with the Member States. A second problem is that of the major internal traffic arteries of the Community, particularly when they serve as major lines of communication across national frontiers.

Finally, there is a third complex of questions covering the preservation and rational exploitation of natural resources, especially water, forests and tourist resources.

III. How the Community's social policy is related to its other policies

In reply to a request from the Council, the Commission submitted to it in July 1968 an interim report on the relationships between the Community's social policy and its other policies taken as a whole. The Bulletin of the European Communities has already¹ released a summary of the Commission's report, and now publishes the detailed conclusions drawn by the Council from an examination of the report at its meeting of 13 March 1969, and also the Commission's reply to a written question on this matter put by M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands).

Conclusions drawn by the Council

A. General

1. In accordance with the Council's request, the Commission's interim report lists the social problems that arise in connection with the economic measures already taken or planned at Community level, and does not therefore deal with social problems which arise independently. The considerations set out below do not claim to deal exhaustively with all the social problems arising at Community level, but mainly with those questions related to the common policies or other policies adopted under the Treaties.

The interim report shows very clearly the many ways in which measures taken as part of economic policy in general and the various common policies link up with the Community's social policy. However, a progressive social policy should aim at doing more than merely compensating, from the social point of view, the impact of economic measures; it should also help in the process of determining economic objectives.

It is therefore clear that the various economic measures must not be devised and implemented without the social requirements being taken into account from the outset. Conversely, any social measures taken in the various Member States must take due account of economic requirements. It is therefore essential that the mutual consistency of the economic policies and of the social policies should be ensured, so that any measures taken will be in line with both the economic and the social aims.

2. In this respect, care should be taken to ensure that the Community's policies in specific fields (agriculture, transport, etc.) do not lead to arrangements which, from the social point of view, are likely to upset the balance of the social systems applicable to all workers throughout the Member States. In this way, workers in economic fields which are subject to common policies should not, as a result of Community measures, be placed in a very different situation from that of workers in other fields. It is nevertheless clear that special conditions which may occur in certain regions or economic fields sometimes call for specific measures the benefits of which not all the workers can claim.

¹ See Bulletin No. 11-68, Ch. I.

3. Examination of the Commission's findings both in respect of the common policies, for which the Community can lay down compulsory rules (agricultural policy, transport policy, etc.) and in regard to the more general policies for which the Community draws up recommendations or guidelines (short-term economic policy, medium-term economic policy, regional policy, etc.) reveals that in the present state of affairs problems are arising and will continue to arise, particularly in the field of employment. Although the importance of paying very special attention to these problems at the present time has been shown, it is also obvious that the other aspects of the Community's social policy—some of which are mentioned in this report—should not be neglected. This is the case, for example, for the social security and incomes policy problems which were mentioned in the first two medium-term economic policy programmes, and also for questions relating to industrial safety.

It has been found that the employment situation is, and will continue to be, influenced by certain measures taken as part of the various policies carried out at Community level. An overall study should therefore be made, particularly from the structural angle, of all present effects and future implications, to ensure that measures taken in different fields or sectors do not "add insult to injury", as it were, in certain areas and so create difficult situations. The measures which should be taken to maintain or restore balance in the field of employment should therefore be examined and decided upon in the light of all the immediate effects or future implications of moves undertaken at Community level, and on the basis of a detailed qualitative and quantitative analysis of their probable impact on the labour market and other parts of the social field.

4. In these circumstances, the Council considers that both itself and the Commission should bear in mind the above considerations at the various stages of their work.

B. Common policies and other activities undertaken under the Treaties

(a) *Common policies in respect of which the Community has binding powers*

5. The Commission's Memorandum on agricultural reform in the European Economic Community¹ reveals that the planned reform, which forms a whole and is important from the economic point of view, also involves the solution of many problems of a social nature, whose scope goes beyond the agricultural sphere proper, mainly because of the very considerable reduction in manpower employable in this sector of the economy in the future, and because of the large number of persons who will have to be redeployed in other sectors.

The Commission also submitted a report on the situation in the fishing industry in the Member States of the EEC,² and this also shows the need to take certain social measures as part of a common policy with regard to the fisheries. The Commission has already put forward proposed solutions in this sphere, one of which, relating to structural policy, provides for (Articles 10 and 11) certain activities in the social field.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 1-69.

² See Bulletin No. 9/10-68, Ch. I.

Thirdly, in another very important field, energy, the Commission recently forwarded a memorandum whose purpose was to lay down basic guidelines for a common energy policy¹ and announced that this paper would be followed up with a document on the social aspects of the common energy policy and by other material.

In the light of the general considerations set out above, very close attention should be paid to the examination and solution of problems of a social nature which arise in the three fields, not only in regard to questions arising from each of these fields individually, but also in regard to employment and the whole social situation. At its meeting on 27 and 28 January 1969 the Council made certain procedural decisions concerning the study of texts submitted on agricultural and energy matters.

6. Existing and future measures for the implementation of the common transport policy, particularly those intended to harmonize certain social provisions which have an impact on competition between the various means of transport, affect, in the member countries, a number of groups of rules and regulations which, in some countries, have a wider scope than the field of transport alone, as they apply to all workers or concern spheres coming within the purview of the social authorities.

The Council, noting progress already made in this field,² hopes that the procedures used for drafting these texts will leave scope, as in the past, for a forward appraisal from the social angle of the full impact of the measures proposed by the Commission on the Community's social policy in general, and also that the procedures will enable the relevant implementing measures to be adopted in good time in the various Member States.

(b) *Other common tasks*

7. In its interim report, the Commission draws attention to the fact that it has proved necessary, under Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, to remove a number of obstacles to intra-Community trade, arising mainly from disparities between the laws in force in the various countries in the field of industrial techniques; many of these obstacles are the result of national provisions concerning either accident prevention or industrial health. Social arrangements tend therefore to be among those modified by measures to remove technical obstacles to trade.

It should be noted in this context that there is sometimes a very close link between the technical provisions and the provisions dealing with the individual behaviour of workers, namely the use and handling of machines, tools, substances, etc. Where these various provisions cannot be harmonized under Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, the case for co-operative work under Article 118 of the Treaty should be examined.³ For this reason the Council hopes that the Commission will submit, where appropriate, plans for co-operation in the fields of industrial safety and health.

8. Work done to date in the fields of harmonizing commercial law, creating the legal framework for a European incorporated company and merging companies at international level has also brought out the need to solve certain problems connected with the social field.

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 12-68.

² See Bulletin No. 9/10-68, editorial by M. Bodson, and Ch. II, sec. 65.

³ This suggestion is, of course, wholly without prejudice to the interpretation of Article 100 in this field.

The Council notes the range of information which the Commission's interim report contains on this subject, and which show that this work is not yet sufficiently advanced, in respect of either the final substance or the final form of the provisions adopted, for a definite position to be taken up on which solutions should be adopted for social problems.

(c) *General economic policies*

9. The work being done and the overall approach of general economic policy at Community level include, as they do at national level, important aspects of social policy, and this is true in respect of both short-term economic policy (analysis of short-term trends and the impact of short-term policy measures) and more especially of medium-term economic policy (the first two programmes).

In addition a number of policies of an economic nature are being formulated within the Commission, including the regional policy and the industrial policy. The Commission is examining, among other things, problems concerning specific industries, particularly ailing industries and "growth industries", and also the impact on the labour market of innovation and technological advances.

The Council notes with interest the information which the Commission supplies in its interim report, and which show how many social aspects are involved. Both the Commission and the Council should be aware of any social implications of the measures under consideration, and should bear in mind at every stage of their work the general considerations set out at the beginning of these conclusions.

10. It is in this frame of mind that an examination should be made of the social aspects of the two medium-term economic policy programmes which the Council and the Governments have already adopted. These programmes, which were drawn up in accordance with (*inter alia*) Article 145 of the EEC Treaty, which makes the Council responsible for the co-ordination of the general economic policies of the Member States, including the social policies, lay down the lines which the institutions of the Community and the Governments of the Member States intend to follow in their economic and social activities.

To facilitate this examination, the Commission is recommended to prepare for each programme a combined memorandum which would:

(a) Summarize, as the Commission in its interim report did for the first two medium-term economic policy programmes, the factors relevant to the social field, using the sometimes very general headings (employment, vocational training, incomes, etc.) which these programmes use and which are found throughout the report; and

(b) Indicate the points which, in the view of the Commission, are likely to lead to common action at Community level; these indications would be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals, drafts, suggestions, etc.

This document would contain, therefore, all the factors likely to encourage Member States to co-operate with each other and with the Commission, in application of Article 118 of the EEC Treaty, in the various social fields for which the Member States retain responsibility under the Treaty; the powers which the Treaty confers on the Community institutions in certain fields would in no way be eroded by this procedure.

C. Employment problems

11. It has been stated above (under "General") that at the present stage problems are arising and will continue to arise, particularly in the field of employment. A few comments in these conclusions, suggesting what should be done at Community level, are therefore called for.

(a) Means of ensuring knowledge of the situation on the labour market and of forecasting its development

12. Fuller knowledge of the actual situation on the labour market and more accurate forecasting of its developments in the medium and longer terms are of fundamental importance both for employment policy and for economic policy in the wider sense of the term.

In view of the problems which still exist regarding the supply of information on the employment situation and the provision of sufficiently accurate forecasts, the Commission should submit to the Council the results of studies undertaken on the opportunities for using more rapid and more up-to-date techniques (telex, computers, etc.) for making labour markets more transparent, and on the difficulties hampering recourse to these techniques.

The Commission should also provide the Council with information on the opportunities and the difficulties connected with the forecasting work being done at both national and Community levels (medium-term economic policy, coal, steel, Euratom, studies of various sectors in the social field, method study, etc.). On the basis of this work, the Commission could draw up for the Council a number of suggestions or concrete proposals which the Council would then examine.

(b) Improving the structures and methods of vocational training, redeployment and readaptation

13. As a result of changes in employment trends in recent years and, more important, of foreseeable developments in the future, vocational guidance and training, including readaptation measures, are increasing in importance not only for young people but also for adult workers who wish or who are forced to change their type of work as a result of technological development and structural modifications, or because of the implementation of certain common policies. Another result is that vocational training for both young people and adult workers should be designed in such a way as to give them a *range* of skills and knowledge, thus enabling them to adapt more easily to changes in the pattern of demand for labour.

The work which should be done at Community level to help improve vocational training structures and methods and to facilitate the redeployment and readaptation of workers should fit into the general lines set out in the medium-term economic policy programmes and should be in keeping with the ten General Principles for the implementation of a common vocational training policy.

14. The Council will bear this in mind when it examines the draft conclusions which the Commission will submit to it as part of the next annual report on vocational guidance activities in the Community.

15. With particular reference to redeployment and readaptation, it is desirable that, as part of the policy of reciprocal information and, where appropriate, that of collaboration of Member States with each other and with the Commission, particular attention should be paid to a number of specific problems, such as the readaptation of elderly persons, permanent vocational training, the creation of jobs, etc.

The measures and facilities used to fit both the quality and number of applications to the pattern of vacancies should also take into account migration problems, having due regard to the points made on "Immigration and emigration policy" in the Chapter on "Policy on employment and vocational training" in the First Medium-term Economic Policy Programme.

16. The co-operation of the Member States with each other and with the Commission should also include the increasingly important problem of vocational, social and medical integration of the physically and mentally handicapped, a problem which is not only humanitarian and social, but also economic in nature. The Council requests the Commission to submit to it an action programme for collaboration on this subject.

17. As a practical measure at Community level, the Commission will submit to the Council as soon as possible a preliminary draft, in the form of a "European vocational monograph for the training of skilled machine-tool workers", containing, for three trades which have certain common aspects (turner, grinder and miller), its proposals for Community lists of the minimum vocational qualifications and aptitudes required for these occupations.

With a view to further work in this field, extending to other trades in accordance with the Commission's plan, a table showing the relationships between the various levels of training should be drawn up. All this work has been undertaken with the aim of approximating the objective conditions for passing final examinations, so that mutual recognition of diplomas and other written qualifications certifying the successful conclusion of vocational training courses can be obtained.

18. So that the Member States can keep each other informed on vocational guidance and training, and possibly in other fields, the Council agrees in principle to the introduction of an information bulletin on these subjects, and instructs the Committee of Permanent Representatives to study, on the basis of material provided by the Commission, the problems raised by this move.

(c) *Free movement of workers*

19. The abolition of work permits by the new regulation on the free movement of workers¹ has made it even more difficult to compile statistics on migrant workers actually present in the various Member States.

The efforts which have been made for some time to find the most suitable ways of recording the number of foreign workers employed in the various Member States of the Community, and also of recording movements from country to country, should be pressed forward.

20. The new arrangements on the free movement of workers provide for procedures enabling Member States to keep each other informed on vacancies and available manpower; the purpose of these measures is to facilitate the adjustment of vacancies

¹ Cf. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1612/68, Official gazette No. L 257, 19 October 1968.

and job applications and to help improve the effectiveness of job clearance throughout the Community. The efforts made in recent years to improve information techniques used between Member States and by the Commission should continue, as labour market transparency obtained by rapid and accurate information will help to increase the efficiency of the operations which put those offering vacancies in touch with applicants and vice versa.

21. The First Medium-term Economic Policy Programme shows that it might become necessary (and possibly to a greater extent than in the past) to call on manpower from non-member countries to fill vacancies in the various sectors of the economy.¹ In this respect the Member States should compare their policies concerning recruitment in these non-member countries to establish where they have interests in common.

The position adopted by the Commission on the Council's conclusions

In a written question put to the Commission, M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) asked whether the Commission subscribed fully or in part to the Council's conclusions, and, if its ideas should be different, whether it intended to publish the conclusions which it had itself reached.

In its reply to this question, the Commission stated:

"The Council, in its resolution of 29 February 1968, asked the Commission to submit to it a report 'examining the relationships between the Community's social policy and its other policies taken as a whole'. The Commission prepared a preliminary interim report which it forwarded to the Council on 16 July 1968. The Council, at its meeting of 29 July 1968, took note of this and gave the Committee of Permanent Representatives the task of examining the document for the purpose of reporting to the Council at its next meeting devoted to social problems.

"The Commission was, as is proper, associated with the work done in this respect by the relevant bodies of the Council, and was able at all times to state its views and make suggestions, so participating actively in the formulation of the conclusions. This means that the report submitted to the Council by the Committee of Permanent Representatives can be regarded as a joint effort, and the conclusions based on the Commission's report, which were finally adopted by the Council at its meeting of 13 March 1969, as the result of a wide-ranging exchange of views between the Council and the Commission.

"As the Distinguished Member will have noticed, employment problems are given most space in the practical conclusions; this is because it became clear from the outset that these problems were of high priority, in relation to both the implementation of the common policies (particularly the common agricultural policy) and the achievement of the general aims of the medium-term economic policy.

"The Commission also considers that the principles set out under the heading "General" which forms the first part of the conclusions, will enable the Council and the Commission to better integrate social policy aims and campaigns into the various policies carried out at European level, whilst maintaining the essential inseparability from general social policy of these social incursions into other sectors or specific fields."

¹ See Official gazette No. 79, 25 April 1967.



IV. Considerable expansion of the Community's trade in 1968

The year 1968 was marked by an appreciable expansion of the Community's foreign trade.¹ Total imports (from other EEC countries and from outside) by the six Member States were valued at \$61 926 million, exports at \$64 200 million, representing increases of 12% and 14% respectively over last year.

The increase was particularly vigorous in intra-Community trade, where growth rates were 17% for imports and 18% for exports; the expansion of imports was only 5% in 1967, 12% in 1966 and 13% in 1965. Intra-Community trade (imports and exports) amounted to \$57 294 million in 1968 (compared with \$48 674 million in 1967), so that its share in Community trade rose again, amounting to 45% of the total compared with only 30% in 1958, when the EEC was established.

Trade with non-member countries also developed very satisfactorily; imports increased by 9% and exports by 12%, whereas in 1967 the corresponding figures were only 0.03% and 7.5%. The growth rates recorded in 1968 were exceeded only in 1960 and 1963 for imports and in 1960 for exports. By value, imports reached the figure of \$33 542 million and exports \$35 290 million. Community trade with non-member countries represented 55% of its total trade in 1968 (compared with 70% in 1958).

The further rise in exports, which increased proportionately more than imports, made a marked difference to the surplus on trade with non-member countries, which increased from \$860 million in 1967 to a record \$1 748 million in 1968. This surplus is thus \$900 million greater than that of 1967, the highest previously achieved since the EEC was established.

The very appreciable increase in intra-Community and external trade reflected the high level of production, the stability of prices, and the liveliness of demand inside and outside the Community.

Imports from non-member countries

Imports originating in non-member countries represented \$33 542 million in 1968 compared with \$30 767 million in 1967 (+9%).

Imports came in the main from the industrialized countries of the west (56%), the share of the developing countries amounting to 37% and that of state-trading countries to 7%. These percentages are again exactly the same as for 1966. Owing to the unfavourable economic situation in certain Member States in 1967, the share of the industrial countries had slightly decreased in favour of the developing countries and the state-trading countries, so the similarity of the 1968 percentages to those of 1966, which may be considered as a normal year, demonstrates the very great stability of import flows.

¹ For 1958-1967, see Bulletin No. 3-69, Ch. II.

Industrialized countries

Imports from the industrialized countries amounted to \$18 626 million in 1968, or 10% more than in the previous year, when they had dropped 2% below the 1966 figure.

In this group of countries, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) is the leading supplier with \$7 840 million in 1968 (+10%). Community imports from Britain amounted to \$2 994 million, or 38% of the imports from EFTA. A year-to-year comparison shows that the growth rates of these imports remained relatively high: +11% from Britain, Austria and Sweden; +12% from Switzerland and Norway; imports from Denmark developed less favourably (+7%); those from Portugal declined (-4%).

Imports from the United States rose in 1968 to \$6 386 million (8% up on the previous year). Since they were 3% down in 1967, their rate of development for the last two years has been slower than before.

Deliveries from other European countries, not members of the Community or EFTA (Greece, Turkey, Spain, Yugoslavia, Finland, Ireland, Iceland) were valued at \$1 960 million. The increase of 6% recorded is distinctly below the average but this was the only group of countries which even in 1967 had achieved an increase on its 1966 deliveries.

In conclusion, deliveries from countries outside Europe (South Africa, Japan, Australia and New Zealand), which had fallen 6% in 1967, improved again to reach \$1 709 million (+12%). A further increase was observed in imports from Japan (+21%), which at \$652 million amounted to almost half the value of the Swiss or Swedish deliveries.

Developing countries

Imports from developing countries amounted to \$12 506 million (+8%). This rise is lower than the increase of imports from industrialized countries, but it should be remembered that deliveries from developing countries had increased 2% in 1967, i.e. at a time when imports from industrialized countries fell 2%.

Latin America is the only region whose exports to the Community fell in 1968, being only \$2 679 million compared with \$2 743 million in 1967 (-5%). This fact is due to the decline in imports from the Argentine (-22%), Equador (-25%), Venezuela (-13%), Colombia (-2%) and Mexico (-10%), whereas the Community increased its imports from Brazil (+9%), Peru (+10%) and Bolivia (+28%).

Imports from the Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM) increased 12% to \$1 467 million. This increase is mainly due to the steep rise in deliveries from Congo/Kinshasa (+21%), the Ivory Coast (+21%), Cameroon (+8%) and Congo/Brazzaville (+33%).

Deliveries from the African countries not associated with the Community rose to \$3 595 million, an increase of 13%, mainly owing to the growth in deliveries of oil products from Libya. In 1968 imports originating in Libya alone were up 44% and represented one-third of the total deliveries from African States not associated with the Community.

Imports from western Asia, which had already risen 12% in 1967, were again 14% up in 1968 at \$3 317 million, more than 90% of which were oil products.

Deliveries from south-east Asia, still handicapped by the closing of the Suez Canal and the stagnating sales of certain raw materials, increased only 4% and were valued at \$1 187 million. This fact is mainly due to a reduction in sales by Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, sales by the other main suppliers having developed favourably.

State-trading countries

Imports from the eastern area showed the least progress in 1968, with \$2 354 million (\$2 119 million of which were accounted for by east European countries). The USSR accounts for \$881 million of the total. Imports from Czechoslovakia (+18%) increased more than those from other countries: USSR (+5%), East Germany (+9%), Poland (+8%), Hungary (no change), Rumania (-1%), Bulgaria (-3%).

Exports to non-member countries

In 1968 exports to non-member countries amounted to \$35 290 million, representing a 12% increase on 1967. This rate had been reached before only in 1965 and exceeded only in 1960 (+14%); it is considerably higher than the average for the last ten years, which was 8%, and the 1967 rate, also 8%.

The share of Community exports taken by the industrialized countries rose from 64.7% to 64.8%, again an increase over the previous year; developing countries took slightly more than before—26.4% against 26.2%—while the share taken by the state-trading countries dropped from 8% to 7.8%. These figures show how stable the pattern of exports has been in the last two years.

Industrialized countries

Exports to the industrialized countries rose in 1968 to \$22 873 million, an increase of 12%.

EFTA, the Community's leading customer, spent \$11 217 million or 8% more than the previous year (4% in 1967). The trend of exports to the EFTA countries varied very much from country to country: exports to Britain (\$3 126 million or 28% of exports to EFTA) increased by 10% in spite of the devaluation of the pound; exports to Portugal increased 12%, those to Sweden and Switzerland 9%, those to Austria 5% and those to Denmark 3%; exports to Norway fell 4%.

Exports to other "western" European countries (Greece, Turkey, Spain, Yugoslavia, Finland, Ireland, Iceland) amounted to \$3 454 million (+2% compared with +7% in 1967). Those to Yugoslavia increased 12%, those to Greece 6%, those to Turkey 4%, and those to Ireland (although it had devalued by 14.3%) by 28%. Exports to Finland dropped 8%, to Iceland 7% and to Spain 6%; Finland had devalued by 23.8% and the other two countries by 14.3%.

Exports to the United States increased spectacularly, rising from one year to the next by 30% (compared with 8% in 1967). The main reason for this phenomenon was the favourable situation of the American economy in 1968, but the competitiveness

of Community prices for certain articles and food products, textiles and consumer goods was another reason.

Exports to other countries outside Europe (South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Japan) increased 8%, compared with 26% in 1967. The expansion of sales to Japan (only +9%) slowed down appreciably compared with 1967, when exports had increased 42%.

Developing countries

Exports to the developing countries showed a livelier expansion in 1968 than in 1967, with \$9 309 million (+12% compared with +4% the previous year).

Exports to Latin America rose to \$2 327 million (+13%). Sales increased 29% in Brazil, the Community's leading customer in Latin America, 20% in Mexico, 16% in the Argentine, 5% in Venezuela and 1% in Chile; exports to Peru on the other hand dropped 17%.

Exports to the AASM represented \$1 019 million, a growth rate of 10%, the same as the previous year. There was an increase of +36% to Congo/Kinshasa, +12% to Congo/Brazzaville, +20% to Madagascar, +6% to Ivory Coast; sales dropped 4% to Senegal and 2% to Cameroon.

The African countries not associated with the Community increased their imports from the Community. In 1968 exports to these countries totalled \$2 250 million (9% up on the previous year). This expansion is mainly due to the development of sales to Algeria (+28%), Egypt (+23%) and Libya (+20%), exports to these countries representing by themselves almost half the exports to this group. There was no increase in exports to Morocco and Tunisia, which are important customers of the Community, and there was only a modest increase in those to the formerly British countries.

Particularly significant results were obtained in west Asia, where Community exports rose 24%, to a total of \$1 615 million, compared with \$1 298 million in 1967. Exports to Israel were at the exceptionally high growth rate of 68%; exports to the Lebanon increased 33%, to Iran 24%, to Saudi Arabia 20% and to Syria 14%.

Exports to south-east Asia reached the value of \$1 640 million (+5%), which suggests that there has been some recovery in the expansion of the Community's trade with these countries. The growth of exports is mainly due to the Philippines (+33%), South Korea (+63%), Formosa (+43%), Hong Kong (+20%), and Thailand (+14%), whereas the main importing countries of this region reduced their imports from the Community: India (-16%), Indonesia (-13%), Pakistan (-0.5%).

State-trading countries

Exports to state-trading countries, which showed a very large increase in 1967 (+26%) showed a less lively expansion (+9%) in 1968; by value they reached \$2 763 million. The drop in the rate of expansion is due to the slowing down in exports to China (1968: \$372 million; 1967: \$408 million, or -9%). On the other hand, exports to the USSR increased 37%, to Poland 27%, to Czechoslovakia 26%; but they dropped 12% in the case of Rumania and 8% in that of Bulgaria.

The Community's balance of trade with non-member countries

In 1968 the balance of trade with non-member countries showed a record surplus of \$1 748 million, or more than double that of 1967 (\$860 million). This is the second consecutive year that the Community's balance of trade has shown a surplus, whereas it had been regularly in deficit from 1961 to 1966.

Balance of trade with non-member countries

(in \$ million)

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
— 245	+ 844	+ 39	— 27	— 1 717	— 3 048
1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
— 2 677	— 1 489	— 1 337	+ 860	+ 1 748	

The surplus is due:

(i) To the continuing expansion of Community exports. These increased 12% in 1968, whereas imports increased only 9%. The 1967 gap between exports, which had already increased 7.5% over the previous year, and imports, which had not increased, was appreciably widened by the continuing expansion of exports in 1968;

(ii) To the exceptional expansion of exports to the United States;

(iii) To the increasingly important part played in international trade by industrial products, of which the Community is one of the main exporters;

(iv) To the stagnation of prices for raw materials and agricultural produce and energy products, of which the Community is one of the main importers.

A review of the Community's balance of trade with the three main classes of country (industrial, developing, state-trading) shows that it is in surplus with the industrial countries and the state-trading countries and in deficit with the developing countries.

Industrialized countries

In 1968 the surplus on trade with the industrialized countries rose to \$4 247 million, representing a large increase over 1967 (\$3 519 million).

The highest surplus was obtained in trade with the EFTA countries; at \$3 377 million, it is almost the same as in 1967 (\$3 332 million). The surplus comes from trade with the continental countries of EFTA, the balance with Britain showing a surplus of only \$133 million (\$146 million in 1967). Of the EFTA countries, Britain showed the lowest deficit (in trade with the EEC), the Community's balance showing a higher surplus for the other countries.

The balance with the other "western" European countries (Spain, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Finland, Ireland and Iceland) showed a slightly lower surplus (+\$1 494 million) than the previous year (+\$1 550 million). For most of the countries the amount of the surplus was greater than the value of imports originating in them; this is true in particular of Spain (surplus: +\$614 million), Greece (+\$315 million), Ireland (+\$93 million), Iceland (+\$25 million).

In 1968 the deficit on trade with the United States amounted to \$618 million, which, though large, is distinctly lower than in 1967 (\$1 474 million). The reduction of this deficit is due to the expansion of Community exports, which increased 30%, whereas imports increased only 8%.

With regard to the other industrialized countries, the deficit on trade with New Zealand, in which the value of imports always exceeds that of exports, was at \$65 million slightly higher than in the previous year. On the other hand, trade with Australia showed, for the first time since the establishment of the EEC, a slight surplus of \$5 million. As in 1967, the 1968 balance of trade with South Africa showed a surplus (\$191 million), while that with Japan showed a slight deficit in 1968 (-\$15 million).

Developing countries

Because of the quantity of raw materials and energy products imported by the Community, the balance of trade with the developing countries shows a heavy deficit each year. In 1968 the deficit, at \$3 200 million, was of the same order as in the previous year. There is a deficit with all the developing regions, apart from south-east Asia and Oceania. The amounts of these deficits differ appreciably from those registered in 1967; in trade with Africa and west Asia the deficit increased; in trade with Latin America it decreased, and the surplus with the south-east Asian countries further increased.

As a result of the reduction in imports from Latin America, the deficit on trade with the Latin American countries fell by half, from \$691 million in 1967 to \$352 million in 1968.

The deficit with the AASM, which in 1967 had been \$378 million, rose to \$448 million in 1968, a development which can be attributed to the fact that imports of goods originating in these countries grew faster than exports to them.

The deficit on trade with the other African countries (apart from South Africa) showed a clear increase in 1968. It passed from \$1 110 million in 1967 to \$1 345 million in 1968 (\$1 000 million of which was due to the deficit on trade with Libya alone).

The deficit on trade between the west Asian countries and the Community increased slightly in 1968, when it was \$1 702 million compared with \$1 614 million in 1967. Because of the scale of the gap in the previous year, the balance deteriorated despite the growth rate of exports being higher than that of imports. There was however an improvement in Israel, the Lebanon, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

The surplus on trade with south-east Asia and Oceania, on the other hand, increased from \$416 million to \$453 million as a result of a further widening of the gap between the growth rate of exports and that of imports. This developing region is the only one which traditionally imports more from the EEC than it exports to it.

State-trading countries

The surplus of \$288 million for trade in 1967 with the state-trading countries rose in 1968 to \$409 million. For the east European countries as a whole, the surplus increased from \$91 million in 1967 to \$258 million in 1968, because of an increase in exports to the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Albania. The heavy deficit on trade with the USSR recorded in 1967 was reduced from \$252 million to \$78 million. Apart from East Germany, the balance is in surplus for the east European countries as a whole. In the case of Poland the surplus is \$83 million (1967: \$23 million), Czechoslovakia \$70 million (1967: \$41 million), Hungary \$4 million (balanced in 1967), Rumania \$144 million (\$196 million in 1967), Bulgaria \$70 million and Albania \$8 million.



V. Establishment and operation of the single market

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

1. On 9 April 1969, after endorsement by the CCT Nomenclature Committee, the Commission adopted a regulation on the classification of certain goods under CCT heading 15.13.¹ This text was adopted by virtue of the Council Regulation of 16 January 1969 and specifies the maximum proportion (10%) of milk fats which may be added to the products of the tariff heading in question without incurring their exclusion from that heading.

Technical obstacles to trade

2. On 2 April 1969 the Commission adopted a memorandum to the Council supplementing for certain products the General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between the laws of the different countries, submitted on 7 March 1968 to the Council and agreed by it subject to certain amendments on 25 March 1969.² In the case of the products proposed for inclusion (perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations) technical obstacles are to be eliminated in the third phase stipulated in the timetable, i.e. by the end of 1970.

COMPETITION POLICY

Application of Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty

Authorization for concentration in the special steels industry

3. The steelworks Hoesch AG has bought 26% of the capital of Stahlwerke Südwestfalen, one of the largest producers of special steels in Germany and, with two other large shareholders, established joint control over Südwestfalen. Südwestfalen has taken a lease of the Niederschelden steel mill belonging to the Hoesch group. These operations constitute a link-up between Hoesch and Südwestfalen, which by virtue of ECSC Treaty Article 66 required the prior authorization of the Commission. The Commission found that this link-up was in accordance with the criteria of Article 66 (2). In view of the share of the parties concerned (10%) in the total production of special steels in the Common Market, and the structure of the market, the companies in question will be unable to hinder the maintenance of effective competition. For this reason the Commission has granted the authorization requested.

¹ Official gazette No. L 86, 10 April 1969.

² Bulletin 5-69, Ch. VII, sec. 35 *et seq.*

State aid

4. During April the Commission decided not to raise objections concerning the following aid arrangements:

(a) Draft law of the Trentino-Alto Adige autonomous region in favour of the distribution sector. The Commission considered that the arrangements did not come within the scope of EEC Treaty Article 92 *et seq.*;

(b) Law of the Val d'Aosta autonomous region of 9 February 1968 in favour of the hotel industry. The Commission considered that these arrangements, in view of their purpose and the limited resources involved, might benefit from the regional exemption provision in EEC Treaty Article 92(3c);

(c) Belgian royal decrees extending for six months the two Belgian laws concerning regional affairs of 18 July 1959 and 14 July 1966. The Commission considered that, pending the submission of the new general arrangements in preparation for regional matters, these decrees merely prolonged for a limited period two laws concerning which it had already expressed its views.

TAXATION POLICY

Elimination of tax discrimination

Indirect taxes other than turnover taxes

5. In 1964 the Commission appealed to the Court of Justice of the European Communities (Case No. 45-64) alleging that Italy had infringed Article 96 of the EEC Treaty. The case concerned the drawback paid under Italian Law No. 639-64 on exports of the national mechanical engineering industry.

In its ruling handed down on 1 December 1965, the Court allowed the Commission's claim on the first plea (drawback on taxes not in fact charged on the products themselves (Article 96 of the EEC Treaty)) and reserved its decision on the second (illegality of the flat-rate refunds system applied by the defendant). In the same adjudication, the Court also ordered Italy to show that the drawback paid to offset taxes imposed on the products and thus refundable under Article 96 did not exceed the tax burden which the products had actually borne in this respect. The parties were given the option of requesting at a later date the re-opening of the proceedings on the point still to be decided.

Further to an examination of the documents submitted in compliance with the ruling and after the verifications since carried out with the co-operation of the Italian authorities, the Commission decided to apply for the re-opening of the hearing on the second plea. A request to this effect was accordingly being filed with the Court of Justice.

Excise

6. On 27 March 1969 the Commission filed a suit against Italy under Article 169 for infringement of Article 95 of the Treaty of Rome in respect of the charges imposed on spirits imported from other Member States.

The Italian Government imposes charges on imported spirits for a standard alcohol content of 70%, whereas home-produced spirits are charged according to their actual alcohol content. This situation infringes the obligation of Member States under Article 95 not to impose on the products of other Member States any internal charges in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products.

On 7 May 1968 the Commission therefore instituted the procedure laid down in Article 169 by issuing a reasoned opinion calling on Italy to put a stop within a stated period to any infringements still existing.

As no steps to comply with the reasoned opinion were taken by the Member State concerned either within the period stated or subsequently, the Commission instituted proceedings in the Court of Justice, on 27 March 1969, asking the Court to find that Italy had in fact failed to fulfil the obligation in question.¹

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Infringements of the EEC Treaty or of directives

7. The Commission has instituted the procedure specified in EEC Treaty Article 169 against certain Member States for infringement of Treaty or directive provisions concerning freedom of establishment.

On 15 April 1969 it addressed a reasoned opinion to the French Government on this matter drawing attention to the fact that certain provisions or implementing procedures of the decree of 27 January 1967² were not compatible with EEC Treaty Article 62. According to the rules in question, all contracts awarded to an individual or corporation with a domicile or headquarters in a country other than France, concerning the transfer or concession to such individual or corporation with a domicile or headquarters in France of patent rights or know-how arising from scientific and technical assistance, must be filed with the Minister for Industry at least two months before they come into force. The Ministry for Industry proceeds to study the contract and examines with the interested party whether the possibilities of French technology have been taken into consideration. Forty days from the date of receiving the contract, the Ministry informs the contractor of its opinion on the definitive text of the contract. The Commission considered that these provisions constituted a further restriction to freedom to supply services for nationals and companies of other Member States, and invited the French Government to take all the necessary steps to put an end to these restrictions.

On 2 April 1969 the Commission also noted that France had not correctly applied a number of directives on freedom of establishment, since the nationals of other Member States still had to have a special foreigner's identity card in order to exercise self-employed commercial activities.

On 16 April 1969 the Commission instituted against the Netherlands the procedure specified in EEC Treaty Article 169 for failure to implement three Council Directives on entry and residence of self-employed traders and of workers. It considered that the Netherlands measures, which in certain circumstances limited the validity or extension of Dutch passports to two years, were not compatible with the provisions of the directives which stipulated a minimum validity of five years.

¹ Bulletin 5-69, Court of Justice.

² See Journal Officiel de la République française, 29 January 1967, p. 1081.

Activities of lawyers

8. On 16 April 1969 the Commission adopted a proposed directive on freedom to supply services for certain activities of lawyers. The object of the proposal, which was submitted the next day to the Council, was to enable lawyers who are nationals of a Community Member State, duly called to the bar or registered with a court of one of the Member States and exercising their profession there, to give advice or plead throughout the whole Community territory as well. The Commission's proposal is restricted to this object for in some Member States the profession of barrister includes activities connected with the exercise of public authority, which are excluded from the right of establishment, and therefore also from freedom to supply services, by Article 55 of the Treaty of Rome.

The activities open to a barrister supplying services are to be exercised under the law of the host country. The beneficiary of the directive will plead accompanied by a lawyer of the host country, since pleading is part of the host country's legal system, and in particular of its legal procedure, and these may not be familiar to the foreign lawyer. The Commission proposes to the Council that, in accordance with the EEC Treaty, barristers from the six Member States should be granted the right to act throughout the Community territory as they may when exercising their activities in their own country within the territorial jurisdiction of a bar or a court other than that where they are registered.

If freedom of establishment itself is eventually to become a measure of practical interest to all lawyers, diplomas will first have to be mutually recognized and the rules of the profession co-ordinated to some extent.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW

European patent

9. Following the decisions adopted on 3 March last by the Council¹ eleven European countries have already indicated their intention or wish to participate in the proposed negotiations to establish a convention for the issue of a European patent. The seven states, which were formally invited to take part in the negotiations, have informed the Council of their acceptance; they are Austria, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland. In addition, four of the seven states merely informed by the Council of the impending negotiations—Spain, Greece, Portugal and Turkey—have indicated their wish to attend; the replies of three others—Cyprus, Iceland and Monaco—are awaited.

Private international law

10. The laws of the Member States show considerable differences with respect to the rules governing the scope of territorial application of private law provisions, both as to the sources of law and as to the content of such rules. For instance, the rules of

¹ Bulletin 5-69, Ch. IV, and Ch. VI, sec. 15.

conflict of laws have not been fully codified in any of the Member States and it is therefore difficult to determine whose law is applicable; more frequent recourse to the courts is necessary as a result. Moreover, the rules concerning conflict do not everywhere cover identical *de jure* or *de facto* situations. The criteria used to determine the law applicable also differ.

The existence of such divergences in this respect may also be detrimental to the functioning of the Common Market, since the same case may be judged on the basis of a different law depending on the Member State where it is heard; this state of affairs is unsatisfactory from the point of view of certainty as to the law. In principle, a suit is brought before the court most appropriate from the point of view of the centre of the interests concerned, in accordance with the provisions on jurisdiction. The Convention on jurisdiction and enforcement of civil and commercial judgments concluded by the Member States on 27 September 1968¹ was based on this principle. There are, however, exceptions. In a fair number of cases, the litigant can choose between the courts of a number of Member States and the parties often have the possibility of agreeing on the court where the suit is to be filed. The choice determines the rules applicable concerning conflict of laws and consequently the law applicable as to the substance of the law. Because of the existing differences in laws, the same case can thus lead to different decisions.

For this reason, in compliance with suggestions by certain Member States, the Commission has recently had a first discussion with government experts on the need and scope of standardization of the provisions governing conflict of laws. The discussion shows that in a number of actual cases (particularly concerning free movement of goods, services, capital and workers) harmonization of these provisions is necessary.

The main sector of private law concerned would be the law of obligations, secured debts and collateral securities, but there might well be others. The object would be to harmonize and codify to some extent the rules applicable in the Member States concerning conflict of laws. The discussions with the government experts will continue next autumn.

Public law

Pharmaceutical products

11. In reply to a written question by M. Joseph Müller (Christian-Democrat, Germany), who was concerned at the delays in implementing the Council directive of 26 January 1965 on the harmonization of legislation governing branded pharmaceuticals, despite the extension of the period of grace to 31 December 1966, granted on 28 July 1966, the Commission stated² that not all the Member States had yet adopted the measures required by the directive: only Belgium and France had adjusted their legislation. Reviewing the situation, the Commission said that when the extension expired on 1 January 1967, it had considered that the proposed second directive submitted by it to the Council on 24 February 1964³ (supplementing a 1962 directive) could be adopted within a reasonable period. It had therefore submitted to the Council, on 16 February 1967, a working document indicating the

¹ Supplement to Bulletin 2-69.

² Official gazette No. C 46, 9 April 1969.

³ Supplement to EEC Bulletin 2-64.

basic lines of approach together with a timetable, and on 8 December 1967 a proposed resolution on the approximation of legislation on branded pharmaceuticals. Since then, a letter had been sent to each of the Member States to remind them of the obligations arising from the measures adopted by the Council, indicating that the Commission intended to follow up its action and adopt further measures on the subject.

VI. Towards economic union

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Monetary Committee

12. The Monetary Committee held its 120th session on 25 and 26 March and its 121st session on 16 April 1969 with M. van Lennep in the chair. These sessions were devoted in particular to continuing the discussion of the Commission's memorandum to the Council dated 12 February 1969¹ and to preparing the Conference of Finance Ministers held on 21 April in Mons.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

13. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 39th meeting on 26 and 27 March with M. Sérísé in the chair. It surveyed the economic situation in the Community, more particularly in Italy, Germany and Belgium; it examined matters raised by the introduction of TVA in these countries. The Committee also discussed the Commission's memorandum of 12 February 1969 on the co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation within the Community.¹

Budget Policy Committee

14. In connection with the events organized on 22 and 23 April 1969 for the centenary of the *Ragioneria generale dello Stato*, the Budget Policy Committee held its 21st session on 24 April 1969 in Rome, with M. Stammati in the chair. At this session it continued its examination of the Commission's memorandum. On the basis of a report from its alternate members, who had met on 21 April in Rome, it also examined the possibilities of a multi-annual planning of the Community budgets.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

15. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 32nd meeting on 1 April 1969. It elected its officers: M. Schöllhorn, State Secretary in the German Ministry for Economic Affairs, was elected chairman (in succession to M. Arndt), M. Brouwers and M. Montjoie remaining Deputy Chairmen. It then adopted the report of its Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy, submitted by its Chairman M. Aigrain, and decided to forward the report to the Council and the Commission.

Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets

16. The Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets met on 15 April 1969 to examine the first hypotheses concerning the world economic situation and the economic development of the Community countries in 1970. The experts' work included a com-

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 3-69, and Bulletin 4-69, Ch. VII, sec. 11.

parative examination of the forecasts made by the various member countries and the Commission's departments concerning the development of external trade. The Panel of Experts drew up a timetable for the preparation of the preliminary economic budgets for 1970; these will have to be sent to the Commission by 15 May and examined in the middle of June by the Panel of Experts, before being submitted to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee.

Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts

17. The Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts met on 25 March 1969 with M. P. de Wolff in the chair. The experts noted the discussions which took place in the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee concerning the Memorandum on alternative strategies for dealing with price developments. They also discussed the accounting framework proposed for use in the projections at current prices and the retrospective time series for the Community's third programme. Under the timetable of work, the experts were to submit in June or July the frameworks complete with the figures for the 1973-1975 projection. The experts then discussed the various projection work in hand in the Commission's departments, in particular: public finance, agriculture, social security, energy. The Group agreed in principle that the national macro-economic hypotheses should be placed at the Commission's disposal.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Prices of certain agricultural products for the 1969/70 marketing year

18. At its session of 21-22 April 1969 the Council reached agreement on prices for cereals, rice, sugar and oilseeds for the 1969/70 marketing year.¹ Under this agreement, which emerged after exhaustive discussions, prices in force for the 1968/69 marketing year will purely and simply be retained for bread grain (durum, common wheat, rye), rice and oilseeds. For certain feed grains, however, the Council approved slightly higher target prices (an increase of 1 u.a./ton for barley and maize) or basic intervention prices (an increase of 0.50 u.a./ton for barley). Existing sugar prices will be maintained but the guaranteed quantity will be cut to 6 352 500 tons (as against 6 594 000 in 1968/69), as proposed by the Commission in the light of estimated consumption.

Decisions are to be made later for three other sectors within the framework of discussions which are to take place before the end of June. In the beef and veal sector, the Council, according to the communiqué issued at the end of the meeting, is in favour of introducing adequate measures—including a higher guide price—from 1 July 1969 to encourage beef and veal production as part of the scheme to reorganize the dairy industry. The Council is also to decide before 1 July 1969 on the delicate problem of milk and milk products which is of course closely linked with the preceding one. Lastly, the Commission has been invited to submit to the Council, before it meets again on 12/13 May 1969, proposals for the fruit and vegetables sector, with particular reference to intervention.

¹ Official gazette No. L 100, 28 April 1969.

Agricultural prices fixed by the Council for 1969/70

u.a./t

Product	Type of price	1968/69 price	1969/70 price
<i>Durum wheat</i>	Target price	125.00	125.00
	Basic intervention price	117.50	117.50
	Guaranteed minimum price to producer (wholesale level)	145.00	145.00
<i>Common wheat</i>	Target price	106.25	106.25
	Basic intervention price	98.75	98.75
<i>Barley</i>	Target price	94.44	<u>95.44</u>
	Basic intervention price	87.98	<u>88.48</u>
<i>Maize</i>	Target price	94.94	<u>95.94</u>
<i>Rye</i>	Target price	97.50	97.50
	Basic intervention price	91.00	91.00
<i>Rice</i>	Target price	189.70	189.70
<i>Sugar</i>	Minimum price for beet	17.00	17.00
	Target price for white sugar	223.50	223.50
	Intervention price for white sugar	212.30	212.30
<i>Oilseeds</i>	Target price	202.50	202.50
	Basic intervention price	196.50	196.50

Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the Community

19. The Commission's memorandum on the reform of agriculture was subjected to further examination at all levels within the Community during April. Agricultural organizations began a close study of the ideas contained in the document and the relevant committees of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee began to debate these problems.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President, outlined the Commission's views and the reasons which had led it to prepare its Memorandum to these various bodies. Up to this, discussions within Community bodies have largely centred on the proposals concerning prices and medium-term measures.

As regards structural reforms in the strict sense, comment has largely been on the following points: re-establishment of structural equilibrium on agricultural markets should productivity increase (as it is likely to on the modern farms recommended by the Memorandum), formation and size of "production units" and modern farming enterprises, improvement of marketing circuits thanks *inter alia* to the creation of inter-industry agencies.

Common organization of agricultural markets

Cereals and rice

20. To facilitate marketing, the Commission decided on 28 March 1969 to increase the denaturing premium for common wheat for the 1968/69 marketing year by

2 u.a./ton.¹ Rising stocks are threatening to cause a serious disturbance on the Community market at a time when exporting is becoming more difficult.

On 17 April 1969, the Commission amended an earlier text concerning the procedures for determining the cif price of rice and broken and the correcting amounts for glutinous qualities of broken.² This regulation, which is essentially technical, had been adopted for two reasons: first to allow the Commission to ignore offers which are not representative of normal market trends in fixing the weekly cif price and, secondly, to improve the classification of certain varieties of broken.

A Commission regulation dated 21 April 1969 extends the period of validity of export licences in the cereals sector.³ Current practice and the trend of international trade in grain oblige exporters of large quantities to sign contracts for a delivery period much in excess of that for current operations. The new text will allow the signing of longer-term contracts and ensure that Community traders enjoy the same conditions of competition on the world market as those of other exporting countries.

Furthermore, two Commission decisions dated 18 and 24 April 1969 note that conditions for the procurement of common wheat for a national food aid programme have been effectively fulfilled in Germany,⁴ where the intervention agency holds large stocks from previous marketing years. This aid will be supplied to the beneficiary countries partly in the form of grain, partly as flour. Finally, on 22 April 1969, the Council adopted a regulation laying down standard qualities for common wheat, rye, barley, maize and durum wheat.⁵

Beef and veal

21. On 3 April 1969⁶ the Commission altered the coefficients used to calculate the levy on beef and veal other than frozen, and on unspecified boned cuts of frozen beef and veal.⁶

Milk and milk products

22. To facilitate the marketing of surplus milk products and help to restore balance on this market, the Council on 22 April 1969 adopted three regulations proposed by the Commission. The first makes provision, on an experimental basis until 30 June 1969, for the possibility of selling skim milk powder held by the intervention agencies prior to 1 April 1969 at special prices for use in the manufacture of compound feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry.⁷ The second authorizes the Commission to take appropriate action, following an examination of the market situation, to facilitate the marketing of butter stocks held by the agencies.⁷ The third provides for the payment of aid in respect of whole milk powder used in the manufacture of compound feedingstuffs for calves.⁸

¹ Official gazette No. L 80, 1 April 1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 93, 18 April 1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 96, 23 April 1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 110, 8 May 1969, and No. L 117, 16 May 1969; see also Ch. VIII, sec. 74.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 100, 23 April 1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. L 83, 4 April 1969.

⁷ *Ibid.* No. L 98, 25 April 1969.

⁸ *Ibid.* No. L 117, 16 May 1969.

The Council has hitherto reserved the right of decision in this sphere. By delegating authority to the Commission (largely to ensure equilibrium on the milk market which is gravely disturbed) it has given the Commission important responsibilities made necessary by the gravity of the situation (butter stocks reached 270 000 tons on 1 April 1969). The Council also invited the Commission to submit proposals for the inclusion of milk products in the Community's food aid programme.

On 14 April 1969 the Commission, for its part, adopted a regulation on implementing procedures for intervention on the market in butter and cream;¹ this regulation replaces an earlier one of 27 July 1968 which was valid for the 1968/69 marketing year only.

Poultry products

23. On 3 April 1969, the Commission adopted a regulation on the determination of the origin of certain goods obtained from eggs.² On 22 April 1969 the Council laid down implementing procedures for the marketing system for eggs;³ this text provides for a transitional period (1 May-30 June 1969) during which eggs may be marketed in the Member States under the same conditions as those existing at present.

Sugar

24. The general rules dealing with the payment of export refunds for sugar have been made more flexible as far as certain products are concerned to allow for price fluctuations on the world market on the one hand and demand on the other. This change results from a regulation adopted by the Council on 22 April 1969.⁴

Fruit and vegetables

25. Under the terms of a regulation dated 22 April 1969 the Council authorized Italy to introduce special market intervention measures for oranges.⁵ In view of the large quantities which may be offered for intervention, it seems that the time-limits specified for implementing the tendering procedure no longer meet the present situation. To counter this difficulty and, especially, to prevent oranges which have been bought by the intervention agency being destroyed, this regulation authorizes Italy to entrust processing operations to private industry (negotiated contracts).

On the same day, the Council fixed basic prices and buying-in prices for cauliflowers for the period 1 May to 31 December 1969⁴ and for tomatoes for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1969.⁴ Lastly, the Commission is to submit proposals to the Council for new regulations for the fruit and vegetables sector.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

26. On 22 April 1969, the Council adopted regulations on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market in the oils and fats, cereals and rice and pigmeat sectors.⁵ These regulations lay down conditions of eligibility under the

¹ Official gazette No. L 90, 15 April 1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 83, 4 April 1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 96, 23 April 1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. L 97, 24 April 1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* No. L 105, 2 May 1969.

EAGGF for various types of intervention expenditure on the internal market for the first time since common organizations were introduced in the sectors concerned. The Council also passed a resolution outlining certain principles to be applied to Community financing of intervention on the internal market in other sectors.

Furthermore, on 3 April 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on applications for refunds from the Member States in connection with expenditure on pig censuses¹ and on 21 April 1969 a further regulation dealing with applications for refunds from the Guarantee Section of the Fund for the 1966/67 accounting period.² It also adopted a decision on assistance from the Guidance Section to make good the damage caused by African swine fever in Italy in 1967; this assistance amounts to 3 043 255 u.a.³

Conditions of competition in agriculture

27. The Commission has notified the Belgian Government (and informed the Dutch Government) that existing arrangements in the Netherlands to encourage flax processing do not come under Articles 16 and 34 of the EEC Treaty but should be investigated under Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty. These arrangements will therefore call for a more thorough examination of the aid granted by certain Member States to this sector once Community criteria have been adopted by the Council as part of the common organization of the flax market.

Corrigendum

Delete the last paragraph of the section on "Conditions of competition in agriculture" in Bulletin 3/1969, chapter V.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

Co-ordination of National Scientific Policies

Activities of the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy (STRP)

28. The report by the STRP Group, which had been completed during a meeting of that Group on 18 March, was transmitted to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, who discussed it at their meeting of 31 March.

The Committee studied this report mainly in the light of the second medium-term economic policy programme, which was drawn up by the Council and by the governments of the Member States on 10 December 1968. The report was adopted and forwarded to the Council.

¹ Official gazette No. L 83, 4 April 1969.

² *Ibid.* No. L 95, 22 April 1969.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 122, 22 May 1969.

Joint action in the nuclear field

Future activities of Euratom

29. During its meeting of 23 April 1969 the Commission adopted a document relating to the future activities of Euratom. For 1969 there is only a one-year programme for Euratom activity; the Council of Ministers has undertaken to approve a multi-annual programme before 1 July 1969¹.

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

Determination of the fissile material content

30. The Council of Ministers has decided for the first time to allocate, under the 1969 research budget, an appropriation for the development of accounting methods for fissile materials. This appropriation, to the amount of 600 000 u.a., will finance an activity which will be carried out for the most part at the Ispra Joint Research Centre, with the collaboration of the Petten and Karlsruhe Establishments.

Several meetings were held at the JRC's Ispra Establishment and in Luxembourg for the purpose of deciding the priorities of the tasks to be performed and of examining in greater detail the programme for the development of safeguard and control techniques for fissile materials. With a view to setting up close co-operation between this programme and that worked out by the German GfK institute, which has conducted important research in this field, the Commission is currently preparing a draft convention for the co-ordination of the two programmes.

In addition, a meeting of experts was held in Vienna (14-18 April), under the auspices of the IAEA and with the participation of delegates from the Commission, on the methods to be employed for safeguarding and controlling fissile materials in fuel-element fabrication plants. At this meeting a representative of the Institute for Transuranium Elements presented a report which summarizes the work carried out in this field: "Reference project for a fast-reactor fuel-element fabrication plant (approx. 110 t/a UO_2 — PuO_2 and UO_2)".

Co-ordination activities

- Proven reactors

31. Sixty participants representing various organizations and industries in Italy attended a meeting at Turin on 16 April in the course of which FIAT reported on the results of a research programme financed by the Commission, the aim of which was the design study and construction of a prototype fuel element for a pressurized-water reactor.

These studies related to the nuclear, thermohydraulic and mechanical design and to the technological development of a fuel element with a Zircaloy-4* cladding, a stainless-steel casing and Inconel grids. This fuel element incorporates new design features which have been patented.

¹ See Chapter I and Supplement to this Bulletin.

* A zirconium alloy containing no silicon.

This work has enabled FIAT to acquire sufficient experience to operate a facility with a capacity of 30-40 t/a of fuel for pressurized-water reactors.

- Plutonium recycling

32. Under the terms of the Euratom-CEA Contract No. 002-64-9 TRUF(RD) the physicists of the CEA Reactor Studies Department have presented the results of all the research carried out to date at Saclay and Cadarache on the physics of plutonium in thermal reactors. These results were reported during a meeting held at Cadarache on 4 and 5 March 1969, which was attended by experts from the European Community, Canada, the United States and Britain.

The studies covered an experimental programme based on a computer programme. The experiments related on the one hand to "reconstituted" fuels, i.e. homogeneous alloys of uranium and plutonium with varying isotopic compositions, and on the other hand to irradiated fuels. The results of these experiments and a comparison thereof with the calculations were presented and discussed. The experts present, although coming from differing backgrounds, expressed similar conclusions as regards the basic plutonium data.

Scientific and technical trainees and grant holders

33. At the end of April the situation as regards scientific and technical trainees, grant holders and qualified trainees at the JRC establishments and under contracts of association was as follows:

Student trainees employed: 28 actively engaged, 17 of them university students (13 being employed at the JRC establishments) and 11 technicians (all at JRC establishments);

Grant-holders employed: 47 altogether, 25 held thesis grants (17 at JRC establishments) and 22 specialization-grant holders (18 at JRC establishments);

Qualified trainees employed: 6 actively engaged, 5 of them at JRC establishments.

Dissemination of information

34. During April the Euratom Centre for Information and Documentation issued 12 scientific or technical communications or reports relating to information for direct industrial application, the dissemination of which is restricted to Member States and to persons or enterprises in the Community. In addition, 11 745 scientific documents were added to the semi-automatic documentation system, bringing the total number of documents stored to 850 942.

CORRIGENDUM TO BULLETIN N° 1-1969

In Chapter III, in the paragraph devoted to "Basis of a joint research policy", the middle section of the third paragraph should read:

"For 1967, appropriations from public sector to research totalled 3 300 million dollars in the Community, as against 16 200 million dollars in the United States".

The Centre was represented on 16 April at a meeting of the OECD study group on the economic aspects of scientific information, and on 17-18 April at a meeting of that Organization's working group for scientific and technical information policy. Furthermore, the Centre took part in a meeting on scientific information in agriculture, which was held in Brussels under the auspices of the Commission.

On 17 April the Centre received representatives of the Swiss, Irish and Swedish missions, who had come on a fact-finding visit.

During April the Patent Bureau filed four first applications for patents. Three licensing agreements were concluded, one relating to a process and device for surface-coating, the second to a technical file on a microprobe, and the third to a process and device for the stripping of fast-reactor fuel elements.

ENERGY POLICY

Coal

Repercussions of the German export charge on coking coal and coke

35. On giving its agreement to the extension of ECSC High Authority decision 1/67, setting up a system of aid by the Member States for cokes and coking coal for the Community steel industry,¹ the Council had requested that the repercussions of this export charge on the coke and coking coal market should be examined in the light of the objectives of decision 1/67. In response to this request the Commission passed to the Council on 17 April 1969 a memorandum on the matter; briefly, this shows that the measures in question have not so far affected the prices of the products falling under the High Authority decision. The competent authorities are nevertheless continuing their examination.

Community co-operation with the USA on coal research

36. On 15 April 1969, the Commission approved the arrangements for co-operation between the Community and the United States on research to improve the exploitation and utilization of coal. This decision is in response to an offer made to the ECSC in April 1966 by the American Government. A first meeting of American and Community experts may be held in September or October 1969 in the United States.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Application of the prior consultation procedure in transport matters introduced by the Council decision of 21 March 1962

37. Acting under Article 2 of the Council decision of 21 March 1962 introducing a procedure for a prior examination and consultation with respect to certain laws and

¹ See Bulletin No. 2-69, Ch. VI, sec. 49.

regulations contemplated by Member States in the field of transport,¹ the Commission rendered the following two Opinions:

a) Opinion of 1 April 1969 addressed to the German Government on draft provisions supplementing the draft for a 6th law to amend the law on road haulage and a draft 78th order concerning rules for rail transport.²

The amendments envisaged consist mainly of granting German road haulage firms and railways the right to conclude individual contracts in writing, under certain conditions, with a shipper for the transport of goods coming from or going to German seaports and imported or exported by sea.

The Commission considered that these measures did not conflict with the concept of the common transport policy expressed in the general lines laid down by the Community Institutions, but that they represented only a very partial alignment of the existing arrangements for German national transport on the Community arrangements (see Council agreement of 22 June 1965³ and Commission proposal of 27 October 1965 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates in the transport of goods by rail, road and inland waterway).⁴

The Commission expressed the opinion that it would be more in accordance with the lines determined by the Community institutions for the common transport policy if private contracts could be concluded for all shipments by rail, road and inland waterway. It also considered that the German Government should defer the implementation of its measures for road transport until the bracket rates applicable to road haulage between the Member States came into force. Finally, the Commission made certain comments on the measures envisaged, in the light of:

(i) Article 79(1) of the EEC Treaty and Council Regulation No. 11/60 of 27 June 1960 on the abolition of discrimination in transport charges and conditions,⁵ and

(ii) The Treaty establishing the ECSC and more particularly High Authority Recommendation No. 1/61 of 1 March 1961,⁶ concerning the publication or notification of all rate schedules, charges and regulations in respect of transport of coal and steel.

b) Opinion of 9 April 1969 addressed to the Belgian Government on the draft of a law to amend the list of charges equivalent to taxes on income in respect of certain provisions concerning the tax on motor vehicles.⁷

The main points of the draft are:

(i) To remove the 60% reduction granted in the tax on motor vehicles used exclusively or mainly for international road haulage and having a tare weight of at least 7 tons;

(ii) To remove the surcharge on the tax on motor vehicles using heavy oils;

(iii) To increase from 10% to 40%, for vehicles of at least 7 tons tare weight used in road haulage for hire or reward, the reduction in tax on motor vehicles granted to firms declaring at least three vehicles used for commercial, industrial or agricultural purposes.

¹ Official gazette No. 23, 3 April 1962.

² *Ibid.* No. L 110, 8 May 1969.

³ See EEC Bulletin No. 8-65, Annex I.

⁴ See EEC Bulletin No. 12-65, sec. 33.

⁵ Official gazette No. 52, 16 August 1960.

⁶ *Ibid.* No. 18, 19 March 1961.

The Commission found:

- (1) That the cancellation of the 60% reduction in the tax on motor vehicles was in accordance with the undertaking by Belgium at the Council session of 18 and 19 July 1968;¹
- (2) That the removal of the extra tax on motor vehicles using heavy oil or hydrocarbon engine fuel was offset, according to the explanatory memorandum, by extra excise duty on diesel fuel and automotive fuel gas;
- (3) That, also according to the explanatory memorandum, the proposed 40% reduction in the tax on motor vehicles would give carriers who engage in international transport an advantage equal to half the advantage they will have enjoyed as long as the 60% abatement of the present surcharge on the motor vehicle tax is in force;
- (4) That to limit the benefit of this higher rate of relief to certain vehicles constituted inequality of treatment and was contrary to the general conception of the part to be played by taxation in the common transport policy, and that this inequality must be removed by 1 January 1970;
- (5) That the increase could make the subsequent adaptation of the Belgian system to the future Community arrangements more difficult, and that in particular the number of vehicles declared by a firm bears no relation to considerations of charging for the use of infrastructures.

The Commission in addition deplored that the bill had meanwhile—on 26 February 1969—been passed into law and that the Belgian State had not observed the obligation incumbent on it under Council decision of 21 March 1962, especially Article 2(5) thereof.

Consultative Committee on Transport

38. The Consultative Committee on Transport met in plenary session on 24 and 25 April 1969 in Brussels. It proceeded first of all to the statutory election of its officers for 1969/70. M. Neuville (Belgium) was elected chairman and M. Debayles vice-chairman.

The Committee then examined a draft Opinion by a group of rapporteurs on the draft put forward by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the International Maritime Committee conventions on the combined international transport of goods. After making certain amendments to the draft, the Committee adopted its Opinion on this matter.

Special tariffs of the German Federal Railways for the Saar and the Rhineland Palatinate

39. On 14 February 1969 the German Government announced to the Commission that it intended to adopt certain measures in favour of the Saar and Rhineland-Palatinate. Dropping the argument of potential competition, it requested the Commission's authorization to apply the special tariffs in question under Article 80(2) of the EEC Treaty, in so far as such tariffs are governed by that Article.

¹ See Bulletin No. 9/10-68, sec. 65.

In accordance with the procedure laid down, the Commission proceeded to consult each Member State concerned by the measures.

Transport of goods by inland waterway

Conditions of access to the national and international market

40. On 25 April 1969 the Commission, acting under EEC Treaty Article 149, second paragraph, approved an amendment to the proposal for a Council regulation on access to the market in the transport of goods by inland waterway.

The aim of the amendment is:

- a) To extend to transport on own account the conditions of professional suitability and financial capacity introduced for transport for hire or reward;
- b) To reinforce the social provisions laid down for workers affected by laying up and breaking up, and more particularly to provide for early retirement when IWT vessels are scrapped;
- c) To ensure the representation of inland waterway workers on the relevant Committee of experts to be consulted by the Commission in connection with the various decisions to be adopted in accordance with the proposed regulation;
- d) To replace the Market Supervision Committee, with its general powers, by a committee specializing in the problems affecting inland waterways;
- e) To extend certain provisions of the rules to firms established in non-member countries which are party to the Mannheim Convention.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of industrial projects

41. At its session of 21/22 April 1969, the Council gave its approval to the granting of loans to assist the financing of the following four industrial conversion projects:

- (i) Nederlandse Staatsmijnen N.V.: establishment of an acrylonitrile factory at Geleen (southern Limbourg);
- (ii) Firma Armco-Eurotect GmbH: construction of an establishment for sheds built from prefabricated steel units, at Voerde (North Rhine-Westphalia);
- (iii) Deutsche Solvay-Werke GmbH: construction of an electrolysis plant for the production of alkalis, salts and plastics at Rheinberg (North Rhine-Westphalia);
- (iv) INTERBEMA N.V.: establishment of a concrete tile works at Susteren (southern Limbourg).

In addition, the Commission decided, as last year, to allocate in 1969 a sum of 3.5 million u.a. from the special reserve (interest on funds invested) for improving the terms of loans granted under the conversion policy.

Three German factories (Glasindustrie at Dortmund, Schlaraffia at Wattenscheid and Elektro-Chemie at Ibbenbüren) which had received loans under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty, were visited by Commission representatives on 24 and 25 April 1969. The purpose of the visits was to see how the investment programmes had been implemented, how ex-ECSC workers had been re-employed, and what difficulties had been encountered under these two heads.

Studies

42. CEGOS, the institute entrusted by the Commission and the French Government with the first part of the study on the prospects of industrial development in the Nantes-St. Nazaire region has submitted its final report to the Commission.

The Committee on industrialization of the Val d'Aosta met on 1 April in Turin and approved the study on the industrial development of the Val d'Aosta.

Experts from the Member States and representatives of the Commission met on 14 April 1969 in Brussels to examine the conversion of the Sulcis-Iglesiente area in connection with the development programme for Sardinia.

On 17 April 1969 the experts preparing the study on "practical pointers for the establishment and administration of industrial areas in the light of experience gained in the Community countries", visited Paris together with a Commission representative and had a preliminary exchange of views with the authorities responsible for supplying them with the relevant information on France. A similar meeting was held on 24 April in Düsseldorf with the German authorities.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational training

Paul Finet Foundation

43. The Commission invited representatives of the iron and steel industry in the six Community countries to a meeting in Luxembourg on 18 April 1969 in order to discuss with them the best means of making the Foundation known in the industry.

Under the chairmanship of M. Vinck, a member of the Foundation's Executive Committee and Board of Governors and the Commission's Director-General for social affairs, the meeting afforded personal and direct contacts with the representatives of the iron and steel industry.

It was agreed that representatives of the various companies should inform the Secretariat of the Foundation of possible candidates and indicate the competent authorities for such matters. In the works themselves, wide publicity would be given to the Foundation's aid in order that all likely candidates might apply for it.

Readaptation (ECSC)

44. In March 1969, the Commission decided in accordance with Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty to increase by DM 62 500 (15 625 u.a.) a credit opened in 1964 for a German iron mine.

In April the Commission, acting under Article 56(2), decided:

(i) To contribute in Germany DM 1 520 000 (380 000 u.a.) to the cost of readaptation for 1 895 steelworkers, and to increase by DM 1 000 000 (210 000 u.a.) the funds made available to a colliery in 1965.

(ii) To increase, at the request of the Belgian Government, four credits opened for coal mines in the Liège region by Bfrs. 22 000 000 (440 000 u.a.). In addition the credit for a steelworks was increased by Bfrs. 200 000 (4 000 u.a.).

Re-employment and conversion

45. Having accepted the principle of granting loans under Article 56 (2a) for four conversion projects in the Netherlands and Germany,¹ the Commission decided to assist with the creation of more than 350 jobs which would make it possible to find new work for at least 320 former miners in the southern Limburg province of the Netherlands, and of 300 further jobs for which some 220 former coal miners or steel workers in the districts of Moers and Dinslaken (Ruhr) would be given priority.

When four other loans decided since January 1969² are taken into account, the Commission will have contributed since the beginning of the year to the creation of some 2 200 new jobs, of which 1 350 can be given to ECSC workers.

Working conditions

Harmonization of the rules in Member States governing certain aspects of commercial representation

46. In connection with preparatory work for harmonizing the situation of commercial representatives in the Member States, the trade organizations concerned were again consulted on 31 March and 1 April 1969. The meeting was the last of a series begun on 3 March 1969.

Joint Advisory Committee on the social problems of paid agricultural workers

47. In connection with the activities of the Joint Advisory Committee on the social problems of paid agricultural workers, the Working Party on vocational training in agriculture met in Brussels on 9 April 1969 to examine a preliminary draft report, prepared by M. Haak, on the priorities to be observed concerning vocational training in agriculture. The draft report will be submitted, together with the comments made at this meeting, to the Committee at its next meeting and will serve as a basis for a full discussion of the matter.

The Committee's Working Party on Agricultural Health and Safety met in Luxembourg on 15 April to examine the preliminary draft Opinion submitted by its rapporteur, M. Schippers, concerning the priorities to be observed in the field of occupational safety and health. The draft Opinion will be submitted together with the observations made at this meeting for approval by the full Committee at its next meeting.

¹ See sec. 41.

² See Bulletin 5-69, Ch. VII, sec. 59.

In addition, the *ad hoc* Committee on working hours in stock breeding met in Luxembourg on 14 April 1969 to investigate the possibility of concluding a Community agreement on working hours in stock breeding. At this meeting the two sides of the industry set out their respective positions, and it was agreed that the leaders of the workers' organizations and of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations (COPA) would meet in May.

Committee on non-manual staff (steel)

48. On 14 April 1969 a working party of the Commission on non-manual staff (steel) met in Brussels to discuss a plan of work on methods of grading non-manual workers in the Community steel industry.

On the basis of this plan, national reports will be submitted at the next plenary meeting of the Committee scheduled for the end of September 1969. At this meeting the Committee on non-manual staff will decide whether to go further into the problem by appropriate studies.

Employment services

49. A group of government experts belonging to the labour administrations of the six Member States met in Brussels on 25 April 1969 to examine the draft first annual report, drawn up by the Commission on the basis of contributions from the several countries, on the activities of the employment services in the Member States. The annual report is included in the list of priority work in connection with co-operation that was established by the Council at its 220th session on 5 June 1967.

After discussion, the government experts approved the seven chapters in the draft, subject to certain amendments; it will be submitted for the Commission's approval with a view to its publication. The experts also agreed on the arrangements for preparing the second annual report. They were unanimous in considering that co-operation between the national employment services in the Community should be encouraged particularly in respect of the training given to the staff of these services.

Subsidized housing

50. In April 1969 the Commission gave its approval for the financing with help from ECSC funds of building projects involving 480 dwellings for miners and steelworkers in the following countries: Germany (324 dwellings; DM 1 208 000), France (150 dwellings; FF 737 000) and Luxembourg (6 dwellings; Lfrs. 2 695 000).

Industrial medicine, health and safety

Meetings of working parties

51. The Working Party on the mental effort in mining and iron and steel occupations met on 9 April 1969 and compared several methods of measuring the "mental effort" necessary for the complex work of supervision and remote control of mechanized

processes in mines and steelworks. Three research teams are working on the study of "mental effort". Agreements have been made to complete the methodological study phase and, by the beginning of 1970, to proceed to the co-ordinated application of the methods chosen in real working conditions.

On 22 April, the Working Party on practical guidance for medical officers and the Committee of Government Experts on industrial medicine and rehabilitation (ECSC) held a joint meeting and were informed of the present state of progress of the medical research programmes. The results of research in hand were considered in relation to the outlook for the development of industrial medicine in the Community.

On 23 April the heads of the offices responsible for the supervision of medical services in industry met in Luxembourg. They had a full exchange of information on the steps taken in the six countries to promote the establishment of industrial medical services.

Mines Safety and Health Commission

52. During April 1969 the activities of the Mines Safety and Health Commission consisted of:

- a) A meeting of experts on non-inflammable liquids, held on 22 and 23 April at the National Institute of Mines at Pâturages (Belgium) to carry out comparative flame propagation tests in mixtures of fire-resistant fluids for power transmission with coal dust;
- b) A meeting of the Working Party on Electrification on 25 April for a final consideration of the report on the characteristics of electric cables supplying power for mobile machinery used below ground, on surges caused by lightning and on the problem of stray currents;
- c) A meeting held on 28 and 29 April by the Working Party on Statistics to examine a set of definitions for use in the statistics of mining accidents in Community countries.

Health protection

53. On 24 April 1969 a group of experts set up in pursuance of Euratom Treaty Article 37 met in Brussels to examine the project for disposal of radioactive waste from the Eutex nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Saluggia (Italy), the outline of which had been communicated to the Commission by the competent Italian authorities under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty.

On the basis of the conclusion adopted by the experts at this meeting, the Commission will inform the Italian Government of its views on the above-mentioned project.

VII. The Community and the Associated States

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

54. On 18 April 1969, the Commission took eleven new financing decisions involving aid totalling 26 946 000 units of account from the second European Development Fund. Of this amount, 15 446 000 u.a. were in the form of grants and 11 500 000 u.a. were loans on special terms. The projects, described below, had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 40th meeting on 27 March 1969.

(i) Hydroelectric scheme at Inga, Congo (Kinshasa): 9 000 000 zaires, or 18 000 000 u.a., half as a grant and half as a loan on special terms. This scheme involves (a) the construction of a high-voltage electric power transmission system over a distance of 430 km to link the hydroelectric power station at Inga with Kinshasa and the main consumption centres in Central Congo and (b) the construction of seven transformer stations. The section of the Inga power station now under construction, financed jointly by Italian bilateral aid and the Congolese Government, will be completed by the beginning of 1972. By the end of 1976, three units will have been installed, with a total capacity of 150 MW.

(ii) The Basse-Obiga-Wagny road, Gabon: 617 133 000 Frs. CFA, or 2 500 000 u.a. as a loan on special terms. The object is to lay 70 km of road, a first section of the Basse-Obiga-Lastourville link. The European Investment Bank has also been asked for an ordinary loan, to which will be attached an interest rebate from EDF resources for this scheme. The Gabon Government will finance the balance.

(iii) Construction and installation of the port of Nola (Upper Sangha), Central African Republic: 111 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 450 000 u.a. The financing of this scheme is part of a vast programme to create a second river link with Brazzaville, in addition to the Ubangi-Congo transequatorial river route.

(iv) Introduction of tea-growing in a village area, Rwanda: 99 200 000 Frs. RW, or about 992 000 u.a. Over a period of five years, 500 ha of tea plantations are to be laid down around Shangasha and Mwaga in the Cyangugu prefecture, producing 500 tons of tea a year when fully established.

(v) Further direction of work on the Mulindi and Cyangugu tea plantations, Rwanda: 23 538 000 Frs. RW, or about 235 000 u.a.

(vi) Improvement of the water supply at Bamako, Mali: 1 177 000 000 Frs. Mali, or about 2 384 000 u.a. Under the scheme the first part of an emergency programme based on a long-term plan to meet the city's water requirements until 1976 will be completed.

(vii) Regional health centre in Mopti, Mali: 220 000 000 Frs. Mali, or about 446 000 u.a. The object is to rebuild and regroup a complex of old and inadequate buildings. The centre is to include a preventive medicine service, an out-patients clinic, a maternity and infant welfare service and a maternity hospital.

(viii) Station for plant propagation and training personnel for agriculture and stock raising, Somalia: 3 907 000 sh. so, or about 547 000 u.a. This station, some 90 km south-west of Mogadishu, the capital, will produce and distribute to growers some 35 000 selected grapefruit seedlings a year over a five-year period in order to create 1 500 hectares of plantations.

(ix) Coastal road (Coppename-Ingikondre section), Surinam: 2 200 000 S. fl., or about 1 167 000 u.a. The object is to improve and bitumen-surface a 36 km stretch of the east-west trunk road which goes right along the Surinam coast and through the capital, Paramaribo.

(x) A central store for the pharmaceutical service in Paramaribo, Surinam: 1 217 000 S. fl., or about 645 000 u.a.

(xi) Extension of a programme of AASM participation in trade fairs and exhibitions organized in the Member States: 300 000 u.a. This is an extension to 31 May 1970 of a first programme approved in July 1967 at a total cost of 500 000 u.a.

These new decisions bring the total commitments of the second EDF to date to approximately 606 928 000 u.a. for 302 financing decisions. This figure does not include advances to stabilization funds financed from EDF resources under Article 20 of the Yaoundé Convention. Nor does it include expenses incurred in supervising the execution of the schemes, nor the financial and administrative expenses of the EDF itself.

Financing agreement

55. On 22 April 1969, in Brussels, M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission and H.E. Ferdinand Oyono, the Cameroon ambassador, signed one of the most important financing agreements ever concluded between the Community and the AASM. It concerned the financing by the Community of the second section of the Transcameroon Railway. To the funds provided by the Community, which amount to 20 million u.a., will be added French and American bilateral aid and funds from the Cameroon Government. The length of the new railway, half of which has just been completed with aid from the same sources, will be increased to over 600 km when this agreement has been executed.

Meetings and visits

56. On 1 April the EDF received M.A. Raoul, Prime Minister of Congo (Brazzaville), to discuss investment projects still to be financed from the second Fund. During his stay the Prime Minister had talks with M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, on various problems concerning the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. On 10 April a delegation from the Central African Republic, led by M. Kombot-Nagouemon, Minister for Development, had talks with the EDF on schemes in progress or planned. On 24 April 1969 M. Kanyaruguru, Burundi Minister of the Plan, discussed with the EDF schemes submitted for which financing arrangements have still to be made under the second Fund.

Trade promotion

57. Some of the AASM took part in trade fairs organized during April 1969 in Paris, Brussels and Milan under the auspices of the Member States and the Community as part of the Commission's programme to encourage co-operation in promoting

sales of AASM products. The States which took part were: Congo (Kinshasa) (Brussels and Paris), Burundi (Brussels), Cameroon (Brussels and Milan), Central African Republic (Brussels and Milan), Niger (Brussels, Paris and Milan), Senegal (Brussels, Paris and Milan), Somalia (Milan), Togo (Brussels and Paris), Upper Volta (Brussels), Congo (Brazzaville) (Milan), Ivory Coast (Paris and Milan), Gabon (Milan), Madagascar (Paris and Milan), Rwanda (Milan), and Mauritania (Paris).

These exhibitions gave the Associated States an opportunity of making themselves known to a wider public, of demonstrating their sales possibilities, and of supplying the necessary information concerning their production range and methods of marketing. Their trade representatives were also able to make valuable contacts with the trade circles concerned.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

58. The second training programme for OTRACO cadres financed by the EDF came to an end on 10 April 1969; Commission officials attended the final session. A third programme for medium-grade cadres began on the same day. Representatives of the Commission have been to Rwanda to examine conditions for implementing the training programme for cadres for agricultural co-operatives. The Commission was represented at a seminar on the africanization of cadres organized by the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization in Abidjan from 15 to 20 April. In addition, four seminars, which were attended by a total of 194 participants, were organized in Florence, Brussels, Bari and Berlin.



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

BILATERAL RELATIONS

United States

Visit by Mr. Stans, US Secretary of Commerce

59. The United States Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Maurice Stans, visited the Commission on 14 April 1969 at the beginning of an information and goodwill tour which took him to various European capitals, including those of five Member States.

The talks were conducted for the Commission by its President, M. Jean Rey, assisted by the Commission members and senior officials concerned, and centred on a general survey of the attitudes of both parties to all problems of trade relations between the United States and the Community. The main aim of these entirely informal talks was to provide an opportunity for an exchange of information and to foster mutual understanding; they took place in an atmosphere of complete frankness and highlighted the joint responsibility of the United States and the Community to pursue a policy of trade liberalization and expansion, to safeguard what has already been achieved and to make further progress.

The Commission noted with great satisfaction that the United States Government intends to initiate procedures in the near future for the adoption of new trade legislation and once more emphasized the need for sufficiently wide negotiating powers on both sides. This was essential if an equitable degree of reciprocity was to be ensured, and without reciprocity there could be no attempt to make further progress. If Community policies, notably on agriculture, contained certain elements which were a source of anxiety to the United States, it was equally true that specific instruments of protection and trade policy which were causing the Community concern existed in the United States.

The Commission is firmly convinced that mutual problems can be solved and difficulties smoothed out and that suitable means of doing this can be defined and implemented provided the action required of both parties is planned with an eye to reciprocity and equilibrium. Priority should therefore be given to creating the instruments of this reciprocity and a climate of mutual trust.

Canada

60. The Canadian authorities have invited Commission representatives to travel to Ottawa, on a date still to be arranged, for a thorough exchange of views on international trade policy and its incidence on the Community and Canada, on certain aspects of Community policies and on EEC-Canada trade. On 22 April 1969 the Council of the European Communities approved the signing of a renegotiated

agreement with Canada under Article XXVIII, paragraph 5, of GATT.¹ This agreement follows a wish expressed by Canada to withdraw certain tariff concessions for chemical products, and to offset this withdrawal by fresh concessions which were considered satisfactory.

Sweden

61. M. Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission, paid an official visit to Stockholm from 15 to 18 April 1969 at the invitation of the Swedish Government. He had talks with M. Gunnar Lange, Minister of Commerce, M. Krister Wickman, Economics Minister, and with representatives of economic and banking circles. These talks were very general in scope. On 15 April M. Deniau addressed the Federation of Swedish Industries on current problems of trade policy. M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, has been officially invited to visit Sweden in June.

Denmark

62. M. Poul Nyboe Andersen, Minister with responsibility for economic and Nordic affairs and matters concerning European markets, visited the Commission on 24 April 1969 as part of his tour of European capitals. The purpose of his visit was to explain the Danish Government's attitude to work in progress regarding wider co-operation between the Nordic countries (Nordec project). The Minister was accompanied by Ambassador Finn Gundelach, Head of the Danish Mission to the European Communities.

Morocco and Tunisia

63. Following the signature of association agreements with Tunisia and Morocco—on 28 March in Tunis and on 31 March in Rabat—the Commission submitted proposals to the Council for the implementing regulations to these agreements. These proposals are now being examined within the Council and by the competent committees of the European Parliament in anticipation of their being referred to that body.

Israel

64. The Council continued its examination of the various forms that a preferential agreement with Israel might take with a view to the early completion of a report on this subject and the definition of the general lines of a possible compromise solution.

Latin America

65. On 14 April 1969 the Commission received M. Prebisch and M. Perez-Guerrero. M. Prebisch, former Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was in Brussels to take his leave of the Commission and to intro-

¹ Official gazette No. L 97, 24 April 1969.

duce his successor, M. Perez-Guerrero. It was the first official visit of UNCTAD's new Secretary-General to the Commission in a capacity other than a purely UN one. The Commission and its guests discussed problems concerning UNCTAD and the EEC.

On 22 April 1969, M. Carlos Cordero d'Aubisson, the new European representative of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) met President Rey and MM. Martino and Deniau, members of the Commission. He was introduced by his predecessor, M. Eduardo Palomo Escobar, who has been assigned to other duties.

Uruguay has made representations to the Commission following a recent Commission decision imposing a supplementary levy on fresh and frozen meat imported from that country. The Uruguayan authorities emphasized the harm this measure was doing to the country's economy and urged that steps be taken to prevent the new situation thus created having disastrous consequences.

India

66. In reply to a written question from M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) who was concerned to know what action had been taken in connection with the Indian Government's request for the signing of a trade agreement with the EEC,¹ the Commission states that it informed the Council of this request in January 1968. In February 1968 the Council declared "that before the opening of general negotiations with India could be considered, the specific negotiations now under way concerning jute and coconut products and handicrafts should be brought to a conclusion. The Council also considered that it would be well if the results of the second session of UNCTAD could be taken into account. This Community position was conveyed to the Indian Mission by the Commission in the form of a verbal reply". The Commission notes moreover "that the specific negotiations held with the Indian Government throughout 1968 have now reached an advanced stage. Furthermore, discussions on the granting of generalized preferences to developing countries—unanimous agreement was reached on this principle during UNCTAD II—are also progressing satisfactorily and in accordance with the timing approved at New Delhi". In conclusion the Commission points out that it maintains regular contacts with the Indian Mission so as to be able to decide in agreement with it on "an opportune moment for re-examining the Indian request at Council level".

COMMON COMMERCIAL POLICY

Elaboration of a common commercial policy

67. On 1 April 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council an important report on trade agreements in force and on trade and navigation treaties between Member States and non-member countries. This examination was undertaken in accordance with Article 3 of a decision adopted by the EEC Council on 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the periods for which trade agreements with non-member coun-

¹ Official gazette No. C 52, 24 April 1969.

tries are concluded.¹ This report should ensure that agreements and treaties in force do not constitute an obstacle to the introduction of the common commercial policy. The report updates the inventory drawn up by the Commission and transmitted to the Member States in May 1964.

In line with the decision taken by the Council at its meeting of 27/28 January 1969² authorizing the tacit prolongation beyond the transitional period of certain commercial agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries, the Commission also submitted proposals to the Council authorizing the prolongation of a further series of agreements. This does admittedly represent a departure from the Council's 1961 decision, which specifies that the period for which trade agreements are concluded "shall not exceed the duration of the transitional period for the application of the Treaty of Rome". It is however justified, as far as certain agreements are concerned, because their prolongation does not constitute an obstacle to the implementation of the common commercial policy. In February the Commission transmitted to the Council a more general proposal aimed at the gradual standardization of trade agreements; pending its adoption the Commission proposed new derogations based on criteria analogous to those which led to the decision of 27/28 January 1969.

On 25 April 1969, as a follow-up to the three basic regulations (on the establishment of a joint liberalization list, the management of Community import quotas, and the introduction of a special supervision procedure) adopted by the Council on 10 December 1968,³ the Commission submitted a memorandum to the Council on the implementing measures to be taken under these regulations. It also submitted proposals for the standardization of import arrangements for a first sensitive area, namely the ceramics industry.

Specific problems of commercial policy

68. Of the "concrete cases" giving rise to certain problems in the commercial policy field—either for specific countries or specific products—two might be mentioned. The first concerns the proposed long-term Franco-Soviet trade agreement. Replying to a written question from M. Hans Apel (Socialist, Germany) who expressed concern at the proposed duration of the agreement, the Commission pointed out⁴ that the French Government was "aware of the importance of an agreement of this kind being compatible with Community provisions in the matter of commercial policy", and that the consultation procedure provided within the Community for such cases had been respected. The reply stressed that the Commission fully realized the need to complete the common commercial policy by the end of the transition period and that it would not fail to take a stand on this matter during consultations in connection with the proposed negotiations.

In the second case, affecting another field and another country, the Commission submitted a proposal to the Council for a directive on the abolition of the flat-rate refunds granted to exports to non-member countries of goods produced by the Italian mechanical engineering industry. These refunds could be regarded as export aids which are caught by Article 112 of the EEC Treaty. Earlier, on 19 March 1969, the Commission had asked the Court of Justice to re-open proceedings in connection with this refund system, on one aspect of which the Court ruled on 1 December 1965.⁵

¹ Official gazette No. 71, 6 November 1961.

² *Ibid.* No. L 43, 20 February 1969, and Bulletin 4-69, Ch. IX, sec. 76.

³ *Ibid.* No. L 303, 18 December 1968 and Bulletin 1-69, Ch. IV.

⁴ *Ibid.* No. C 46, 9 April 1969.

⁵ See "Court of Justice".

Restrictions on steel exports to the United States

69. M. Oele, a Dutch member of the European Parliament, addressed the following written question to the Commission: "Is it true that negotiations are taking place with a view to a more or less voluntary limitation of exports of Common Market steel to the United States?"

"Is the Commission participating in these negotiations? If so, what role is it playing?"

"How does the Commission hope to ensure that the commercial policy restrictions to be expected do not lead to agreements between Common Market producers involving an inadmissible limitation of competition?"

In its reply¹ the Commission points out that a communication dated 15 January 1969 from the "steel producers' club" informed the President of the Commission of a letter it had sent to the American Government on behalf of the six trade associations in ECSC countries on the subject of steel exports to the United States. This communication indicated the main features of the undertaking to limit exports given by steel producers in the Community and in Japan.

Neither the Community authorities nor, to the Commission's knowledge, the national authorities in the Member States had been notified or informed in advance of the discussions which were spread over several months; they had therefore taken no part in them.

This being so, the Commission was in no way bound by the commercial policy restrictions which the arrangements in question might contain or involve. Externally, this meant that measures taken on the basis of such an arrangement would have no standing should it become necessary to vindicate the Community's rights vis-à-vis the United States. Internally, the ECSC Treaty, and Article 65 of that Treaty in particular, provided the Commission with means of action which it would have to use if it noted that this arrangement tended directly or indirectly to prevent, restrict or distort the normal operation of competition within the Common Market.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Commission for Europe

70. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held its 24th session in Geneva from 9 to 23 April 1969. Opening the session, M. Stanovnik, the ECE's Executive Secretary, presented a long-term programme of work which lays particular stress on activities in four main areas in which international co-operation seems to be most worthwhile and to offer the greatest development possibilities. The four fields are: application of science and technology, environmental improvement, long-term planning and programming, promotion of external trade. All delegations, from East and West alike, reacted favourably to this programme.

The session also saw the adoption of several resolutions, some of which were of major interest for the guidance of the institution's future work. One urges the Executive Secretary to prepare, before the next annual session, an analytical report

¹ Official gazette No. C 42, 2 April 1969.

on the intra-European trade situation which would make it possible to draft mutually acceptable recommendations on the elimination of economic, administrative and commercial policy obstacles to the development of trade between countries with different economic and social systems. Another invites the Committee on the Development of Trade to study practical measures to strengthen international industrial co-operation within the framework of existing legislation in the countries concerned.

The Economic Commission for Europe also adopted a resolution on scientific and technical co-operation and another on the simplification and standardization of documents and procedures in current use in international trade. The latter text recommends that the ECE layout key be borne in mind when international trade documents are being drafted. Lastly, the traditional annual review of the economic situation in Europe should outline a number of main lines of action of interest to East and West alike.

United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

71. The second session of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) was held in Geneva from 3 to 31 March 1969. The Commission was represented at this meeting. The UNCITRAL, which groups 29 States including three member countries of the European Communities (Belgium, France, Italy), has set itself a vast programme of work which was expanded even further during the Geneva meeting. The organization's main aim is to co-ordinate work in progress in the matter of international trade law and to facilitate relations and co-operation between the various organizations competent in this field. The main topics discussed at this session included the examination of the Hague conventions on the international sale of goods, international commercial arbitration and the establishment of a register of texts and organizations. The meeting decided to prepare a convention on time-limits and negative prescription in the international sale of goods. The Commission of the European Communities will be invited to take part in this work and will, more generally, keep in touch with the Secretariat General with a view to the preparation of documents for the third session of UNCITRAL in New York on 6 April 1970.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

72. The Committee for Science Policy of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) met in Paris on 27 and 28 March 1969. The Committee heard a report on the discussions at the last OECD Council meeting on the new problems confronting modern society in a number of fields: education, urban technology, pollution, transport. The Committee also approved reports from three working parties on fundamental research in specific sectors (behaviour, materials, language and data processing) and on work in progress on research and development statistics, the use of computers, and selection techniques for research and development programmes. The Committee also had before it a document summarizing work in progress and proposing an initial draft programme for 1970. This includes a suggestion that a group of experts be formed to study the place of science and technology in national policies.

THE COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Commodities

73. The results of the 1968 United Nations Sugar Conference were covered in a report submitted to the Council and the European Parliament. This document analyses the content of the agreement: apportionment of exporting rights, re-exportation of Cuban sugar by socialist countries, compatibility of export quotas with demand on the free market, commitments undertaken by exporting countries. It also discusses the economic and legal problems which prevented the Community being a party to the agreement, although steps have been taken to keep the door open to later accession.

Furthermore, in a communication addressed to the Council, the Commission proposed a further extension of the time-limit for lodging final acceptance instruments for the International Grains Arrangement. The final date for the lodgment of these documents is to be set back from 30 April to 31 October 1969 and the proposal covering the Wheat Trade Convention and Food Aid Convention incorporated in the Arrangement.

Food aid

74. Following the agreement reached at the Council meeting on 3/4 March 1969 on a food aid programme for Biafra (25 000 tons of grain),¹ the Commission submitted to the Council on 15 April 1969 a communication concerning practical procedures for implementing the programme thus approved.

The Commission also adopted several decisions noting that the conditions for the mobilization of common wheat in Germany for the purposes of a national food aid programme had been fulfilled.²

¹ See Bulletin 5-69, Ch. IX, sec. 90.

² See Ch. VI, sec. 20.



IX. Institutions and Organs

THE COUNCIL

67th session — 21/22 April 1969 (agriculture)

Under the successive chairmanship of M.P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, and his Luxembourg colleague M. Jean-Pierre Buchler, this session in Luxembourg was attended only by the holders of agricultural portfolios in the six Governments. M. Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, was present.

The Council again examined the Commission proposals on fixing the prices of certain agricultural products for the 1969/70 marketing year, an item already on the agenda of the two agriculture sessions of the previous month. Agreement was reached on a number of points, but the Ministers made no decision on the most difficult problem, that of the market in milk products, which is seriously out of balance. A decision may be anticipated by the end of June, if all goes well, on milk and on beef and veal, in view of the interdependence of the two sectors.

The Council's agreement produced the following practical results. The prices of bread grains, rice, oilseeds and sugar are maintained at the same level as in the 1968/69 marketing year. One change from the previous year is to be noted in the sugar sector: the quantity guaranteed is to be reduced. The only—slight—price rises decided are for maize and barley.¹

The Council's discussions already point to the likelihood of a rise in the intervention price of beef and veal as from 1 July 1969, in connection with measures to be adopted for relieving the milk products market.

In the meantime, the Council recorded its approval on a number of provisions to relieve the milk products market, by trying to facilitate the marketing of accumulated stocks. The regulations adopted for this purpose tend, on the one hand, to encourage the use of milk powder for making animal feedingstuffs and, on the other, to increase the sale of butter from public stocks held by the intervention agencies. Still in the same sector, the Council approved the application on 1 January 1970 of definitive rules on liquid milk, rather than adopting transitional provisions applicable to the movement of milk in the Community. A request from the German delegation to amend the arrangements for intervention applicable to one type of skim milk powder was deferred till later.

Discussions and decisions also took place on fruit and vegetables and the Commission was invited to submit general intervention proposals. The Council authorized Italy to adopt special intervention measures on the orange market, which is suffering from a certain lack of balance. It also adopted the basic and buying-in prices for cauliflowers and tomatoes.

During the session the Council adopted a number of regulations on various markets: relaxation of the rules on granting export refunds for sugar, application of egg marketing standards, determining standard qualities for cereals. It also adopted regulations on the financing of intervention expenditure on the internal market in four sectors (oils and fats, cereals, rice, pigmeat).

¹ See Ch. VI, sec. 18.

In conclusion, the Council rendered a favourable Opinion, in pursuance of EEC Treaty Article 56, on the granting of four reconversion loans to facilitate the financing of investments proposed by two German and two Netherlands companies.¹

THE COMMISSION

Honorary rank

The Commission has conferred the title of Honorary Head of Division on the following former officials:

	<i>Former position</i>
M. Ernst Bauer	Principal administrator at the Ispra establishment of the Joint Nuclear Centre
M. Gustavo Berg	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for External Relations (EEC)
M. Georges Bois	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for Administration (EEC)
M. James Carpentier	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General of Labour Problems, Industrial Reorganization and Redevelopment (ECSC)
M. Marcel Collet	Principal administrator in the Directorate for Health and Safety (Euratom)
M. Louis Coppée	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for Social Affairs (EEC)
M. Heinrich Gerns	Principal administrator in the Secretariat of the Consultative Committee (ECSC)
M. Isidoro Ghija	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for Administration and Personnel (Euratom)
M. Yves Lecocq	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for Social Affairs (EEC)
M. Charles Maignial	Principal administrator in the Secretariat (EEC)
M. Antonio Mastropasqua	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for the Internal Market (EEC)
M. Mario Melani	Principal administrator in the Information Service.
Mlle Clara Meyers	Deputy Spokesman of the EEC Commission
Mlle Carolina Morino	Principal administrator in the Information Service

¹ See Ch. VI, sec. 41.

M. Karl Muehlenbach	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General of Labour Problems, Industrial Reorganization and Redevelopment (ECSC)
M. Georg Streiter	Principal administrator in the Information Service
M. Gaston Wanzelee	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for Agriculture (EEC)
Mme Anne Weil Mendelssohn	Principal administrator in the Directorate-General for External Relations

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 45/64 — Commission v. Italian Republic

This appeal, filed with the Court in October 1964, was against Italian law No. 639 of 5 July 1964 (replacing law No. 103 of 10 March 1955), concerning standard refunds on exports of mechanical engineering products. Following a request filed on 19 March 1969 by the Commission, the Court of Justice decided on 2 April 1969 that the proceedings should be reopened at the stage of the oral procedure.¹

Case 17/69, 18/69 and 19/69

On 8, 21 and 23 April 1969 respectively, suits were filed with the Court of Justice against the Commission by three Commission officials.²

¹ See Ch. VIII, sec. 68.

² See Official gazette No. C 52, 24 April 1969, and No. C 65, 2 June 1969.



X. European Investment Bank

Loans granted

Germany

On 14 April 1969 the Bank concluded with Kali-Chemie AG, Hanover, a member company of the Belgian Solvay group, a loan contract valued at DM 6 million (1.5 million u.a.) for 12 years at 6.5% per annum for building a factory to produce enzymes for detergents.

The project will enable the promoters to include in their programme the production of enzymes for so-called biological washing powders, according to a Japanese process for which the licence has been acquired by the company. The factory will be built at Nienburg-on-Weser, a pilot regional centre situated in a development area of Germany which, for these two reasons, is helped by the Federal Government and the Lower Saxony Land authorities, in order to strengthen its economic potential. By creating some 70 new jobs, the project will contribute to the solution of certain structural and employment problems in the region. The total cost of the scheme, to be completed by the end of 1969, will be approximately DM 16 million (4 million u.a.).



Miscellaneous

Anglo-Italian declaration on Europe

The following declaration was published on 28 April 1969 at the end of talks in London between the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Italian Republic.

"In the firm belief that their future and the future of Europe are indissolubly linked; that only a united Europe can make its due contribution to peace, prosperity and international co-operation and can, at the same time, provide the necessary framework for the fulfilment of their common destiny; and that therefore no effort must be spared to give a new impetus to achieve European unity, Britain and Italy have agreed their European policy as follows:

"The economic and political integration of Europe are both essential. As experience has shown, neither can go forward without the other.

"The European Communities remain the basis for European unity. The Treaties establishing these Communities provide for the accession of other European countries. If the Communities are to develop, they must be enlarged. The enlargement of the Communities would not alter their nature, but rather would ensure their fulfilment. In this way Europe will be able to make even stronger its outward-looking traditions and increase its efforts for the developing countries. The policy of the British and Italian Governments is to work for these aims, and to avoid enlargement becoming more difficult. At the same time they agree to consult and to intensify the exchange of all relevant information.

"The political development of Europe requires that all member countries of an enlarged community shall be able to play a full part. Europe must be firmly based on democratic institutions, and the European Communities should be sustained by an elected parliament, as provided for in the Treaty of Rome. The role of the present European assemblies must be enhanced.

"Europe must increasingly develop a common foreign policy so that she can act with growing effectiveness in international affairs. A first step towards the harmonization of the various foreign policies has been taken in WEU; this initiative must be pursued and intensified. Within the Atlantic Alliance, in order to enhance its function of guaranteeing security and stability, and within the other organizations to which we belong, the development of a European identity is a positive step in the process which is intended to lead to the creation of a united Europe, better able to work towards *détente* and to put in practice concrete measures of disarmament aimed at furthering the establishment of a just peace.

"Meanwhile every path that would make European integration easier should be pursued, at every level and in all fields where progress is possible. Among these fields, particular importance will attach to progress in monetary matters, technology, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and cultural co-operation.

"An essential condition for the development of a united and democratic Europe is the full participation of the younger generation. Their future will depend on the contribution which their energy and intelligence can bring to the unity of our continent.

"Britain and Italy believe the common interests of our continent, its security and its prosperity, demand union. They reaffirm their determination to work for this aim, together with those other European governments which share their ideals and goals".

France still absent from WEU Council meetings

The Council of the Western European Union—the member countries of which are the Six and the United Kingdom—met on two further occasions (17 and 28 April 1969) in the absence of France, which contests the legality of these meetings. This means that since 14 February last the French chair has been empty at seven meetings.

M. Marjolin on the future construction of Europe

In a speech in Edinburgh on 1 March 1969, M. Robert Marjolin, for ten years Vice-President of the Commission, said that disenchantment felt by many who were staunch supporters of a United Europe could be attributed to three main causes:

- (i) It was difficult to advance any further along the road to economic unification because of certain acute difficulties, particularly with regard to financing the common agricultural policy;
- (ii) No solution had been found to the problem of enlarging the Community;
- (iii) The Community was still largely economic and technical; there had been no breakthrough to a political Community.

On the first point he said that the common agricultural policy was in a state of crisis. There was a danger that the major portion of the Community's time would be absorbed by agriculture in the years ahead at the expense of tasks which looked to the future. The Six should agree between themselves on a way of dealing with this problem and they should define their future policies in this field. He was however sceptical of the possibility of finding a solution to the whole problem at this stage.

Referring to Britain's application for membership, M. Marjolin said that it was generally recognized that Britain's natural vocation was to become a member of the European Economic Community but this did nothing to simplify things in the immediate future. The problem was dividing the Community. M. Marjolin felt that if Britain did not become a member of the European club, the prospects of a move towards the political unity of Europe were virtually non-existent.

The former Vice-President of the Commission referred to Britain's economic difficulties and came to the conclusion that Britain would need a transitional period before becoming a member of the Community. This could be short as far as the customs union was concerned but would inevitably last several years for the common agricultural policy and the free movement of capital. The enlargement of the Community would also give rise to problems with regard to the institutions; their competences and powers would however be discussed by the States when the three European Treaties were merged. The single Treaty might well solve the problems likely to arise when Britain and other countries joined.

M. Marjolin felt that a practical solution would be to create, within the Council, an executive committee of permanent and of rotating members; there could, for example, be an executive committee of seven and similar arrangements could be adopted

for the Commission. As for the delicate problem of the position of the new member countries vis-à-vis the institutions during the transitional period, it might perhaps be better to hope for a concert of European nations taking the form of regular consultations between Heads of Government, Foreign Affairs Ministers, Finance Ministers and so on something on the lines of the Fouchet plan proposed some eight years ago.

Italian participation in tripartite agreements on enriched uranium production

Italy is to be invited to become a party to the co-operation agreements between the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands on the use of a gas centrifuge process for producing enriched uranium. An official communiqué published on 29 April at the end of the official visit to London of M. Saragat, President of the Italian Republic, and M. Nenni, the Italian Foreign Affairs Minister, said that British Ministers had given assurances that Italian participation in the proposed co-operation agreements would be examined in a positive fashion by the Governments of the three countries concerned. The gas centrifuge process uses a machine revolving at high speed to separate light atoms of U 235, the only ones directly involved in the chain reaction, from heavy atoms of uranium. Hitherto the gaseous diffusion process has been applied; this uses a series of filters to retain the heavy uranium allowing the lighter uranium to pass through.

Declaration by M. Michel Debré on supranationality

In an address to the National Press Club in Washington, early in April, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs said that France was opposed to hare-brained notions of supranationality and that it could only contemplate a political and economic organization of Europe orientated towards independence of political thought and action.

Message from M. Hirsch to the 12th Congress of the European Federalist Movement

M. Etienne Hirsch, former President of Euratom and President of the Central Committee of the European Federalist Movement, sent a message to the 12th International Congress of the Movement in Trieste on 11 April 1969. Stressing the importance of the proceedings of this Congress M. Hirsch said: "Work on the construction of Europe has come to a standstill and what has been achieved is being compromised, although it is now more necessary than ever for Europe to speak with a single voice If we are to get Europe on the road again—and if we do not, we are powerless to influence our own destiny—if we are to transform society and introduce a federalist society—a precondition for the flowering of the human personality—the people of Europe must be allowed to speak".

Working lunch for Community Foreign Affairs Ministers

At the invitation of M. Gaston Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Six, each accompanied by one associate, had an exchange of views on Community problems over a working lunch in Luxembourg on 12 May.

The veto procedure in the Community

In reply to a written question (No. 38/69) from M. Vredeling, member of the European Parliament, the Commission declared that it had never asked the Council to rule other than in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and related procedures. The Commission based its proposals on the Treaties, which, save in exceptional cases, provide for majority decisions as from 1 January 1966.

The Commission added that in its declaration of 1 July 1968¹ it had pointed out that the Council should be re-established in its normal role as a body which could take majority decisions.

M. Mansholt calls for European political parties

Speaking in The Hague on the occasion of the establishment of a European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community, M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, called for political parties at European level. He felt that the formation of political parties should not lag behind economic developments and these do not halt at national frontiers. There must be a full political counterpart to economic life if society is to have a democratic structure and permit the flowering of the individual. At the same time, parties formed at supranational level should not reflect the sectarian pattern of national politics. "There is room for two major political movements—one progressive and one conservative, and I do not use the word 'conservative' in any disparaging sense." M. Mansholt concluded by asking for trade union support in setting up a broadly-based, progressive European party.

Formation of a European confederation of free trade unions

On 24 April 1969, in The Hague, the 6th General Assembly of trade unions in the six Community countries affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) approved the formation of the "European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community" and adopted its statutes. The aim of the new Confederation—which replaces the Secretariat of the Free Trade Unions of the Six—is to "represent and defend the economic, social and cultural interests of workers at Community level. Its objective is to encourage economic and social progress and strengthen European democracy". It will also co-ordinate the work of affiliated organizations. M. A. Kloos, President of the NVV (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions) was elected President of the new Confederation, and M. Théo Rasschaert was appointed Secretary-General. The European Confederation groups the following trade union organizations: DGB (German Federation of Trade Unions); Force Ouvrière (France); CISL and UIL (Italian Confederation of Trade Unions and Italian Labour Union); NVV (Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions); FGTB (Belgian General Federation of Labour); CGT (Luxembourg National Federation of Workers). Only trade unions in the Six can affiliate with the Confederation. A resolution passed at the end of the Hague meeting stresses the need to build a supranational, democratic Community extending to all the democratic countries of Europe and to reinforce its action; it affirms that the democratization of the Community means that employers' and workers' organizations have a right to be heard at all stages of the process of drafting Community decisions. The

¹ See Bulletin 7-68, p. 5.

resolution also called for the elaboration of common economic policies—the absence of these was jeopardizing the very existence of the customs union—and for an active employment policy. With regard to relations with other trade union organizations, the Congress appealed to the European Organization of the World Confederation of Labour urging that present collaboration should develop in a more permanent and organized form. As for relations with trade unions affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions, the resolution noted the Commission's decision to expand certain working contacts with the standing CGT-CGIL Liaison Committee which has its headquarters in Brussels, charged the Executive Committee to keep a close watch on developments, and decided to pursue and develop independent action leading to a democratic Europe on the political as well as the economic and social plane. M. Rey, President, M. Mansholt, Vice-President, and M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, addressed the Congress.

Action Programme of European Socialist Parties

On 22 April 1969 the Liaison Bureau of European Socialist Parties decided to form a committee with the task of defining an action programme and submitting proposals on ways and means of implementing it. This committee will include members of socialist parties in countries which have applied for membership of the European Community.

M. Alain Poher, Interim President of France

Following General de Gaulle's resignation on 28 April 1969 in view of the negative result of the referendum, M. Alain Poher, President of the French Senate, took over as interim President of the Republic. M. Poher was President of the European Parliament from 1966 to 1969.

NATO Treaty signed 20 years ago

Official celebrations to mark the 20th anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty on 4 April 1949 were held in connection with a working session of the Atlantic Council in Washington on 10 and 11 April 1969.

Council of Europe is 20 years old

A commemorative ceremony to mark the 20th anniversary of the Council of Europe was held in London on 5 May 1969. Queen Elizabeth opened the ceremony and paid tribute to the inspiration of Sir Winston Churchill; she said that the establishment of the Council had been a major step on the road to European unity. Speaking as President of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers, M. Willy Brandt, west German Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that Europe would not discover its identity or find its rightful place in the world unless it combined its various economic, cultural and political abilities to form a whole which was more than the sum of its parts. Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, spoke of the role of the Council of Europe and said that the policy of Her Majesty's Government remained firmly based on Britain's application to become a full member of the European Communities.

European Film Award

The title of "European Film" was awarded for the first time this year. The winner was a Franco-German co-production entitled *La Moselle—une rivière pour l'Europe* in French and *Die Mosel* in German. The "European Film" award was introduced in 1963 at the suggestion of the Expert Committee for European Films to encourage producers in the Six to make films which would help to spread the European idea and further European unity. The Expert Committee announced the award on 10 and 11 December 1968 and the formal presentation to the producers took place in Düsseldorf on 5 May 1969 on the occasion of the European Film Day jointly organized by the Land of North Rhine Westphalia and the European Commission.

Creation of a Eurocontrol Institute

Early in April representatives of Transport Ministers of the member countries approved the installation in Luxembourg of a Eurocontrol Institute for air navigation. This Institute will provide further training for personnel working in air traffic control with Eurocontrol itself and with national organizations.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 10 mars 1969 (Report of the sitting of Monday 10 March 1969) No. C 41, 1.4.1969

Résolution relative au projet de règlement des comptes du Parlement européen pour l'exercice 1968 (Resolution on the draft settlement of accounts of the European Parliament for 1968)

Résolution sur la mission d'une délégation du Parlement européen auprès de la Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est à Arusha (Resolution on the mission of a European Parliament delegation to the East African Community in Arusha)

Résolution sur les résultats de la cinquième réunion de la Conférence parlementaire de l'Association CEE-EAMA (Resolution on the results of the fifth meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association)

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision modifiant certaines dispositions de la décision n° 65/270/CEE du Conseil, du 13 mai 1965, portant application de l'article 4 de la décision n° 64/389/CEE du Conseil, du 22 juin 1964, relative à l'organisation d'une enquête sur les coûts des infrastructures servant aux transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Opinion on the proposed decision amending certain provisions of Council Decision No. 65/270/CEE of 13 May 1965, implementing Article 4 of Council Decision No. 64/389/CEE of 22 June 1964 concerning a survey of infrastructure costs of rail, road and inland water transport)

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 11 mars 1969 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday, 11 March 1969) No. C 41, 1.4.1969

Résolution portant modification de l'article 4 du règlement du Parlement européen sur la fin du mandat des représentants (Resolution amending Article 4 of the European Parliament's rules of procedure on the end of the mandate of representatives)

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Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 13 mars 1969 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 13 March 1969) No. C 41, 1.4.1969

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Résolution relative à la composition des commissions du Parlement européen (Resolution on the composition of European Parliament committees)

Résolution relative au projet de budget de recherches et d'investissement de la CEEA pour l'exercice 1969 (Resolution on the draft Euratom research and investment budget for 1969)

Avis sur les propositions relatives à (Opinion on the proposals for:)

1. la fixation des prix pour le lait et les produits laitiers ainsi que pour la viande de veau et de bœuf pour la campagne 1969/1970 (1. Fixing the prices of milk and milk products and of beef and veal for the 1969/1970 marketing year)
2. les mesures à moyen terme à mettre en œuvre pour réaliser l'équilibre du marché du lait et pour favoriser une nouvelle orientation de la spéculation bovine (2. Medium-term measures to establish balance on the milk market and to encourage a new pattern of cattle-farming)
3. les mesures à mettre en œuvre pour réaliser une meilleure stabilisation du marché des matières grasses (3. Measures to improve the stability of the oils and fats market)

Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 14 mars 1969 (Report of the sitting of Friday 14 March 1969)

No. C 41, 12.4.1969

Avis sur la proposition modifiée concernant une directive relative à des problèmes sanitaires en matière d'échanges intracommunautaires de certaines viandes fraîches découpées (Opinion on the amended proposal for a directive on health problems associated with intra-Community trade in certain cuts of fresh meat)

Avis concernant une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant l'extrait de viande, l'extrait de levure, l'extrait de protéines, l'arôme pour potages et autres mets, les bouillons, les potages et les sauces à base de viande (Opinion on a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to meat, yeast and protein extracts, flavourings for soups and other dishes, broths, soups and sauces with a meat basis)

Avis concernant un règlement relatif au concours du FEOGA, section garantie (Opinion on a regulation on aid from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF)

Avis relatif à un règlement concernant la perception d'un montant compensatoire sur le lait en poudre entreposé antérieurement au début de la campagne laitière 1969/1970 (Opinion on a regulation on the levying of a compensatory amount on milk powder placed in stock prior to the beginning of the 1969/1970 milk year)

Avis relatif à un règlement fixant les qualités type du froment tendre, du seigle, de l'orge, du maïs et du froment dur (Opinion on a regulation fixing the standard qualities of wheat other than durum, rye, barley, maize and durum wheat)

Avis sur la proposition relative à un règlement 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 (Opinion on the proposal for a regulation amending Regulation No. 120/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in cereals, particularly in accordance with the International Grains Arrangement)

Annexe : Composition des commissions (Annex: Composition of committees)

Written questions and replies

Question écrite n° 241/68 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide d'urgence, sous forme de poudre de lait, à la population nigériane (No. 241/68 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Emergency aid in the form of milk powder to the Nigerian population) No. C 42, 2.4.1969

Question écrite n° 257/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Aide financière accordée par la Communauté lors de catastrophes en Italie (No. 257/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Financial aid by the Community after the disasters in Italy) No. C 42, 2.4.1969

Question écrite n° 267/68 de M. Mauk à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet: Propositions concernant les structures de production agricoles dans la Communauté (No. 267/68 by M. Mauk to the Commission: Proposals on farming structures in the Community)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 268/68 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Résultats de l'enquête sur la tendance aux concentrations qui se manifeste dans le marché commun (No. 268/68 by M. Oele to the Commission: Results of the survey on the trend towards concentration observable in the Common Market)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 277/68 de M. Oele à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Restrictions aux exportations d'acier aux États-Unis (No. 277/68 by M. Oele to the Commission: Restrictions on steel exports to the United States)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 282/68 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Groupe de travail «Politique de la recherche scientifique et technique» (No. 282/68 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 287/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de l'article 7 paragraphe 1 du règlement n° 25 relatif au financement de la politique agricole commune (No. 287/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Application of Article 7 (1) of Regulation No. 25, on financing of the common agricultural policy)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 290/68 de M. Ramaekers à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Équivalence des diplômes d'ingénieur technicien dans le cadre de la CEE (No. 290/68 by M. Ramaekers to the Commission: Equivalence of "technical engineering" diplomas in the EEC)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 297/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Travaux du Comité de gestion des plantes vivantes et des produits de la floriculture (No. 297/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Work of the Management Committee for plants, flowers, bulbs, etc.)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 300/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de la procédure de l'article 169 du traité de la CEE à l'encontre du gouvernement néerlandais (No. 300/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Application of the procedure in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty to the Netherlands Government)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 305/68 de M. Müller à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Tarifs désavantageux des communications téléphoniques internationales (No. 305/68 by M. Müller to the Commission: Disadvantageous rates for international telephone communications)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 306/68 de M. Kriedemann à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Supranationalité des Communautés (No. 306/68 by M. Kriedemann to the Commission: Supranationality of the Communities)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 308/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Action en vue du développement interne des Communautés (No. 308/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Action for the internal development of the Communities)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 309/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation de la Communauté aux travaux du groupe «Produits laitiers» (No. 309/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Participation of the Community in the work of the Group on Dairy Products)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 310/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Publication des règlements du Conseil après consultation du Parlement (No. 310/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Publication of Council regulations after consultation of the Parliament)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969

Question écrite n° 313/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Procédure de délivrance des permis de séjour (No. 313/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Procedure for issuing residence permits)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
Question écrite n° 314/68 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Politique commerciale commune de la Communauté (No. 314/68 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Common commercial policy of the Community)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 597/69 de la Commission, du 31 mars 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 597/69 of 31 March 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 80, 1.4.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 599/69 de la Commission, du 31 mars 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 599/69 of 31 March 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 80, 1.4.1969
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- Règlement (EEC) n° 602/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 602/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 80, 1.4.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 605/69 de la Commission, du 28 mars 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 605/69 of 28 March 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 80, 1.4.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 622/69 de la Commission, du 1 ^{er} avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 622/69 of 1 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 81,	2.4.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 631/69 de la Commission, du 2 avril 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 631/69 of 2 April 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 82,	3.4.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 636/69 de la Commission, du 3 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 636/69 of 3 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 83,	4.4.1969
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Règlement (CEE) n° 652/69 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 652/69 of 8 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 85,	9.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 653/69 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 653/69 of 8 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 85,	9.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 654/69 de la Commission, du 8 avril 1969, modifiant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 654/69 of 8 April 1969 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 85,	9.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 655/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 655/69 of 9 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 86	10.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 656/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 656/69 of 9 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 86, 10.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 657/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 657/69 of 9 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 86, 10.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 658/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 658/69 of 9 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 86, 10.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 659/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 659/69 of 9 April 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 86, 10.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 660/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 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. 660/69 of 9 April 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies) No. L 86, 10.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 662/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1969, relatif à la vente, par les organismes d'intervention, de beurre dépassant un certain âge (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 662/69 of 9 April 1969 on the sale by the intervention agencies of butter over a certain age) No. L 86, 10.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 663/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 1969, relatif au classement de marchandises dans la position 15.13 du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 663/69 of 9 April 1969 on the classification of goods under CCT heading 15.13) No. L 86, 10.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 661/69 de la Commission, du 9 avril 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. 661/69 of 9 April 1969 on the notice of call for tender for cheese from stocks held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 664/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 664/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 665/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 665/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 666/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 666/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 667/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 667/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 668/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 668/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 669/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 669/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 87, 11.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 670/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 670/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 671/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 671/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 672/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 672/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 673/69 de la Commission, du 10 avril 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. 673/69 of 10 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 674/69 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 674/69 of 11 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 89, 12.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 675/69 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 675/69 of 11 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 89, 12.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 676/69 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 676/69 of 11 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 89, 12.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 677/69 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 677/69 of 11 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 89, 12.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 678/69 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 678/69 of 11 April 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 89, 12.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 679/69 de la Commission, du 11 avril 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 679/69 of 11 April 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 89, 12.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 680/69 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 680/69 of 14 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 90, 15.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 681/69 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 681/69 of 14 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 90, 15.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 682/69 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 682/69 of 14 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 90, 15.4.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 683/69 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 683/69 of 14 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 90,	15.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 684/69 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 684/69 of 14 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector)	No. L 90,	15.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 685/69 de la Commission, du 14 avril 1969, relatif aux modalités d'application des interventions sur le marché du beurre et de la crème de lait (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 685/69 of 14 April 1969 on the implementing procedures for interventions on the butter and cream market)	No. L 90,	15.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 686/69 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 686/69 of 15 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 91,	16.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 687/69 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 687/69 of 15 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 91,	16.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 688/69 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 688/69 of 15 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 91,	16.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 689/69 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 689/69 of 15 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 91,	16.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 690/69 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1969, prorogeant pour la campagne 1966/1967 certains coefficients forfaitaires pour les produits transformés à base de céréales fixés par le règlement n° 148/66/CEE (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 690/69 of 15 April 1969 prolonging for the 1966/1967 marketing year certain standard coefficients applicable to the products processed from cereals specified by Regulation No. 148/66/CEE)	No. L 91,	16.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 691/69 de la Commission, du 15 avril 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 691/69 of 15 April 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	No. L 91,	16.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 692/69 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 692/69 of 16 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 92,	17.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 693/69 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 693/69 of 16 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 92,	17.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 694/69 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 694/69 of 16 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 92,	17.4.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 695/69 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 695/69 of 16 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 92,	17.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 696/69 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 696/69 of 16 April 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 92, 17.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 697/69 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 697/69 of 16 April 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 92, 17.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 698/69 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 698/69 of 16 April 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 92, 17.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 699/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 699/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 700/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 700/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 701/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 701/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 702/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 702/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 703/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 703/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 704/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 704/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 705/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 705/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 706/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 706/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 707/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 707/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 708/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 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. 708/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 709/69 de la Commission, du 16 avril 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 709/69 of 16 April 1969 on a notice of call for tender for cheese from stocks held by the Netherlands intervention agency) No. L 93, 18.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 710/69, de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 830/67/CEE, le règlement n° 174/66/CEE et le règlement n° 284/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la constitution de la caution dans le secteur des matières grasses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 710/69 of 17 April 1969 amending Regulation No. 830/67/CEE, Regulation No. 174/66/CEE and Regulation No. 284/67/CEE in respect of lodging deposits in the oils and fats sector) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 711/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, modifiant la version allemande du règlement n° 1052/67/CEE concernant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de certaines conserves (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 711/69 of 17 April 1969 amending the German version of Regulation No. 1052/67/CEE concerning the production refund on olive oils used in the manufacture of certain preserves) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 712/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 469/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les modalités de détermination de prix caf du riz et des brisures ainsi que les montants correcteurs relatifs aux qualités de brisures « Glutinous » (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 712/69 of 17 April 1969 amending Regulation No. 469/67/CEE concerning the procedures for determining cif prices for rice and broken rice and the corrective amounts for glutinous qualities of broken) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 713/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 713/69 of 17 April 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultry meat sector) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 714/69 de la Commission, du 17 avril 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 714/69 of 17 April 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 93, 18.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 715/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 715/69 of 18 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 94, 19.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 716/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 716/69 of 18 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 94, 19.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 717/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 717/69 of 18 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 94, 19.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 718/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 718/69 of 18 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 94, 19.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 719/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 719/69 of 18 April 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 94, 19.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 720/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 720/69 of 18 April 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 94, 19.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 721/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de volaille pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 721/69 of 18 April 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the poultrymeat sector for the period beginning 1 May 1969) No. L 94, 19.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 722/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 722/69 of 18 April 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the eggs sector for the period beginning 1 May 1969) No. L 94, 19.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 723/69 de la Commission, du 18 avril 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 723/69 of 18 April 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 94, 19.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 724/69 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 724/69 of 21 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 95, 22.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 725/69 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 725/69 of 21 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 95, 22.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 726/69 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 726/69 of 21 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 95, 22.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 727/69 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 727/69 of 21 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 95, 22.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 728/69 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, concernant l'adaptation des règlements n° 52/67/CEE et n° 99/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les demandes de remboursement par le FEOGA, section garantie, pour la période de comptabilisation 1966/1967 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 728/69 of 21 April 1969 concerning the adaptation of Regulations No. 52/67/EEC and No. 99/67/EEC with respect to the applications for refunds by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the 1966/1967 accounting period) No. L 95, 22.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 729/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, modifiant les articles 7 et 8 du règlement (CEE) n° 766/68 établissant les règles générales concernant l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation de sucre (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 729/69 of 22 April 1969 amending Articles 7 and 8 of Regulation (EEC) No. 766/68 laying down general rules concerning the granting of export refunds in respect of sugar) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 730/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, relatif à la mise en application du régime prévu par le règlement (CEE) n° 1619/68 concernant certaines normes de commercialisation applicables aux œufs (Council Regulation (EEC) no. 730/69 of 22 April 1969 on the introduction of the system provided for by Regulation (EEC) No. 1619/68 on certain marketing standards for eggs) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 731/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 2041/68 portant établissement d'une liste commune de libération des importations dans la Communauté à l'égard des pays tiers (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 731/69 of 22 April 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2041/68 establishing a joint liberalization list vis-à-vis non-member countries in respect of imports into the Community) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 732/69 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 732/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 96, 23.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 733/69 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 733/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 734/69 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 734/69 of 22 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 735/69 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 735/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 736/69 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 473/67/CEE en ce qui concerne notamment la durée de validité des certificats dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 736/69 of 21 April 1969 amending Regulation No. 473/67/EEC in respect of the period of validity of licences in the cereals sector) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 737/69 de la Commission, du 21 avril 1969, complétant le règlement n° 633/67/CEE relatif à la préfixation de la restitution à l'exportation des céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 737/69 of 21 April 1969 supplementing Regulation No. 633/67/EEC on the advance fixing of the export refund on cereals) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 738/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 324/69 du Conseil, du 21 février 1969, autorisant l'Italie à appliquer des mesures particulières d'intervention sur le marché des oranges (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 738/69 of 22 April 1969 amending Council Regulation (EEC) No. 324/69 of 21 February 1969 authorizing Italy to take special intervention measures on the market in oranges) No. L 96, 23.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 739/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les choux-fleurs pour la période allant du 1^{er} mai au 31 décembre 1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 739/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for cauliflowers for the period from 1 May to 31 December 1969) No. L 97, 24.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 740/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les tomates (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 740/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for tomatoes) No. L 97, 24.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 741/69 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 741/69 of 23 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 97, 24.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 742/69 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 742/69 of 23 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 97, 24.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 743/69 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 743/69 of 23 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 97, 24.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 744/69 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 744/69 of 23 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 97, 24.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 745/69 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 745/69 of 23 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) No. L 97, 24.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 746/69 de la Commission, du 22 avril 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock Grana Padano détenu par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 746/69 of 22 April 1969 on a notice of call for tender for cheese from Grana padano stocks held by the Italian intervention agency) No. L 97, 24.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 747/69 de la Commission, du 23 avril 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. 747/69 of 23 April 1969 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the German intervention agency and intended for processing) No. L 97, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 748/69 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand, français et néerlandais et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 748/69 of 23 April 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community) No. L 97, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 749/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, modifiant les règlements (CEE) n° 1014/68 et n° 986/68 en ce qui concerne l'utilisation du lait écrémé et du lait écrémé en poudre dans l'alimentation des animaux (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 749/69 of 22 April 1969 amending Regulations (EEC) No. 1014/68 and No. 986/68 in respect of the use of skim milk and skim milk powder in animal feeding) No. L 98, 25.4.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 754/69 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions pour les céréales et les farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 754/69 of 24 April 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 98, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 755/69 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 755/69 of 24 April 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 98, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 756/69 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 756/69 of 24 April 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice) No. L 98, 25.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 757/69 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 757/69 of 24 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 98, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 758/69 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 758/69 of 24 April 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 98, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 759/69 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 759/69 of 24 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 98, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 760/69 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 760/69 of 24 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 98, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 761/69 de la Commission, du 24 avril 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 761/69 of 24 April 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 98, 25.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 762/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 762/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 769/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 769/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 770/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 770/69 of 25 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 771/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 771/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 772/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 772/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 773/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 773/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 774/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 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. 774/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of cows and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 775/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 775/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 99, 26.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 776/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur des œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 776/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the sluice-gate price and the levies in the eggs sector) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 777/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les prélèvements dans le secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 777/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the levies in the poultrymeat sector) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 778/69 de la Commission, du 25 avril 1969, fixant les prix d'écluse et les impositions à l'importation pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 778/69 of 25 April 1969 fixing the sluice-gate prices and the import charges on ovalbumin and lactalbumin) No. L 99, 26.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 763/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, fixant le prix indicatif du riz décortiqué pour la campagne 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 763/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the target price of husked rice for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. L 100, 28.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 764/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, fixant les prix dans le secteur des céréales pour la campagne 1969/1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 764/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the prices in the cereals sector for the 1969/1970 marketing year) No. L 100, 28.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 765/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970, les prix indicatifs et les prix d'intervention de base pour les graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 765/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing for the 1969/1970 marketing year the target prices and the basic intervention prices for oilseeds) No. L 100, 28.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 766/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, fixant les prix dans le secteur du sucre pour la campagne 1969/1970, ainsi que les qualités type du sucre blanc et des betteraves (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 766/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the prices in the sugar sector for the 1969/1970 marketing year and the standard qualities of white sugar and beet) No. L 100, 28.4.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) n° 768/69 du Conseil, du 22 avril 1969, fixant les qualités type du froment tendre, du seigle, de l'orge, du maïs et du froment dur (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 768/69 of 22 April 1969 fixing the standard qualities for wheat other than durum, rye, barley, maize and durum wheat) No. L 100, 28.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 779/69 de la Commission, du 23 avril 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} mai 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. 779/69 of 23 April 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 May 1969 to eggs and egg yolks exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) No. L 101, 29.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 780/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 780/69 of 28 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 101, 29.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 781/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 781/69 of 28 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 101, 29.4.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 782/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 782/69 of 28 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 101, 29.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 783/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 783/69 of 28 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 101, 29.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 784/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1968, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} mai 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 784/69 of 28 April 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 May 1969) No. L 101, 29.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 785/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 785/69 of 28 April 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 101, 29.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 789/69 de la Commission, du 28 avril 1969, relatif à la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation exportatrices fabriquant des mélanges de graisses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 789/69 of 28 April 1969 on the sale of butter at reduced price to certain enterprises processing and exporting oil and fat mixtures) No. L 102, 30.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 790/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 790/69 of 29 April 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 102, 30.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 791/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 791/69 of 29 April 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 102, 30.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 792/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 792/69 of 29 April 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 102, 30.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 793/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 793/69 of 29 April 1969, fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 102, 30.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 794/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 794/69 of 29 April 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 102, 30.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 795/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 795/69 of 29 April 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 102, 30.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 796/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 796/69 of 29 April 1969, fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 102, 30.4.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 797/69 de la Commission, du 29 avril 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 797/69 of 29 April 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state) No. L 102, 30.4.1969

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Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de décision du Conseil relative à l'adaptation des contingents bilatéraux et du nombre des autorisations de transit pour les transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Consultation and Opinion on a proposed Council decision on the adaptation of bilateral quotas and of the number of transit licences for road haulage between the Member States) No. C 48, 16.4.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à la réception des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Consultation and Opinion on a proposed Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning the acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles) No. C 48, 16.4.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur six propositions de directives du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives (Consultation and Opinion on six proposed Council directives on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning:)

— aux dispositifs d'éclairage et de signalisation lumineuse des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques, ((i) The lighting and luminous signals for motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles,)

— au niveau sonore admissible et au dispositif d'échappement des véhicules à moteur, ((ii) The permissible noise and the exhaust system of motor vehicles,)

— à certains équipements des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (réservoirs de carburant et dispositifs de protection arrière), ((iii) Certain fittings of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles—fuel tanks and rear bumpers,)

— à certains éléments et caractéristiques des véhicules à moteur (rétroviseurs, essuie-glace, champ de visibilité, lave-glace), ((iv) Certain components and characteristics of motor vehicles—mirrors, field of vision windscreen wipers, windscreen washers,)

— à la prise de courant des véhicules à moteur pour l'alimentation des dispositifs d'éclairage et de signalisation de la remorque, ((v) The electrical connections on motor vehicles for supplying the lighting and luminous signals of trailers,)

— à l'avertisseur acoustique des véhicules à moteur. ((vi) Horns for motor vehicles.) No. C 48, 16.4.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à la réception des tracteurs agricoles à roues (Consultation and Opinion on a proposed Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning the acceptance of wheeled agricultural tractors) No. C 48, 16.4.1969

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à certains éléments et caractéristiques des tracteurs agricoles à roues (poids total en charge autorisé, poids remorquable, etc.) (Consultation and Opinion on a proposed Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning certain components and characteristics of wheeled agricultural tractors—authorized total weight under load, towing weight, etc.) No. C 48, 16.4.1969

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69/104/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 7 mars 1969, autorisant la République française, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à percevoir une taxe compensatoire à l'importation de «crevettes» de la position

- n° ex 16.05 B du T.D.C. originaires des pays tiers et mises en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux (Commission Decision of 7 March 1969 authorizing France, in pursuance of Treaty Article 115 (first paragraph), to levy a countervailing charge on imports of shrimps or prawns of CCT heading ex 16.05 B originating from non-member countries and circulating freely in the Benelux countries) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- 69/105/CEE:
 Décision de la Commission, du 21 mars 1969, relative à la fixation des prix minima des fromages néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 323/69 (Commission Decision of 21 March 1969 on fixing the minimum prices for Dutch cheeses for call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 323/69) No. L 87, 11.4.1969
- 69/96/CEE:
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- 69/97/CEE:
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- 69/98/CEE:
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- 69/99/CEE:
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- 69/100/CEE:
 Décision de la Commission, du 18 mars 1969, portant désignation des experts vétérinaires pouvant être chargés de l'élaboration d'avis relatifs aux abattoirs et ateliers de découpe (Commission Decision of 18 March 1969 appointing veterinary experts responsible for preparing opinions on slaughterhouses and cutting rooms) No. L 88, 11.4.1969
- 69/101/CEE:
 Décision de la Commission, du 19 mars 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 19 March 1969 noting that the conditions laid down for mobilizing wheat other than durum intended for national food aid have been fulfilled) No. L 88, 11.4.1969
- 69/102/CEE:
 Décision de la Commission, du 21 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 413/69 (Commission Decision of 21 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 413/69) No. L 88, 11.4.1969
- 69/103/CEE:
 Décision de la Commission, du 21 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au Règlement (CEE) n° 413/69 (Commission Decision of 21 March 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 413/69) No. L 88, 11.4.1969

69/107/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, portant octroi au royaume des Pays-Bas, pour l'année 1969, d'un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (position tarifaire 78.01 A) (Commission Decision of 14 March 1969 granting the Netherlands a tariff quota for 1969 for crude lead—tariff heading 78.01 A)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/108/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, portant autorisation à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (position tarifaire 78.01 A) (Commission Decision of 14 March 1969 authorizing Germany to introduce a tariff quota for crude lead—tariff heading 78.01 A)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/109/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, portant autorisation au royaume de Belgique d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le plomb brut (position tarifaire 78.01 A) (Commission Decision of 14 March 1969 authorizing Belgium to introduce a tariff quota for crude lead—tariff heading 78.01 A)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/110/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, portant autorisation au royaume des Pays-Bas d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le zinc brut (position tarifaire 79.01 A) (Commission Decision of 14 March 1969 authorizing the Netherlands to introduce a tariff quota for crude zinc—tariff heading 79.01 A)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/111/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mars 1969, portant autorisation à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'introduire un contingent tarifaire pour le zinc brut non allié (position tarifaire ex 79.01 A) (Commission Decision of 14 March 1969 authorizing Germany to introduce a tariff quota for unalloyed crude zinc—tariff heading ex 79.01 A)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/112/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1967/1968 (Commission Decision of 26 March 1969 fixing the advance payment of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for French expenditure in the second half of the 1967/1968 accounting period)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/113/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1967/1968 (Commission Decision of 26 March 1969 fixing the advance payment of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for German expenditure in the second half of the 1967/1968 accounting period)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/114/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1967/1968 (Commission Decision of 26 March 1969 fixing the advance payment of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Italian expenditure in the second half of the 1967/1968 accounting period)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/115/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1967/1968 (Commission Decision of 26 March 1969 fixing the advance payment of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Belgian expenditure in the second half of the 1967/1968 accounting period)

No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/116/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1967/1968 (Commission Decision of 26 March 1969 fixing the advance payment of aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Netherlands expenditure in the second half of the 1967/1968 accounting period) No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/117/CEE:

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69/118/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 26 mars 1969, modifiant différentes décisions de la Commission concernant la vente à prix réduit de beurre de stock public à des institutions et collectivités sans but lucratif (Commission Decision of 26 March 1969 amending various Commission decisions on the sale of butter at reduced price from public stocks to non-profitmaking institutions and associations) No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/119/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 483/69 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 483/69) No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/120/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 483/69 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 483/69) No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/121/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 483/69 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1969 on fixing the minimum price of butter for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 483/69) No. L 103, 30.4.1969

69/122/CEE:

Décision de la Commission, du 31 mars 1969, relative à la fixation des prix minima des fromages italiens pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 461/69 (Commission Decision of 31 March 1969 on fixing the minimum prices for Italian cheeses for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 461/69) No. L 103, 30.4.1969

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les agents émulsifiants-stabilisants, épaississants et gélifiants pouvant être employés dans les denrées destinées à l'alimentation humaine (Proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning emulsifying/stabilizing, thickening and jelling agents for use in foodstuffs for human consumption) No. C 54, 28.4.1969

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dispositifs de direction des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning steering gear for motor vehicles and their trailers) No. C 54, 28.4.1969

Propositions de directives et de recommandations du Conseil fixant les modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées (Proposals for Council directives and recommendations laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment in respect of self-employed activities:)

No. C 54, 28.4.1969

— du médecin, (a) Of doctors)

— du praticien de l'art dentaire (b) Of dentists)

I. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées du médecin (I. Proposal for a Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities of doctors)

II. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres de médecin (II. Proposal for a Council directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of doctors)

III. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées du médecin (III. Proposal for a Council directive on the co-ordination of laws and regulations concerning the self-employed activities of doctors)

IV. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées des praticiens de l'art dentaire (IV. Proposal for a Council directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for the self-employed activities of dentists)

V. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres du praticien de l'art dentaire (V. Proposal for a Council directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of dentists)

VI. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées du praticien de l'art dentaire (VI. Proposal for a Council directive on the co-ordination of laws and regulations concerning the self-employed activities of dentists)

VII. Proposition de recommandation du Conseil concernant la création, en Italie, de la formation universitaire de praticien de l'art dentaire (VII. Proposal for a Council recommendation on the introduction in Italy of university training for dentists)

VIII. Proposition de recommandation du Conseil concernant les ressortissants du grand-duché de Luxembourg porteurs d'un diplôme de médecin ou de praticien de l'art dentaire délivré dans un État membre (VIII. Proposal for a Council recommendation on Luxembourg nationals holding a medical or dental diploma issued in a Member State)

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) No. 804/68 setting up a common organization of the market in milk and milk products)

No. C 54, 28.4.1969

Propositions de directives et de recommandation du Conseil fixant les modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour certaines activités non salariées du domaine pharmaceutique (Proposals for Council directives and a Council recommendation laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of certain self-employed activities in the pharmaceutical sector)

No. C 54, 28.4.1969

I. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées relevant de la fabrication des médicaments (I. Proposal for a Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities in drug manufacture)

II. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées relevant de la fabrication des médicaments (II. Proposal for a Council directive for co-ordinating the laws and regulations concerning self-employed activities in drug manufacture)

III. Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées du commerce de gros des médicaments et des intermédiaires du commerce et de l'industrie dans le domaine des médicaments (III. Proposal for a Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities in the wholesale drugs trade and of intermediaries in the drugs trade and industry)

IV. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives pour les activités non salariées : (IV. Proposal for a Council directive for co-ordinating the laws and regulations in respect of self-employed activities:)

— du commerce de gros des médicaments (a) In the wholesale drugs trade)

— des intermédiaires du commerce et de l'industrie qui disposent pour leurs activités d'un dépôt de médicaments (b) Of intermediaries in trade and industry having a drugs warehouse for the purpose of their activities)

V. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées relevant de la vente au détail de médicaments (V. Proposal for a Council directive for co-ordinating the laws and regulations concerning self-employed activities in the retail drug trade)

VI. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres de pharmacien (VI. Proposal for a Council directive for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of pharmacists)

VII. Proposition de directive du Conseil visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant les activités non salariées du pharmacien (VII. Proposal for a Council directive for co-ordinating the laws and regulations concerning self-employed activities of pharmacists)

VIII. Proposition de recommandation du Conseil concernant les ressortissants du grand-duché de Luxembourg, porteurs d'un diplôme de pharmacien délivré dans un État membre (VIII. Proposal for a Council recommendation on Luxembourg nationals holding a pharmacist's diploma issued in a Member State)

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— Directive 67/654/CEE, du 24 octobre 1967, fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services dans les activités non salariées de la sylviculture et de l'exploitation forestière (b) Directive 67/654/EEC of 24 October 1967 laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of non-wage-earning activities in sylviculture and forestry) No. C 53, 26.4.1969

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Avis d'appel d'offres n° 792, par consultation publique, de la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 792 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	No. C 45,	5.4.1969
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Rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres n° 768 (Corrigendum to call for tender No. 768)	No. C 52,	24.4.1969
Résultats d'appels d'offres (n°s 554, 604, 618, 650, 659, 669, 680, 685, 696, 706, 709, 710, 715, 720, 723, 730, 736, 737, 743, 744, 755, 758, et 760) (Results of calls for tender Nos. 554, 604, 618, 650, 659, 669, 680, 685, 696, 706, 709, 710, 715, 720, 723, 730, 736, 737, 743, 744, 755, 758 and 760)	No. C 55,	30.4.1969
Avis d'adjudication n° 796 lancé par la république du Burundi pour un projet financé par la C.E.E. — F.E.D. (Call for tender No. 796 by Burundi for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	No. C 55,	30.4.1969

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Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1 ^{er} avril au 30 juin 1969 (Balance-sheet of beef and veal for processing for the period 1 April to 30 June 1969)	No. C 42,	2.4.1969
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Avis d'adjudication pour du fromage «Parmigiano Reggiano» 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 (Call for tender for Italian Parmesan/Reggiano cheese bought in by the AIMA and intended for export to certain non-member countries, organized by the AIMA, the Italian intervention agency)	No. C 43,	2.4.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Call for tender for butter from stocks held by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette)	No. C 43,	2.4.1969
Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de beurre (Call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter)	No. C 43,	2.4.1969
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Avis d'adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture pour la vente de quartiers arrière de viande bovine congelée (Call for tender by the Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture for frozen beef and veal hindquarters)	No. C 43,	2.4.1969
Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour la vente de quartiers arrière de viande bovine congelée provenant des stocks de la Société interprofessionnelle du bétail et des viandes (S.I.B.E.V.) (Call for tender by FORMA for frozen beef and veal hindquarters from SIBEV stocks)	No. C 43,	2.4.1969
Avis de concours n° COM/10/A (chef de division) (Notice of competitive examination No. COM/10/A—division head)	No. C 45,	5.4.1969
Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de beurre (Call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter)	No. C 49,	17.4.1969
Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Call for tender for butter from stocks held by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette)	No. C 49,	17.4.1969
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) (Call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks)	No. C 49,	17.4.1969
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 (Call for tender for Italian Grana Padano cheese bought in by the AIMA and intended for export to certain non-member countries, organized by the AIMA, the Italian intervention agency)	No. C 49,	17.4.1969
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- Affaire 17-69 : Recours introduit le 8 avril 1969 par M. Charles Fonsny contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 17-69: Suit filed on 8 April 1969 by M. Charles Fonsny against the Commission of the European Communities) No. C 52, 24.4.1969

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

DROIT DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES (European Community law), published under the direction of **W.J. Ganshof van der Meersch**, Director of Prosecutions of the Cour de cassation, Professor in the Faculty of Law at Brussels.

Editorial secretary: *Michel Waelbroeck*, Professor in the Faculty of Law at Brussels, Director of legal research of the European Studies Institute at Brussels.

One volume 4 to (22.5 × 29), boards in d/w, 1 308 pages, 1969, in French, Larcier S.A., Brussels 1

The following are excerpts from the preface by M.- W. J. Ganshof van der Meersch.

The three Communities are studied in this treatise.

The work differs from the textbooks, manuals and commentaries so far produced on Community law in its detailed studies on each subject and in the method of classification and presentation.

The work is divided into five parts.

The first part, a general introduction, concerns the features and problems common to the three Communities.

The second part deals with the institutions, both in the strict sense — Council(s), Commission(s), High Authority, Parliament, Court — and in the broader sense, i.e. the problem of personality, the sources of law, administration, finance.

We have thought it best to include a separate account for the High Authority, in spite of the merger, which could not be foreseen when the work was begun. This we have done for various reasons, which also appear, though less directly, in the case of the EEC and Euratom Commissions and the three Councils, studied as though they were separate institutions, whereas the merger treaty has replaced them by a single Commission and a single Council. Even though the powers of the High Authority are now exercised by the single Commission, they remain none the less distinct from those of the other two Commissions, both in their principle and in their practical application. The experience of the High Authority furthermore retains its historical importance as a first "supra-national" initiative and as a precedent.

Proceeding in this way, we have finally been guided by the method of the merger treaty itself; far from amending the text of the ECSC Treaty by substituting the words "single Commission" for the words "High Authority" whenever they appear, it continues to use the old name in the articles amending the ECSC Treaty, while in the articles on the single Commission it specifies that this replaces the High Authority and exercises the powers and competences devolving upon it, but under the conditions laid down in the ECSC Treaty itself. The present situation is described in the chapter on the merger.

The third, fourth, and fifth parts concern the ECSC, the EEC, and Euratom respectively. The order followed is more or less that of the chapters in the Treaties. To be sure, it is not the most logical order, but this method has practical advantages for the reader in that it facilitates consultation of the texts. The final three parts concern the substantive law proper to each Community, the historical, general and institutional problems having been studied in the first and second parts of the work.

The treatise on European Community law appears after four years of hard work. It crowns the joint efforts of more than sixty specialists in Community law, who have contributed the fruits of their knowledge and thought. They include thirty-one university professors and members of university teaching staff, nineteen senior officials of the European Communities, eight contributors with both qualifications and three eminent practitioners whose work has made them internationally famous. Their joint work is also a testimony to faith in the Communities and what they have built up.

After ten years we can today discern the principal landmarks in the development of Community law. Many legal problems have become clarified and interpretations removing ambiguities can be regarded as accepted.

Let us hope that with this elucidation of basic principles the authors of the treatise may also help the European Communities to carry out a mission which is daily becoming a necessary corollary and a justification of the progressive diminution of absolute sovereignty within the divisions of human society.

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LA POLITIQUE SOCIALE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
(The social policy of the European Communities), Jacques-Jean Ribas,
Director responsible for social security and welfare in the Commission of the
European Communities, Professor at the University of Louvain.

Preface by Lionello Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European
Communities.

French edition edited by P.H. Teitgen, Professor in the Faculty of Law at Paris.

One volume in boards 16×24.5; 745 pages; Dalloz and Sirey, Paris.

Of the numerous works on the Common Market, the ECSC and Euratom, few have discussed
the action of the Communities in the social field. This work gives a complete and objective
general view of the social policy of the three Communities, with special reference to the European
Economic Community.

The introduction reviews the institutional framework in which this policy is elaborated and
implemented. The first part is devoted to all the texts which, from free movement to vocational
training, contribute to the expansion of employment. The second part describes the efforts
made in the various fields to improve the living and working conditions of workers and their
families.

The interpenetration of social and economic affairs being currently a major phenomenon, part three examines the social aspects of the various Community economic policies. Both the general policies, such as the medium-term and regional policies, and the sectorial policies such as those for agriculture, transport and mines, are discussed.

In each of these subjects the texts and objectives of the Treaty are examined, together with the results obtained and the studies undertaken by the Community institutions and the Member States. The work is well documented, and concludes with an extensive bibliography of the official texts, as well as the principal books and articles published in the Community countries. As such it will be useful to all those who, for various reasons, in their profession or for study purposes, are concerned with the arduous but necessary action of the European Communities in the social field, that is to say, in the service of people.

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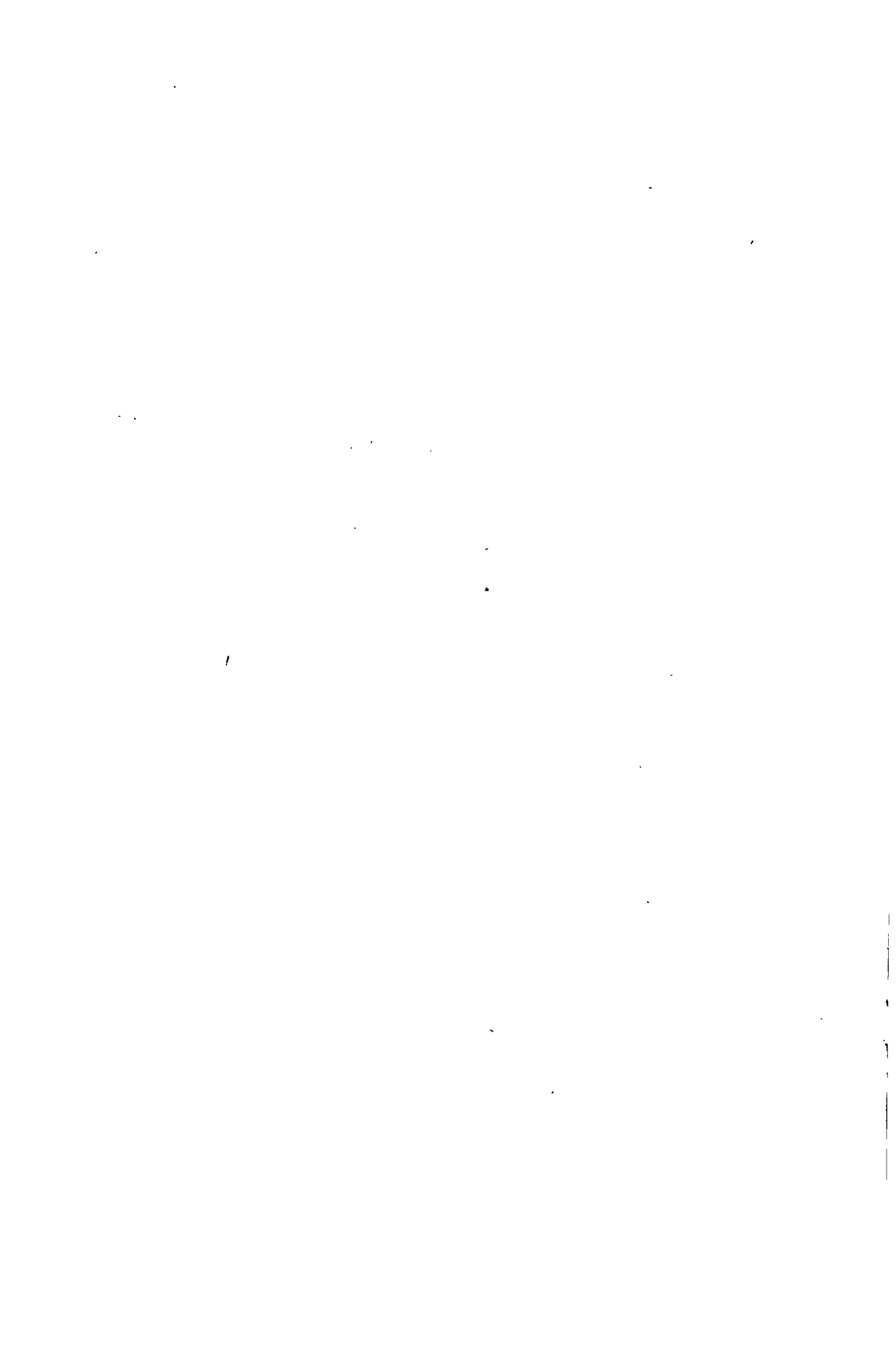
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