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

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The Common Market after the end of the transitional period

by *M. Gaston THORN*,
Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs

1. The end of the transitional period is not a mere time-limit like the several provided for by the EEC Treaty. The importance of the changeover to the final stage of the Common Market is so great that it requires that a balance-sheet of the past years be drawn up and the future prospects analysed and assessed.

2. By a critical examination it is possible to evaluate the results of the efforts made and to measure their absolute or relative success against the ambitious aims the authors of the Treaty set themselves. The achievement of the customs union took pride of place among these aims and it was set up considerably in advance of the time-limits planned, without any economic upheavals or major shocks. Economic union, which is the logical and inescapable consequence of the customs union, is gradually taking shape. The common policies provided for by the Treaty have been plotted and in most cases have begun to be applied. In some cases, such as the agricultural policy, they have already been completed.

3. The six Member States participate daily in this work and their mutual relations are today of a fundamentally different nature from what they were twenty years ago. Those who share in the preparation of European policy know that the Community's day-to-day life and its historic moments are informed by a profound and irreversible European spirit.

No doubt, one Member State or the other sometimes hesitates to make a sacrifice considered to be too heavy in relation to its political conceptions or economic interests. These reserves can moreover be explained in political and historical terms. But what ought to be considered are the overall results which undeniably

demonstrate the progress that has been achieved in common and has sprung from the concessions agreed to on all sides in the perspective of a European policy.

4. The distance covered during this transitional period is considerable and the results obtained are important, even exceptional. In most fields they certainly surpass the most optimistic expectations of the authors of the Treaty themselves.

Six countries, after living separately and in different ways for centuries, their only common history having, alas, usually been the wars they have waged against each other, living according to their own particular economic or legal concepts, traditions and habits and with outlooks or interests often opposed to each other, now undertake to submit their economies to the same rules. They freely bring their industries, their agriculture and their external trade face to face; they liberate movements of manpower, services and capital; they harmonize a part of their taxation arrangements and guarantee freedom of competition for all firms. They negotiate as a unit with the countries of the entire world the now single tariff for their customs protection. They associate with their undertaking other European States and African States to which they also grant their financial and technical aid. And now they contemplate broadening their co-operation in the monetary, research and technological spheres.

5. For their part, the institutions set up to manage and develop the Common Market, have functioned satisfactorily. The Commission has made countless proposals and seen to it that the Treaty rules or Council regulations are implemented; the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee have closely co-operated, through their Opinions, in the formulation of Community legislation. The Council has examined and adopted its regulations in close co-operation with the Commission. The Court of Justice has ensured respect for this common legislation of which the Commission is the vigilant guardian. While the political reality shows that after ten years of implementation of the Treaty certain adjustments are necessary, the institutional set-up as a whole has been found to be not only satisfactory but indispensable.

6. Nevertheless, looking back over ten years also leads us to admit that there are shadows to this picture: basic divergencies have appeared and still exist. Where they concern the re-organization of the powers of the various institutions and the enlargement of the Communities they go deep. New problems have arisen: regional policy was not provided for by the Treaty, but it must be established in an economic union aiming at integration. Technology will only be able to make true progress in Europe on a Community basis, and it will therefore need to be organized jointly. Monetary questions, which are discreetly referred to in the Treaties, will no doubt call for much closer co-operation in the future. The Community's action to institute a European patent must be brought to fruition, while a European statute for commercial enterprises is an unavoidable necessity and there must be progress in this field.

7. After this review of the past it is advisable to take a look at the future, for the end of the transitional period no longer appears as a distant objective.

It is not a terminus but the start of a new period.

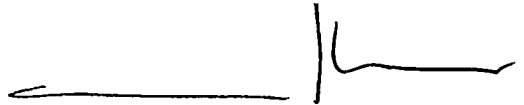
However, the road to be covered is long and difficult, since the 31 December deadline still requires that much be done and important decisions made.

8. In the first place, the Community edifice should be completed where certain delays have been noted: freedom of establishment, common commercial policy, social policy and transport policy. In these sectors work is going on, moreover. The end of the transitional period must stimulate reflection and invention. Sectors which partly fall outside the scope of the EEC Treaty must be incorporated, especially in the monetary and fiscal field. Fresh stimulus needs to be imparted to the Atomic Energy Community and intensive co-operation in technology must be established, first of all among the Member States, and subsequently with other European countries.

Lastly, the institutional system of the Treaties of Rome could be used as a pattern for the gradual constitution of a politically united Europe.

The final stage of the Common Market must not lead to a system fixed once and for all but be the jumping-off point for the constant elaboration of new common and Community policies.

9. Only if this is the case and if the spirit of the signatories of the Treaties of Rome is followed will the Community, based on a modern conception of economic and social democracy, bring peace and well-being to its component peoples and constitute a pole of attraction for all nations and not only those of Europe. And it is only then that Europe will be capable of becoming a factor of stabilization, participation and open-minded dealing in a world that is still disfigured by poverty, misunderstanding and violence and yet caught up in an irreversible movement of progress and solidarity which are not only technical but just as much political and human.

A handwritten signature or mark consisting of a horizontal line on the left, a vertical line in the middle, and a horizontal line on the right that curves upwards at the end.

Current Community problems

*by M. Hans von der GROEBEN,
member of the Commission*

The year 1968 saw the completion of customs union. In the past ten years we have made substantial progress towards the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital, and eliminated many of the distortions hampering competition. A common agricultural policy has been worked out, and it has already been implemented in wide sectors of agriculture. Of late, however, major difficulties have arisen in this field. It has become evident that market and price policy alone is not sufficient if the problems of the agricultural regions are to be solved; indeed, this policy will have to be supplemented by structural and regional policy. Work on the establishment of a large domestic market in Europe has thus produced gratifying results. Unfortunately, however, it must be pointed out that these efforts have not been supported and backed by a common economic, monetary and financial policy. The absence of a common policy in these fields has recently led to dangerous disparities in economic development between one Member State and another. The monetary crises of last November 1968 and of May 1969 were not the cause but the result of this situation. If this development is not halted, the existence of the Common Market will be seriously threatened, and so will the development of trade and of the world economy. It would be wrong to assume that these difficulties can be overcome by means of regular or constant adjustment of exchange rates. The causes lie much deeper. Far-reaching agreement will have to be achieved on the basic aims of economic policy and on suitable methods of ensuring parallel action to implement this agreement in the several Member States. That this has not so far been done is attributable not,

as might be supposed, to technical factors or economic obstacles but rather to absence of the political will to pursue a common policy. Attempts have indeed been made to weaken the European institutions that are required for the implementation of such a policy. We now have to take action, in the economic as well as in the political field. We must first see where the true causes of our economic difficulties lie, must reach agreement on how we can rid ourselves of these difficulties, and then we must devise the necessary methods and establish the requisite institutions.

Only in the framework of a large European common market will we have a chance to win through to the degree of co-ordination needed in economic, monetary and financial policy, and this co-ordination is in turn indispensable if our monetary problems are to be solved and equilibrium is to be established between the various national economies. A common economic policy, and particularly a common monetary and financial policy, within the Common Market are in the long run inconceivable without the co-ordination of regional and structural policy. This is why the further development and completion of the European economic union is essential for the healthy development of our economies and of trade in Europe and the free world.

This brings economic integration to the point where important questions of economic policy can no longer be decided at purely national level and where economic policy cannot be dissociated from many questions of foreign, development and defence policy. Economic integration is therefore assuming an increasingly political character; its problems, too, can no longer be solved without strong institutions, without a more democratic approach and without the inclusion of other political problems in the integration process. Nor can we expect Europe to wield greater political influence if we do not create a firm economic basis in the form of a large common market.

For economic and political reasons, Great Britain must be included in this integration process as rapidly as possible. Britain's economic difficulties can be solved only if, with the help of a transitional period, it enters the Common Market; British industry in particular

must be given an opportunity to show what it can do inside a large common market, to modernize its equipment and to adjust itself still more to trade with the continent. This will happen only if those responsible for economic policy encourage price stability and growth, and if this policy assumes that the British currency will be placed on a sound footing in the framework of a European monetary system. Such a policy would be not only in Britain's interest and constitute an essential factor for the recovery of the British economy, but also in the interest of the Member States of the European Communities, as the economic difficulties that beset such an important trading country always have a very unfavourable effect on its partners.

Britain's entry into the Common Market therefore calls for a common economic and monetary policy, and this does not appear to be practicable and meaningful without stronger and more democratic institutions and without co-ordination and alignment of overall policy.

If only for economic reasons, then, Britain will have to adhere to the treaties on which the European Community is based, and to participate in the process of political integration; failing this, there is no chance of its economic difficulties being overcome, nor will the Common Market be able to avoid being weakened or indeed reduced to a trading arrangement. Even stronger, however, are the political reasons that militate in favour of Britain's entering an integrated Europe and helping to re-establish its capacity for political action.

In our review of the situation in the Common Market, Great Britain and the other European countries, however, we must not overlook the fact that the current crisis is liable to have very harmful repercussions on world trade as a whole. Of course we must first set our own house in order here in Europe, but we must never forget that we are part of a world-wide trading system and that as a major trading unit we bear a great deal of responsibility for its good functioning. What I have said applies not only to the international monetary system but also to trade, the capital market, investments, and other problems. With us, too, balance of pay-

ments difficulties and monetary crises can in the long run be avoided only if we succeed in co-ordinating our economic policy better and in reaching agreement on our aims. The Common Market with Britain as a member could become a valuable partner for the United States and Japan and could adopt an exemplary attitude towards the problems of growth and stability. This would also mean creating the best conditions for the maintenance of free trade and free capital movements in the world, factors which are of such great importance for the further development of our economy and our productivity.

Today I must confine myself to this very short outline of the reasons behind my thesis that our economic and monetary problems can be solved only through the further development and completion of the Common Market. To my mind, this further development of the Common Market implies a strengthening of the institutions and the creation of new institutions, efforts to put them on a more democratic basis and the inclusion of foreign, development and defence policy in the process of integration. Britain's entry into the Common Market can be meaningful only if Britain is associated with this process of political integration.

By way of conclusion I should like to give you the briefest summary of what will have to be done in the months ahead to put this programme into practice:

(1) Full implementation of the Treaties on which the European Communities are based, and in particular the establishment throughout the Common Market of conditions similar to those of a domestic market.

(2) Conclusion of an outline treaty on the objectives, institutions and methods of further economic and political integration of Europe. The starting point here should be the present institutional system, which provides for a Council consisting of representatives of the Governments, an independent Commission as the executive, a European Parliament and a European Court of Justice. The distribution of the competences would depend on the various subjects and the progress of integration at any given moment. The working method of the Council should be more that of a

government than that of a governmental conference. To provide the process of European integration with an increasingly democratic basis, the powers of the Parliament must be extended as progress is made. On economic integration, provision should be made to give the European Parliament power to participate in the preparation of the budget and in the legislative process, or at least the possibility to veto decisions taken by the Council of Ministers. If the powers of the Parliament are strengthened along these lines, there will be good grounds for direct election of this Parliament or of part of its members.

(3) The outline treaty on the general objectives, institutions and methods should be supplemented, as integration progresses, by supplementary treaties:

(a) By a treaty providing for the merger of the existing Communities and the completion of economic and monetary union. The EEC Treaty would serve as basis, but for the following matters objectives, methods and time-tables should be laid down for subsequent action by the European institutions :

(i) Establishment of a common monetary and shorter-term economic policy;

(ii) Technological co-operation, including research and development in connection with the peaceful uses of atomic energy;

(iii) The common energy policy;

(iv) Intensification and co-ordination of industrial and regional structural policy;

(v) The creation of own resources for the Community to cover its European tasks.

(b) By a treaty on co-operation in the field of foreign policy. Co-operation among the Member States would take place in the framework of the general institutions of the political Community. The most urgent aim of such co-operation would be to settle a common attitude to:

(i) Relations with the Soviet Union and the east European States;

(ii) The armaments problem;

(iii) Ways of overcoming the division of Germany;

- (iv) The establishment of a European security system;
- (v) Relations between the Community and the African States;
- (vi) The line to be taken in the international organizations.

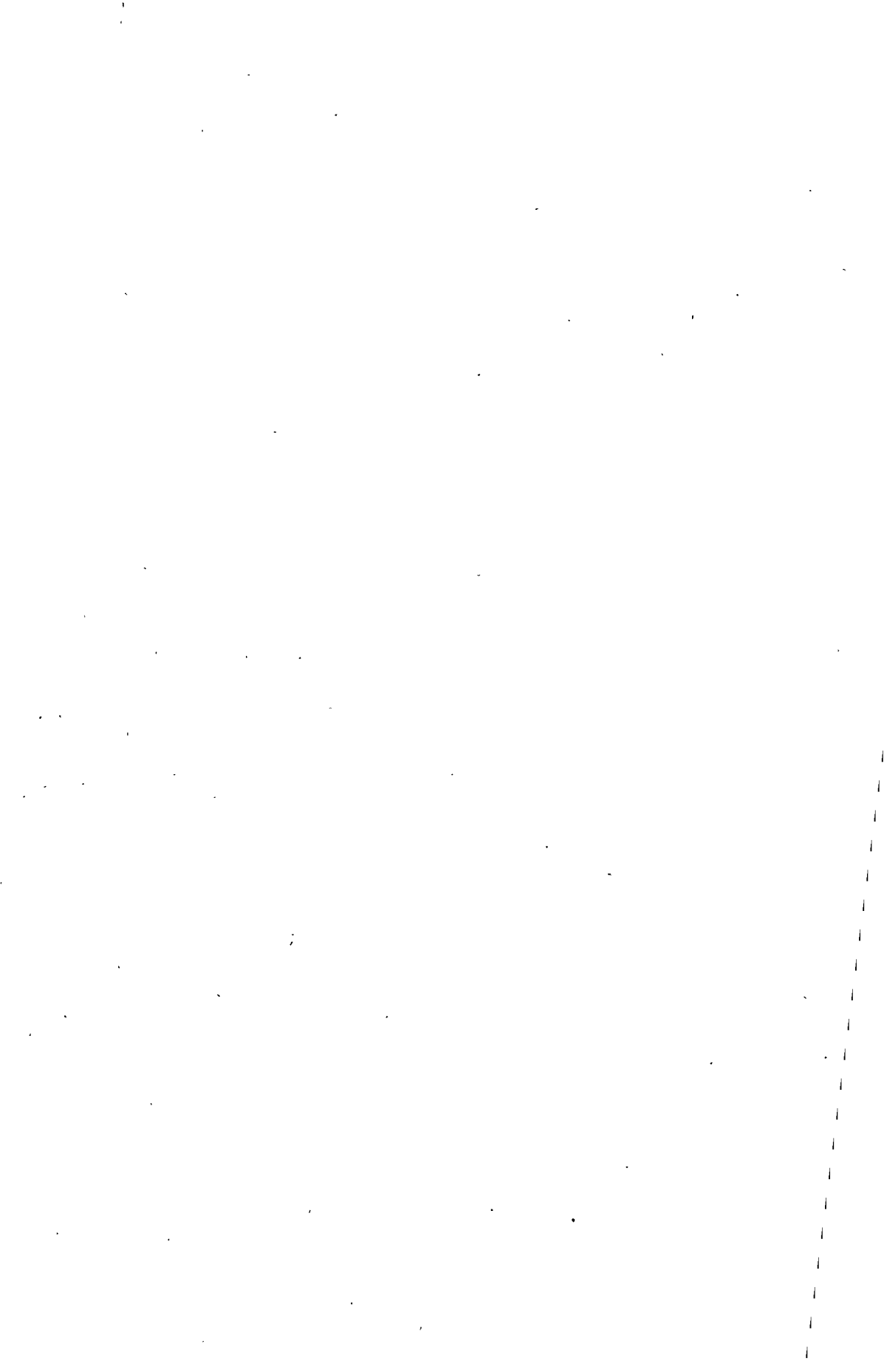
To this end the foreign ministers should meet regularly in the Council. The ministerial meetings could be prepared by a committee to which Member States would send the ambassadors concerned; the committee might work under the chairmanship of a Community Secretary-General. Decisions taken by the foreign ministers would in a first stage be implemented by the President of the Council with the assistance of the Secretary-General.

(c) By a treaty establishing close co-operation in the field of defence and armaments production. A European armaments board should be established to draw up joint programmes, avoid duplication, implement joint programmes agreed by the Council and work out proposals for unification of the logistic systems. Efforts would be made to work out a joint European strategic concept; to achieve this the ministers of defence would hold regular meetings in the Council, and there would be regular alignment of the line to be taken by Member States in NATO questions and other matters of common interest.

This programme should be discussed and adopted at a meeting to be held in the autumn of this year by the Heads of Government of the States involved. Instructions should then be given for a governmental conference to work out the relevant treaties and initial them.

Such a programme must not, however, delay those measures which are possible under the existing treaties and which should now be taken. It must be realized that to work out the relevant instruments and have them ratified will take months if not years. There are, however, very urgent problems which brook no delay. The need to prepare a programme on the return to sound economic conditions in the balance of payments field and in monetary and commercial relations is so urgent that ways and means must be sought to provide, in the framework provided by the existing treaties and with due allowance for the long-term objectives to be adopted by the Heads of Government, for immediate measures

to cope with the danger of economic crises, a decline of world trade and disintegration of the markets. The adoption of such a crash programme will be all the easier if agreement has been reached on the essentials of what is desirable and what is possible in the further development of integration and of our world-wide relations.



I. Renewal of the Yaounde Convention and Arusha Agreement

Within the space of less than a fortnight the association agreements between the European Economic Community and twenty-one African countries have been renewed for five years. The African countries concerned were the 17 Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM) and the three Partner States of the East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania). The new EEC-AASM Association Convention — also known as the Yaoundé Convention (the first was signed on 20 July 1963) — was initialled in Luxembourg on the night of 27/28 June 1969 by the representatives of the contracting parties at the end of several months of negotiation. The Agreement, which renews the Association Agreement between the EEC and East African Community signed at Arusha on 26 July 1968, was concluded in Brussels on 9 July 1969.

THE NEW EEC-AASM ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

General

The conclusion of the negotiations on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, which led to the initialling of the new Convention in Luxembourg on 28 June 1969, with the signing to follow in Yaoundé on 29 July, undoubtedly constitutes a political success.

Despite differences of opinion on many matters of principle and practical points (all of which were settled as the negotiations proceeded), there was never any question on the part of the Member States of not continuing the Association: this shows that they have come to realize that this enterprise has a political weight of its own. Further confirmation of this is that they resisted the temptation to make the continuation of the Association conditional upon the solution of other topical Community problems.

During the negotiations the Associated States in their turn reconfirmed the political commitment which co-operation with the Community in the framework of the Association constitutes for them.

If account is taken of the fact that the economic importance of co-operation with the AASM varies widely with the individual Member States, and if it is realized that solutions consistent with the Community's policy towards the developing countries as a whole had to be found, the content of the new Convention and in particular the proposed increase in financial assistance can be considered highly satisfactory. Showing a praiseworthy measure of political realism, the AASM, in the course of the negotiations, reduced their demands, which had originally been appreciably greater than what they finally obtained, when they realized that the Community was coming up against genuine difficulties in its efforts to satisfy them as far as possible.

The press release published in Luxembourg on 28 June 1969, after the initialling of the new Agreement, stressed that the EEC-AASM Association "constitutes a unique example in the world of co-operation between twenty-four States of differing levels of economic development".

M. Gaston Thorn, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister and President of the Council of the European Communities, also emphasized the truly original character of the Association, which may now be considered to have come to stay, thanks to the capital of confidence and friendship amassed and the permanent nature of the co-operation established. M. Thorn made the further point that the general theme of the second Yaoundé Convention was the industrialization of Africa.

M. Konan Bedié, the spokesman of the Associated States, referred to the traditional solidarity and common desire to co-operate which inspired the European States and the African Associates. He paid tribute to the open-mindedness and readiness for dialogue which the European partners had shown, while regretting that the new Convention was not more audacious. M. Bedié referred in particular to the "disappearance of certain aids, which were nevertheless precious" and the insufficiency, in his opinion, of the measures contemplated to promote industrialization.

M. Jean Rey, the President of the Commission, stressed the "considerable political importance" of the renewal of the Association, despite criticisms made by industrial countries which had some difficulty in understanding the merits of such regional agreements and even by certain developing countries with traditional ties with Europe.

Background

Essential dates

1 January 1958: Treaty of Rome comes into force; Part Four and Implementing Convention govern the special relations between the EEC and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

Between 1960 and 1962: Seventeen African countries and Madagascar become independent. All declare that they wish to continue to be associated with the Community; relations on new legal and political basis

20 July 1963: Signing of Yaoundé Convention I

1 June 1964: Entry into force of Yaoundé Convention I (date of expiry 31 May 1969).

3 April 1968: Commission Memorandum to the Council concerning renewal of the Convention

23 July 1968: Undertaking by the Member States to open negotiations by 31 December 1968

19 December 1968: First meeting of the contracting parties at ministerial level; this was followed by several meetings at expert level, seven at ambassadorial level and three at ministerial level (26 March, 29 May, 26-28 June in Luxembourg)

28 June 1969: Initialling of the text of Yaoundé Convention II.

Evolution of the Association since 1958

From the outset two contradictory philosophies:

- (i) The Association is a transitional arrangement that will disappear when the African countries attain full political and economic independence.
- (ii) The Association is a permanent framework for Euro-African co-operation.

This conflict is reflected in a number of ambiguous formulae in the two Yaoundé Conventions, and especially in the legal force attributed to Part Four of the Treaty of Rome, which has ceased to apply to the AASM in the eyes of those who hold the former viewpoint, but for supporters of the latter opinion is still in force.

The changes and modifications that the Association has undergone since it came into being in 1958 are largely the result of a dialectical process of confrontation of the two philosophies.

From the Association established by the Treaty of Rome to Yaoundé Convention I.

- (i) Maintenance of the free trade arrangements between the EEC and the Eighteen with, as a consequence, the granting of reciprocal tariff preferences.
- (ii) Disappearance of the horizontal links constituting a free trade area between the Eighteen themselves.
- (iii) Increase in the financial aid made available to the AASM, mainly in the form of grants (\$620 million), partly in the form of loans on special terms from the European Development Fund (\$46 million), and partly in the form of normal loans from the European Investment Bank (\$64 million).
- (iv) Authorization to provide technical assistance in nearly all its forms, for which there had been no provision in the Treaty of Rome.
- (v) Lowering of the external tariff duties on the main tropical products (by as much as 25% + 15% temporary reduction for coffee and cocoa), together with the application ahead of schedule of the reduced common external duties on these products. Suspension of the common external duties on tea and tropical hardwoods.

(Special arrangements for agricultural products similar to and competing with European products and for processed agricultural products: the AASM's interests taken into consideration as the common agricultural policy is worked out.)

The resultant reduction in preferences and the introduction of special treatment for the agricultural products referred to above meant a loss which was offset in part by the establishment of a system of production aids that made it possible to give price support to certain "sensitive" products. The maximum sum that could be used for price support was \$137 million, with any unspent balance to be used to finance structural schemes or diversification. The amount actually spent on price support was \$33 million.

- (vi) An indispensable innovation called for by legal and political developments was the establishment of the Association's own institutions and procedures.

The new Association Convention initialled at Luxembourg on 28 June 1969 (Yaoundé II)

What has not been changed

The structure and general concept of the Convention have remained largely the same as in Yaoundé I. Its content, however, has been changed on specific points—sometimes substantially.

Twenty-seven of the 64 articles in Yaoundé I have been retained. Among those amended there are a number in which only consequential alterations have been made to take into account the changed circumstances (e.g. customs arrangements for imports into the EEC; right of establishment). Nearly all the provisions regarding institutions and procedures have remained unchanged (except the new Articles 59 and 60 concerning the duration of the Convention—five years, with 31 January 1975 fixed as the date of expiry—and the joint examination of new arrangements to take effect once Yaoundé II has lapsed—eighteen months instead of one year before expiry).

What has been changed

New guidelines

- (i) Account has been taken of certain international happenings in connection with development aid—particularly as regards trade (problem of the coherence of the Community's general policy towards the developing countries as a whole and of regional policy in the setting of the Association);
- (ii) Encouragement of regional co-operation inside Africa;
- (iii) Increased economic independence of the AASM through the promotion of production, in particular industrial production;
- (iv) Increased responsibility of the AASM for their own development;
- (v) Active measures to promote trade;
- (vi) A certain improvement and stabilization of EEC import arrangements for agricultural products from the AASM.

Practical changes

- (i) The endeavour to ensure coherence in the Community's policy at world and regional levels is reflected in the following trade measures:
 - (a) Lowering of the common external tariff for a number of tropical products (coffee from 9.6% to 7%, cocoa from 5.4% to 4%, palm oil from 9% to 6%);
 - (b) Inclusion of a Protocol to the Convention stipulating that Yaoundé II, and in particular Article 3 ("reverse preferences"), shall not prevent the African associates from participating in a system of generalized preferences (UNCTAD).

(ii) Promotion of regional co-operation takes practical form in the following provisions:

(a) The AASM's freedom to establish customs unions, free trade areas and economic co-operation agreements among themselves is confirmed and extended. The Community will accept any consequential departures from the principle of free trade between itself and the AASM;

(b) The Community is prepared to waive application of the most-favoured-nation clause where regional co-operation between the Associated States and other African countries is involved;

(c) Regional co-operation will also be encouraged in the framework of policy on financial aid and technical co-operation;

(d) It has been decided that regional or international organizations may take the initiative in submitting applications for financing.

(iii) In order to give practical effect to an objective written into the Convention in several places, namely the promotion of production, in particular industrial production, a number of Yaoundé I provisions have been updated. These concern first and foremost investment policy but will also affect trade arrangements. This confirms the pattern already taking shape under Yaoundé I:

	1st EDF	2nd EDF + EIB
Transport and communications	nearly 50%	under 30%
Rural production	under 20%	over 40%
Industrialization	about 1%	nearly 10%

(a) Of the total of \$1 000 million made available to the AASM, the Overseas Countries and Territories and the French overseas departments, \$918 million go to the AASM (for breakdown see page 22). Of this sum the slice of financing to be provided in the form of special loans by the EDF or of normal loans by the EIB is relatively higher than under Yaoundé I. It is understood that the \$80 million (an increase of 74%) to be granted in the form of special loans and the \$90 million (an increase of 41%) in the form of normal loans can be used only for commercially viable projects;

(b) Adaptation of financing techniques:

(1) Improvement in the system of interest rebates (introduction of standard rates) and an increase in the possible margin of rebate (interest rates on EIB loans may be brought down to 2%);

(2) Possibility of acquisition of holdings in firms' risk capital;

(3) Use of local development banks as financing "relay stations", in particular for the promotion of medium- and small-scale industry;

(c) In contracts financed by the EDF, some preference can be given to local firms (works contracts under \$500 000; preference up to 15% for supply contracts);

Financial and technical co-operation in the framework of the Association

1. Total financial aid

(million u.a.)

Treaty of Rome (1st EDF)	Yaoundé I (2nd EDF + EIB)	Yaoundé II (3rd EDF + EIB)
581.25	800	1 000

2. Contributions

	Treaty of Rome		Yaoundé I		Yaoundé II	
		%		%		%
Belgium	70	12.04	69	9.45	80	8.89
Germany	200	34.41	246.5	33.77	298.5	33.16
France	200	34.41	246.5	33.77	298.5	33.16
Italy	40	6.88	100	13.70	140.6	15.62
Luxembourg	1.25	0.22	2	0.27	2.4	0.28
Netherlands	70	12.04	66	9.04	80	8.89
TOTAL	581.25	100.00	730	100.00	900	100
EIB	—		70		100	
GRAND TOTAL	581.25		800		1 000	

3. Breakdown by group of beneficiary countries and by type of financing¹

Beneficiaries Type of financing	AASM		Overseas territories and departments		Total	
	Yaoundé I	Yaoundé II	Yaoundé I	Yaoundé II	Yaoundé I	Yaoundé II
	EDF: Grants	620	748	60	62	680
Loans on special terms	46	80	4	10	50	90
Total	666	828	64	72	730	900
EIB: Normal loans	64	90	6	10	70	100
TOTAL	730	918	70	82	800	1 000

4. Breakdown for overseas territories and departments

Beneficiaries Type of financing	French overseas territories and departments		Dutch overseas territories		Total	
	Yaoundé I	Yaoundé II	Yaoundé I	Yaoundé II	Yaoundé I	Yaoundé II
	EDF: Grants	30	30	30	32	60
Loans on special terms	2	6	2	4	4	10
Total	32	36	32	36	64	72
EIB: Normal loans	3	5	3	5	6	10
TOTAL	35	41	35	41	70	82

¹ The period covered by the first EDF is not included since aid consisted exclusively of grants to all the areas concerned.

(d) In trade arrangements:

(1) The right of associated countries to protect local industry, in particular new industries, has been confirmed and appreciably extended;

(2) The arrangements to step up regional co-operation are also aimed in particular at industrial promotion (widening of markets).

(iv) There is a whole range of provisions that may be classed under the head "Increased responsibility of the AASM for their own economic development" — more particularly the following points:

(a) The Associated States have been asked to make greater efforts to programme their economic development and in particular to fit requests for financing into development programmes;

(b) The Associated States are committed to ensuring proper maintenance for projects financed by the Community;

(c) Aid to production in the form of price support has been abandoned. Such more or less institutionalized intervention was considered by some to be an anomaly in the framework of international relations, and could not be maintained as it stood.

(A new form of aid, however, to cope with exceptional situations permits *ad hoc* intervention, case by case, especially if a fall in world prices should seriously jeopardize the economy of an associated country).

(v) A set of trade promotion measures, in the form of technical co-operation, surveys, etc., is envisaged; they will be additional to the measures already introduced in the past (fairs and exhibitions). This approach may also be considered a sort of compensation for the possible consequences for the AASM of the reduction of certain preferences and the abolition of aid to production in the form of price support.

(vi) For agricultural products from the AASM similar to and competing with European products the Community has undertaken to apply more favourable arrangements than to like products from other countries. The AASM have been informed of the exact guidelines to be followed in drawing up the implementing regulations, which will remain in force during the whole life of the Convention (stabilization).

THE NEW ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE EEC AND THE EAST AFRICAN STATES

Shortly after the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, negotiations between an EEC delegation and a delegation of the East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) — held in Brussels from 30 June to 9 July 1969—led to the renewal of the Association Agreement which was signed in Arusha on 26 July 1968 and expired on 31 May 1969, the same date as the EEC-AASM Convention.

General

The new Association Agreement will link the European Economic Community and the three East African States for five years, expiring not later than 31 January 1975, that is on the same date as the new Yaoundé Convention.

The new Agreement takes over in the main the provisions of the first Arusha Agreement, with adjustments to allow for the economic situation of the three East African States and the principles adopted by the Community in the negotiations with the AASM.

The text of the Agreement was finalized with the East African delegation on 15 July 1969. The Agreement is to be signed after the summer holidays and will take effect on the first day of the month following the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged. One of its provisions stipulates that there will be an examination of the terms of renewal.

Special aspects

Trade

The general rule is that intra-Community arrangements will apply to trade with the East African States, as they do to trade with the AASM in the framework of the Yaoundé Convention.

For coffee, cloves and tinned pineapple, however, only specified amounts will be allowed into the Community duty-free in any given year (56 000 tons of coffee, 120 tons of cloves, 860 tons of pineapples). In excess of these amounts, the Community will be entitled to take steps to prevent serious disturbance of its traditional trade flows.

In their turn the East African countries will remove all customs duties on imports from the European Economic Community except such as are necessary to meet their development needs or intended to contribute to their budgets. In this way the European Economic Community will enjoy tariff concessions on some sixty products at rates ranging from 2% to 9%. Changes may be made in these concessions, on condition that others are made to maintain the balance of the Agreement.

As a general rule the East African States will not apply quantitative restrictions to imports of products originating in the Member States unless these are necessary to meet their development needs or in the event of difficulties in their balance of payments. Exceptionally, these restrictions may temporarily amount to a ban or imports if conditions so justify and if there has been prior consultation.

The Agreement recognizes the need to establish a definition of the concept of the origin of products, which should correspond as far as possible to that decided or for the Yaoundé Convention.

Agricultural products

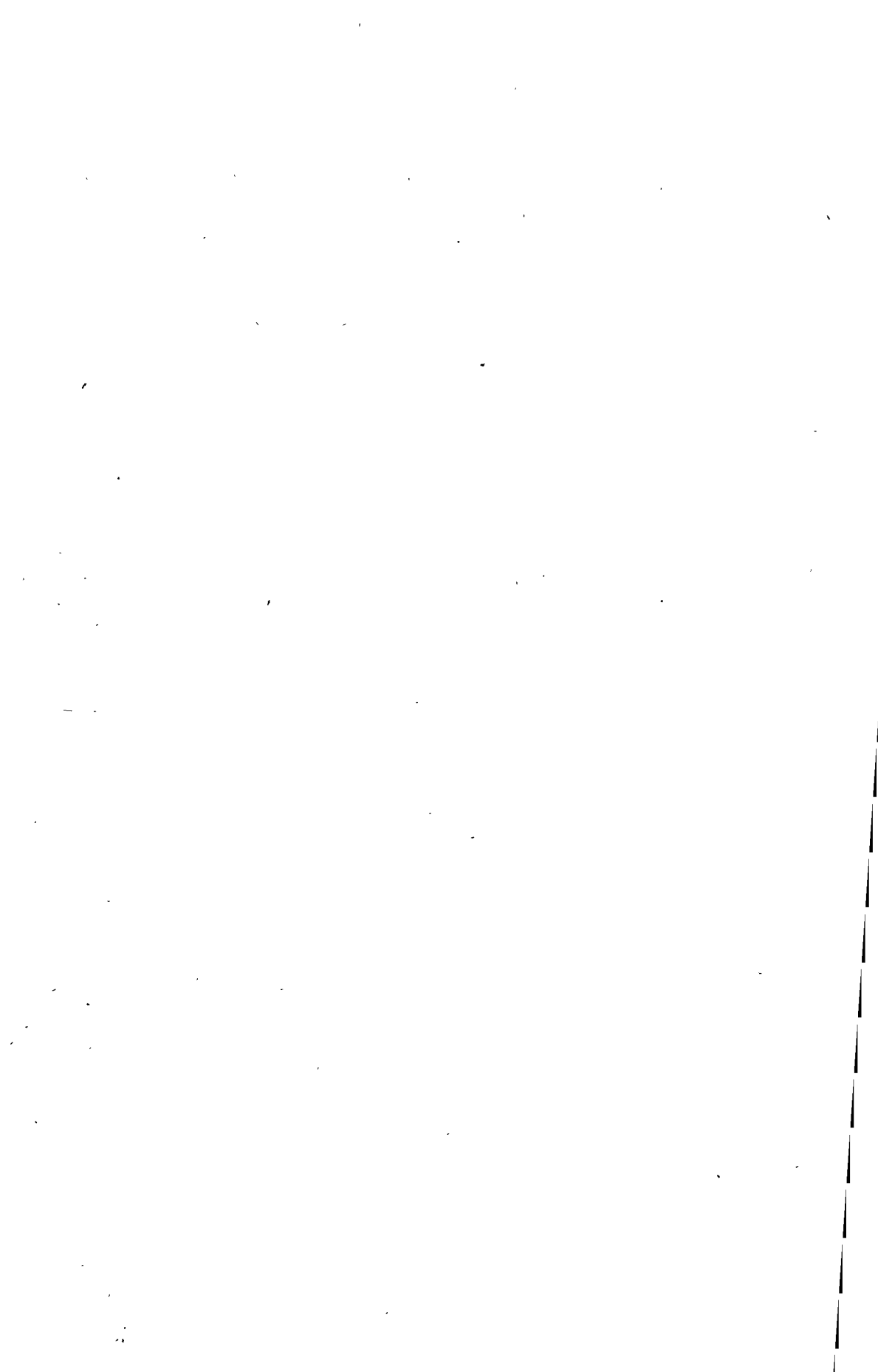
The Community has agreed to take into consideration the interests of the East African countries in its common agricultural policy; it will decide, case by case after consultation in the Association Council and notwithstanding the general treatment granted non-member countries, what treatment to accord agricultural products similar to and competing with European products and processed agricultural products originating in the East African States which these States have an economic interest in exporting. This treatment will be more favourable than that applied to like products from non-member countries.

Other provisions

The contracting parties agreed that the Agreement did not stand in the way of the establishment of a general system of preferences at world level and did not prevent the East African States from participating therein.

The Agreement also contains provisions regarding right of establishment and supply of services and on payments and capital movements.

The future association will have its own institutions: there will be, for example, an Association Council with power to implement and supervise the execution of the Agreement.



II. The agricultural situation, market trends and new price proposals for 1970/71

In conformity with the guidelines it issued in December 1968 in its Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the EEC, the Commission has recently submitted to the Council proposals for fixing the prices of certain products for 1970/71.

These proposals—which stem from the concern to cope with the existence of structural surpluses—are based on an analysis of the various markets and the situation of agriculture in general comprised in a Report on the Situation of Agriculture and the Agricultural Markets which is an updated version of the similar document drawn up by the Commission in December 1968, now covering recent economic trends in the industry.

The price proposals

While waiting for the Council to examine the question of structural reforms, the Commission employs the price policy criteria it laid down in the Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture: for products of which there are permanent (“structural”) surpluses, an increase in prices cannot be contemplated until the demand resulting from the increase in population and incomes exceeds the level of supply. With regard to the other, “non-surplus” products, the principle adopted is a little less strict: over the next few years price increases can be permitted only to the extent that the trend of demand allows, with due regard, of course, to foreign trade and developments in the general situation.

This is the line which is advocated by the Commission and which, in its view, should be followed from now on. However, this does not rule out the need to make, with regard to the marketing year for which the proposed prices apply, certain changes or adjustments to these prices so as to make allowance both for the situation of the markets and for the requirements of the common agricultural policy. These may be adjustments for reasons of market technique or changes in price relationships to facilitate an improved adaptation of supply to demand and hence (a not unimportant point) a reduction in the cost of market support.

It was with this in mind and taking as its basis the Council decisions on the previous year's prices that the Commission drew up its new proposals, which had their first airing by the Ministers on 30 June 1969. The new prices are the same as the 1969/70 prices in the case of certain products — durum wheat, olive oil and oilseeds, beets and pigmeat. The Commission considered it advisable to make certain adjustments in or corrections to the current prices, especially in sectors where surpluses are a growing source of concern. This applies to most cereals and to beef and veal. Milk products are a different matter: in this sector the market situation is such that any measure applying to prices alone would be powerless to solve the problem of surpluses decisively.

The prices proposed by the Commission are shown in the following table. The prices proposed for 1970/71 are in italics where they differ from the 1969/70 prices (in units of account) in order better to bring out the sectors directly concerned.

Product	Type of price	Price fixed for 1969/70	Price proposed for 1970/71	Period of application
DURUM WHEAT	Target price	125.00	125.00	
	Basic intervention price	117.50	117.50	
	Minimum price (wholesale) guaranteed to producer	145.00	145.00	
COMMON WHEAT	Target price	106.25	107.25	1.8.70- 31.7.71
	Basic intervention price	98.75	97.75	
BARLEY	Target price	95.44	96.50	
	Basic intervention price	88.48	88.50	
RYE	Target price	97.40	98.50	
	Basic intervention price	91.00	90.00	
MAIZE	Target price	95.94	97.50	
HUSKED RICE	Target price	189.70	197.10	1.9.70- 31.8.71
OLIVE OIL	Producers' target price	1 152.50	1 152.50	1.11.69- 31.10.70
	Market target price	720.10	720.10	
	Intervention price	648.50	648.50	
OILSEEDS	Target price	202.50	202.50	1.7.70- 30.6.71
	Basic intervention price	196.50	196.50	
SUGAR	Minimum price of beet	17.00	17.00	1.7.70- 30.6.71
	Price for "half-lean" beet	10.00	10.00	
	Target price for white sugar	223.50	228.50	
	Intervention price for white sugar	212.30	219.40	
MILK ¹	Target price for milk	103.00	103.00	1.4.70- 31.3.71
	Intervention price for:			
	butter	1 110.00	1 110.00	
	skim milk powder	712.50	712.50	
	cheeses: Grana padano			
	30 days	1 428.00	1 428.00	
	6 months	1 668.00	1 668.00	
	Parmigiano-Reggiano	1 812.00	1 812.00	
Direct subsidies for skim milk:				
powder	382.50	382.50		
liquid	42.50	42.50		
BEEF AND VEAL ¹	Guide price for mature cattle (live weight)	680.00	712.50	1.7.70- 31.3.71
	Guide price for calves (live weight)	915.00	915.00	
PIGMEAT	Basic price (slaughtered pigs)	750.00	750.00	1.11.69- 31.10.70

¹ Commission proposals for 1969/70; prices not yet fixed by the Council.

In each case the Commission justifies its proposals by analysing the situation of the markets—but more briefly than in Part II of its Report on the Situation of Agriculture and the Agricultural Markets, which thoroughly examines each product on a comprehensive basis, covering the situation in the Community and on world markets.

Grain

In the case of grain this justification is twofold. First, the price ratios have to be made more consistent with the grains' respective feeding values, particularly in the case of common wheat, maize and barley. Second, the development of trade within the Community has to be made easier in order to facilitate still further the marketing of the Community crop. In order to achieve this it was necessary in certain cases to provide for an increase in the difference between the target price (which is used to calculate the level of protection at the Community's external frontiers) and the intervention price (i.e. the price guaranteed to producers in the six countries). The effect of increasing the target price is to reinforce the protection of the "internal" market, reduce imports and make intra-Community trade flow more smoothly. This would be offset by reducing the intervention prices so as to discourage production within the Community.

Common wheat

Owing to the large surpluses, market prices are down to the level of the intervention prices or even lower. The Commission wishes to make intervention less attractive and therefore suggests that the target price be reduced and the guide price increased, neither by more than one unit of account per ton.

Feed grains

Certain marketing problems concerning barley appear to be due to an increasing preference for maize, which is relatively inexpensive in view of its nutritive value compared with that of barley. It is to improve the price ratio between these two grains that the Commission wishes to see the price of maize go up against that of barley; the price of barley may be increased to a smaller extent in order to attain the second objective: to make the use of poor-quality wheat as feed more attractive and thus prevent huge quantities being presented for buying-in.

Rice

An increase in the target price is needed to facilitate marketing of the rice crop in the northern regions of the Community. However, the price paid to producers will be maintained at the 1969/70 level.

Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits

In recent years the production of rapeseed has expanded, but marketing does not yet present any great problems. The Commission therefore wishes to maintain the present prices; it has no desire to modify olive oil prices either.

Sugar

Since the Community's self-sufficiency in sugar is now in excess of 118% the Commission suggests reducing the basic quotas and, in respect of the next marketing year, the quantity guaranteed. The target and intervention prices for white sugar

would be fixed for a better and more representative category, and this would result in a price increase because of the quality bonus. The minimum price of sugarbeet could be maintained at its present level.

Milk products

Surpluses are constantly increasing, and the prices obtained by producers will not quite reach the target price over considerable areas of the Community. Equilibrium between production and consumption cannot be achieved in the present circumstances by reducing the producer price since any such reduction would have to be so great that it would be socially unacceptable for producers. The Commission is therefore in favour of keeping the same prices and subsidies as those contained in its 1969/70 proposals, on which the Council has not yet reached any decision.

Beef and veal

For mature cattle, the Commission has proposed an increase of about 5% in the guide price; it feels that this is likely to stimulate beef production still further, especially as the increase would be additional to the medium-term measures for the milk market proposed in December 1968.

The price of calves would be maintained. The Commission has emphasized that the increase in the guide price for beef it has proposed derives from the need to readjust the ratio between dairy and meat production to the advantage of the latter.

In the document containing its price proposals for 1970/71, the Commission points out that price policy alone will not provide a satisfactory and balanced solution for the problems of the farmers' economic and social situation, for trade with non-member countries and for the financial burden of the common agricultural policy. It observes that its proposals are in line with the Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the EEC, which in its view is a means whereby lasting solutions could be found for all the Community's agricultural problems. Lastly, the Commission stresses the point that if the Council takes no decisions on the measures recommended the situation will gradually deteriorate—particularly in agriculture but also in other sectors.

The situation of agriculture

The relative deterioration of the situation of agriculture in the member countries' economies and in the Community economy is fairly clearly brought out by the many figures in the Report on the Situation of Agriculture and the Agricultural Markets submitted by the Commission to the Council together with its price proposals for 1970/71.

The greater part of this document consists of an analysis of the agricultural markets under various heads and by product. It was on the basis of this outline of the major markets and market trends (in a world-wide context) that the Commission drew up its price proposals. It does not seem essential to go into this in any detail, especially as the reasons which led to the various proposals are set out above.

Part I of the report, however, deals with the economic situation of agriculture in the Community and in each of the Member States. In spite of a certain time-lag (a lengthy period is needed to collect and process the statistics) the report provides a fairly significant survey of the trend of prices, trade and agricultural incomes.

Agriculture in the national economy — The share of agriculture (including forestry and fisheries) in the gross domestic product declined again in 1967. Nevertheless, the growth rate of agriculture was higher in 1967 than in 1966, with the result that the decline in agriculture's contribution to GDP was slower between 1966 and 1967 than between 1965 and 1966. However, if the provisional figures for 1968 are borne out, the share of the agricultural sector will be less than 10% in each of the six countries—not even 4% in Germany and Belgium.

Economic developments in agriculture — As a result of an excellent harvest, the overall situation of agriculture in the member countries will have shown a relative improvement in 1967. Compared with the previous year, the gross product of agriculture, forestry and fisheries will have increased by 5.1% in France, 5.4% in Italy, 10.3% in Germany, 11.6% in the Netherlands and 16% in Belgium. As the report says, however, it is useful to remember that aggregate figures for agriculture, unlike those of the other sectors, are strongly affected by annual fluctuations (the harvest may be good or poor) and vary to a comparatively marked degree from one year to the next.

Labour productivity in agriculture — As a consequence of the expansion of farm production and the decrease in the agricultural labour force, productivity made a further advance in 1967—greater than in the previous year. Compared with 1960, agricultural productivity showed an overall increase of 52% in the Netherlands, 55% in Germany, 56% in France, 63% in Belgium (on 1961) and 72% in Italy.

Producer prices, the price of production inputs, wages — The general index of agricultural producer prices is either falling or, at best, settling as in France. This trend was more pronounced in respect of crop products in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium. Except in Germany, where it is steady, the price index for production inputs is rising at a normal rate in all the Member States. The agricultural wage index in 1967/68 was 2 points up on the previous year in Germany and 8 to 10 points up in the other Member States; wages are now 31 to 50 points higher, according to the country, than in 1963.

Trade in agricultural products — From the statistics available for the first half of 1968 the report notes a certain improvement in intra-Community trade in agricultural products and a drop in imports from non-member countries beginning in 1967 (though more recent information would appear to show a revival of imports). Over the whole year, imports of regulated agricultural products (2 600 million u.a.) were 8.7% down on 1967. Only deliveries from the United States increased; those from the State-trading countries were back at their 1966 level, whereas imports from EFTA and the developing countries were falling below the 1963 figures.

Exports of regulated agricultural products showed a fairly regular increase (reaching 1 590 million u.a. in 1968). Exports to the United States and the developing countries have risen constantly since 1963.

The Community's self-sufficiency in agricultural products — The Community's self-sufficiency (the degree to which the Six cover their needs by their own agricultural production) varies markedly from product to product. Broadly, it has

increased or been maintained in the case of livestock products (meat, milk, poultry), the figures being as follows—beef and veal 89%, pigmeat 100%, poultry 98%. Following a record harvest in 1967, grain surpluses were even bigger: the Community is now 112% self-sufficient in common wheat, while the overall figure for coarse grains is 79% (though this varies considerably from one grain to another). In spite of the measures taken, the Community's self-sufficiency in sugar increased substantially, passing 100% for the first time. On the other hand the figure for oils and fats is below 40%.

Trend of agricultural incomes — The lack of statistics makes direct comparison between Member States difficult. In 1967 (this was an exceptional year) farmers' incomes were in the main higher than in 1966. Developments in the 1968/69 marketing year promise to be quite favourable, so that in most of the Member States the level of income for 1968 is likely to be close to that of 1967.

III. Reform of the European Social Fund

In accordance with Article 126 of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission has recently submitted to the Council its Opinion on the reform of the European Social Fund. This article provides that at the expiry of the transitional period, the Council, on the basis of an Opinion of the Commission, may rule that all or part of the assistance referred to in Article 125 shall no longer be granted and determine the new tasks which may be entrusted to the Fund within the framework of its mandate as defined in Article 123.

The need to reform the Fund has been emphasized on several occasions in recent years and as early as 1965 the Commission, in spite of the limited framework which Article 125 of the Treaty laid down for it, made proposals to the Council designed to remedy, at least partially, the inadequacy of the Fund's resources and to adapt its aids to the trend of the economic and social situation in the Community.

In spite of protracted efforts, this first attempt at reform did not meet with success owing to the dissensions which arose, first among the Member States themselves and, secondly, between the Commission and the States. As the end of the transitional period is drawing near, the Commission has been brought to concentrate its efforts on the preparation of a much more considerable reform than Article 126 of the Treaty allows. The need for such a reform has moreover gradually become apparent both inside and outside the Community institutions and all the opinions expressed agree on the need to change the Fund from a passive into an active instrument that can intervene effectively in employment policy.

With its present structure the Fund is a passive instrument not only because of the rigid conditions to which its aids are subject, their too automatic operation and the rigorous demarcation of their field of action, but also because of the origin of the resources and the way they are used. Experience has shown that this machinery leads to dispersal of the aids and deprives them of all real effectiveness and that, for this reason, the Fund arouses only moderate interest and has only a very limited stimulating effect. It is in fact hardly more than a clearing house whose working is marked by an endeavour to attain equilibrium—at a too low level of activity—between contributions made and repayments received by the Member States.

Furthermore, the Social Fund, which was devised at a period when the existence of a considerable population of unemployed in certain member countries was the major subject of concern, was at first exclusively centred on the elimination of unemployment. Since then the economic and social situation has altered considerably; at present, the basic problem facing the Community is that of underemployment and potential unemployment or, in more general terms, the maladjustment of the qualitative structure of the working population to the requirements of a rapidly changing production apparatus. As the Fund is subject to particularly rigid regulations it is unable to adjust its aids to the new employment problems which are arising.

Thus, as the Commission emphasizes in its Opinion to the Council, the economic development of the Community is increasingly marked by vast structural changes triggered off and accelerated by the growing interdependence of the member countries' economies, the intensification of competition and the requirements of technological development. The repercussions of this development on employment are so

great that it may be considered that the adaptation of manpower, the main obstacle to the expansion of industry and the economy in general, is one of the capital problems with which the Community is going to be faced.

At the same time the Member States run the risk of finding themselves unprepared when confronted simultaneously with these problems and with the requirements of the Treaty. For example, after the transitional period they will no longer be able to apply for safeguard measures. The Commission therefore considers that if the Member States, which are in the same boat from the economic and short-term business point of view, are not helped to overcome their difficulties there is a risk that they may exert pressures hardly consonant with the development of the Common Market. More particularly, in view of the pressing nature of the employment problems to be solved, there is a danger that the tendency to allocate available resources to aids to production which slow down the adjustment of whole branches to technical progress without obviating redundancy, instead of concentrating on the adaptation of manpower, which stimulates growth industries, will continue.

Furthermore, the completion of the customs union and the gradual implementation of the Community policies affect the economic life of the Member States ever more clearly and directly. The result is that the common market and the Community's policies, guidelines and acts are increasingly responsible for the re-organization processes.

This being so, the Commission considers it indispensable as well as logical that the Community should cease to show itself in a mainly negative light, as it is generally obliged to do, and should have at its disposal an instrument by which to take positive steps to offset the drawbacks and solve the difficulties which may result from its own actions, especially in the field of employment. The European Social Fund can provide this instrument on condition that its structure and operation are overhauled. The Commission has adopted this point of view when defining the new guidelines which it thinks should govern the work of the Fund.

The chief principles for the reform of the Fund enunciated by the Commission in its Opinion to the Council are of three types:

1. The Fund, which is an instrument at the disposal of the Community, must be in a position to help the Governments to take the necessary measures for the functioning of the Common Market and to implement the common policies and the guidelines of the medium-term economic policy. It is therefore advisable to abandon a legal and administrative mechanism laid down in all details once and for all and to provide a flexible framework within which the assistance of the Fund may be constantly tailored to the current needs and demands of Community life.
2. In order to prevent dispersal of its resources, the work of the Fund—and if need be that of other Community financial institutions such as the EAGGF and the EIB—must be geared to precise objectives of special importance at a given time and in fields defined in the light of overall Community requirements and priorities, the attainment of which will have repercussions on employment.
3. Lastly, at financial level, the present system of compensation, which has proved to be more neutralizing than effective, must be abandoned and the Fund endowed with resources of Community origin of a volume consonant with the European scale of the problems to be solved.

In practice, whenever Community policy might give rise to specially considerable, difficult and urgent problems of adaptation or re-employment in an industry, a

region or section of the population, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, would empower the Fund to intervene for a given period and would specify the aids it could grant (aids for technical re-training and geographical mobility, aids to protect incomes, facilitate employment, etc.).

Within the framework thus laid down, the Member States, which have to take the initiative, would, in order to obtain the assistance of the Social Fund, have to present to the Commission programmes designed to solve overall problems with reference to fields and aids selected from those qualifying for action by the Fund. These programmes could be drawn up either by the public authorities themselves or, under certain conditions, by private institutions, so that all powers of initiative in the Community may be mobilized.

The Commission, which would be empowered to administer the Fund with the aid of the European Social Fund Committee, would be responsible for approving the programmes submitted to it by the Member States. It would verify not only that the programmes really comply with the various conditions laid down but also that they are consistent with the lines of Community policies, as this is indispensable if Community aids are to be truly effective. It is quite clear that the Commission's main role would not be to approve the programmes but to draw up the proposals it will have to submit to the Council in order to determine and adapt the scope of the Fund at all times in accordance with Community requirements and priorities and the needs of the Member States.

Lastly, a report on the activity of the Social Fund would be drawn up every year for the Parliament and the Council and sent for information to the Economic and Social Committee.

With regard to the financial aspects, the Commission points out that it is difficult to assess the amount of the resources to be placed at the Fund's disposal as this depends on numerous factors whose influence cannot be measured at present. Nevertheless, the size of the problems connected with the Community's coming development suggests that the outlay and therefore the Fund's resources will have to be of quite a different magnitude from that noted at present. If the Fund is to make a genuine impact, the Commission considers it realistic to envisage annual expenditures rising gradually from a minimum of 50 million u.a. for the first year to approximately 250 million in a normal period.

As for the origin of the resources, the Commission has not yet thoroughly studied the question in a specific way. It refers to the proposals it is soon to make to the Council on the basis of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty concerning the Community's own resources.

Briefly summarized, these are the broad lines of the reform of the European Social Fund which the Commission submits to the Council.

The Commission concludes its Opinion by pointing out that the Social Fund, reformed on these lines, would extend far beyond the sphere of interest to which it has hitherto been limited. As a genuine assistant of the Community policies its action would continue to have social value and effects but its objectives and its impact would also—and perhaps even more—be economic. Its work would therefore have the advantage of attracting the interest not only of those responsible for social operations but also of those responsible for economic policy and of constantly prompting the integration of the solutions to economic and to social problems which are becoming more and more closely interdependent.

Moreover, as the functioning of the Fund was designed to ensure the participation at various levels of all the interested authorities, it would call for numerous consultations which should permit optimum adaptation of its activity to a constantly evolving situation. It would spur on initiative and innovation through the confrontation of ideas and experiences and would simultaneously ensure the cohesion of practical achievements with Community objectives.

Planned in this way, the Social Fund seems likely to constitute the flexible, powerful and efficient instrument the Community needs to contribute to the vast structural changes which it vitally needs in face of the intensification of world competition.

IV. Intra-Community trade in 1968

Trade between the six Community countries soared in 1968, reaching a value of \$57 294 million (as against \$48 674 million in the previous year), or 45% of the Community's total external trade, intra-Community trade included. The growth rates registered (17% for imports and 18% for exports) exceed both the rate of advance of intra-Community trade in the preceding years and the pace of expansion of the Community's trade with non-member countries.¹

Imports

In 1968 imports by the six member countries from each other amounted to \$28 384 million, 17% more than in 1967, when the rise over the previous year was 5% only. The increase in intra-Community trade was mainly engendered by the upswing of imports by Germany, whose economy expanded very distinctly, following stagnation during 1967.

Germany's imports, which had declined from \$6 938 million in 1966 to \$6 868 million the following year, rose by 22% in 1968 to reach \$8 358 million. Germany, which alone accounted for 30% of intra-Community trade, stepped up its purchases from Italy (\$2 017 million) and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (\$1 700 million) by 25%, from the Netherlands (\$2 200 million) by 21%, and from France (\$2 442 million) by 17%, with the latter country still remaining the largest supplier of the Federal Republic. Imports rose particularly sharply over the last six months of 1968: compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year, the increase was 16% in the first quarter, 14% in the second, 30% in the third and 25% in the fourth quarter.

France was the country whose purchases from the other Community countries rose most strongly. Its imports, already up by 10% in 1967 (\$5 374 million, compared with \$4 853 million in 1966), expanded even more substantially in 1968 (reaching \$6 616 million, which is 23% more than the previous year). The changes in France's share in intra-Community trade were all the more appreciable since they occurred over a relatively short period of time. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, France's imports had increased by 8% only in the first half of 1968, which was influenced, it will be remembered, by the strikes of May and June. After the summer holidays, the paralysis of economic activity due to the strikes was followed by a rise in domestic demand that was all the more rapid as the wage increases and monetary instability led to an appreciable rise in spending by households. As a consequence, France's imports from the other Community countries in the second half of the year were 38% up on the same half of the previous year. France's partners in the Common Market account for an increasingly large part of the country's overall imports: 47.4% in 1968, compared with 38.8% in 1965. In 1968 French purchases went up by 32% from the Netherlands, 25% from Belgium and Luxembourg, 24% from Italy and 20% from Germany, its principal trading partner.

The Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) imported 14% more (the total being \$4 553 million) from the other Community countries, while in 1967 its imports had been slightly lower than in 1966. Imports by BLEU account for 16% of

¹ On this subject, see Bulletin No. 6/1969, Ch. IV.

member countries' total imports from each other. In 1968 BLEU imported 18% more from France, 14% more from Germany, 12% more from the Netherlands and 10% more from Italy.

At \$5 146 million, Netherlands imports from the other Community countries in 1968 were up 13% on the previous year, when they expanded by 4% only. Imports from Germany rose by 16%, from BLEU by 9%, from France by 14% and from Italy by 17%. The growth of imports from other Community countries in 1968 was smallest in Italy (9%), which was just the opposite of what had happened in 1967 (+21%). This is attributable to the existence of stocks and to sluggish demand in the first half of 1968. Italy's purchases in Germany went up by 8%, in the Netherlands by 9%, in France and BLEU by 11%. In 1968 Italy's imports from the other member countries accounted for only 13% of total intra-Community imports.

Exports

In 1968 the Community countries exported \$28 910 million's worth of goods to each other—an increase of 18% over 1967 (\$24 509 million) and a distinctly higher growth than in 1967 (5.5%).

Exports by Germany reached \$9 340 million, increasing by 17%. Expansion was particularly sharp in the second half of 1968: compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year, exports were up by 21% in the third quarter and 22% in the fourth. Germany's sales rose by 22% to France (reaching \$3 059 million), 17% to the Netherlands (\$2 528 million), 16% to BLEU (\$1 863 million), 10% to Italy (\$1 890 million). In 1968 Germany accounted for one third of all exports among the EEC countries.

French exports to the other member countries amounted to \$5 452 million, increasing by 16% over the previous year (\$4 702 million). This was the lowest growth rate in the EEC, and France's share in total intra-Community exports fell from 19.2 to 18.9%. In 1968 the coverage rate of French imports by exports was 82%, the lowest in the Community. This is attributable to the events of May and to the monetary unrest of November. In 1968 exports to the other five member countries accounted for 43% of France's total exports, with Germany taking \$2 356 million (+ 20%), BLEU \$1 288 million (+ 14%), Italy \$1 169 million (+ 12%), and the Netherlands \$638 million (+ 16%).

BLEU sales to the other Community countries amounted to \$5 249 million (+19%), accounting for 18.15% of total exports between member countries. They comprised \$1 720 million to the Netherlands (+14%), \$1 709 million to Germany (+23%) \$1 515 million to France (+22%) and \$305 million to Italy (+8%).

The Netherlands registered a 20% increase in their exports which, at \$4 790 million, accounted for 16.5% of total exports between member countries. The Netherlands' chief customers were Germany (\$2 319 million or +22%), BLEU (\$1 193 million or +11%), France (\$878 million or +31%) and Italy (\$401 million or +12%).

Italy, the country with the smallest growth of imports from other Community countries, stepped up its exports to its Community partners by contrast at the fastest pace (+ 21%). The breakdown was as follows: \$1 902 million to Germany (+24%), \$1 280 million to France (+22%), \$473 million to the Netherlands (+19%) and \$422 million to BLEU (+9%).

V. Establishment and operation of the single market

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Tariff quotas

1. On 26 June 1969 the Council, acting on a Commission proposal, adopted a regulation opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a duty-free Community tariff quota for the period 16 June 1969 to 14 February 1970 of 46 000 tons of herring, fresh, chilled or frozen (CCT heading 03.01 B I a 2 aa), bound under GATT. The first instalment of 40 200 tons is apportioned between the Member States; the second, of 5 800 tons, is held in reserve.

The Council also adopted on 26 June 1969 a regulation¹ increasing from 30 000 to 50 000 tons the volume of the 1969 Community tariff quota for tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen, for the canning industry (CCT heading ex 03.01 BI b). The first instalment of 45 000 tons is apportioned between France, Italy and BLEU; the second, increased to 5000 tons, is held in reserve for all the Member States.

Finally, on 26 June 1969, the Council adopted the regulations:¹

(a) Apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the second instalments for 1969 (10 400 tons) of the Community tariff quota for unwrought magnesium (CCT heading 77.01 A). The first instalments of 1 200 tons for pure unwrought magnesium and 7 120 tons for alloyed unwrought magnesium are apportioned among the Member States; the second, of 300 tons and 1 780 tons respectively, constitute the Community reserves.

(b) Opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering an autonomous duty-free Community tariff quota for certain aircraft having two turbo-prop engines, of a tare weight of 3 000 to 3 500 kg (CCT heading ex 88.02 B II b) for import by 30 June 1970.

Charges with equivalent effect

2. The Commission has invited the Italian Government to take the necessary steps to remove a 0.5% charge for administrative services on all imported products for which a customs declaration is made. The Italian Government has informed the Commission that a draft law approved by the Council of Ministers of 28 May last has been submitted for this purpose to the Italian Parliament. In view of this, the Commission is considering what further action is required.

Technical obstacles to trade

3. The proposals for directives drafted by the Commission on the alignment of Member States' legislation on motor vehicles were unanimously approved by the

¹ Official gazette No. L 157, 28.6.1969.

Economic and Social Committee at its last session on 25 and 26 June 1969 in Brussels. These proposed Council directives on the removal of technical obstacles concern brakes, and ease of access and exit (doors, running boards, etc.) of certain motor vehicles. The Committee welcomed the harmonization solution chosen by the Commission, which provided for the co-existence of Community provisions with those in force in the various Member States.

COMPETITION POLICY

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

Publication of the Commission's intention to adopt a favourable decision

4. As announced in a notice¹ published in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation No. 17/62, the Commission intends to approve a co-operation agreement concluded between Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg Aktiengesellschaft (MAN), Munich, and Société anonyme de véhicules industriels et d'équipements mécaniques (SAVIEM), Suresnes. Under this agreement, the two firms have agreed to develop and offer on all world markets a common range of vehicles for civilian use. They have arranged to co-operate in research, development, design, manufacture, assembling, marketing and after-sales service in respect of commercial vehicles of an authorized total maximum weight of 7.5 tons and over. By specialization the two firms aim at increasing their production runs and making possible the assembly of compatible elements, while gaining economic advantages by sharing out responsibilities for assembling and marketing.

Relationship between trade mark rights and the rules of competition

5. The American Sperry Rand Corporation of Wilmington (USA) had transferred to its Italian production subsidiary Remington Rand Italia, Milan (now "Sperry Rand Italia" SpA), the trade marks for electric razors it held in Italy.

An Italian firm, which had imported Remington razors into Italy from another Member State and which had been sued in the Milan court by Remington Rand Italia for infringement of trade mark rights and unfair competition, filed a complaint with the Commission. The Milan court suspended judgment until the Commission had come to a decision following the procedure it instituted. The Commission of the European Communities has now informed the firms concerned that the agreement in question, as interpreted and applied by the parties, justified reservations as to its compatibility with the provision of Article 85 of the Treaty. The use made of it against the second importer was not concerned with action against imitations, since the electric razors imported into Italy legitimately bore an authentic Remington trade mark, but the intention was to prevent him from importing razors into Italy from other Common Market countries. The agreement thus applied,

¹ See official gazette No. C 75, 14.6.1969.

ensuring absolute territorial protection to Remington Rand Italia, affected trade between Member States and restricted competition in the products in question, by pursuing objectives unconnected with the proper function of the trade mark.

Following the intervention of the Commission, the firms concerned have undertaken not to use the trade mark rights concerned in the agreement in question to prevent parallel imports of electric razors legitimately bearing an authentic Remington trade mark. They have also stated that since Remington Rand Italia is no longer manufacturing Remington razors, it is importing them from abroad under conditions of free competition. The proceedings pending before the Milan court have been terminated following a compromise solution between Remington Rand Italia and the second importer.

Favourable decision concerning a collaboration agreement between a parent company and its wholly-owned subsidiary

6. Acting under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission has adopted a decision approving a collaboration agreement between a parent company and its wholly-owned subsidiary in the sector of public works and large-scale industrial construction.¹

The firms concerned are the Danish company Christiani & Nielsen, Copenhagen, and its Netherlands subsidiary Christiani & Nielsen, The Hague, which have concluded an agreement under which the parent company makes available to its subsidiary its experience, know-how, and in certain cases the service of its technical staff.

The provision of the agreement most directly concerning the rules of competition is that preventing Christiani & Nielsen, The Hague, from exercising its activity outside Netherlands territory without the agreement of the parent company. The Commission nevertheless felt that the agreement in question did not restrict competition, since Christiani & Nielsen of The Hague, although a company with a legal personality of its own, was an integral part of the parent company economically and financially. The two companies were therefore not competing with each other. In these circumstances, the restriction preventing the subsidiary from operating outside the country where its registered office was situated ultimately did no more than apportion work within the economic entity constituted by the Christiani & Nielsen international group.

This decision is the first Commission ruling on relationships between parent and subsidiary companies.

State aids

German programme of complementary aid to shipbuilding

7. On 12 June 1969 the Commission decided not to raise any objections to the implementation of the German programme of complementary aid to shipbuilding, in conformity with the waiver provision of Article 92(3c) of the EEC Treaty.

¹ See official gazette No. L 165, 5.7.1969.

The German Government had informed the Commission of a project for extra aid in respect of vessels delivered and exported in 1969. The aid is intended to help the German shipbuilding industry to pursue its adaptation efforts despite the decline in the profitability of the shipyards (due to the tax measures adopted in November 1968 by the Government), a decline which could not be foreseen by the shipyards.

The aid can be considered as an exceptional measure complementing the German programme of aid to investment in shipbuilding, which the Commission approved in November 1968. Given the fact that the measure is of an exceptional nature, is subject to strict time-limits and, lastly, does not exceed the ceilings laid down in the draft directive on aid to shipbuilding, the Commission has decided not to raise any objections to its implementation.

TAXATION POLICY

Application of TVA in the Member States

8. On 30 May 1969 the Standing Committee of heads of revenue departments held its 18th meeting in Brussels. It discussed a note, prepared by the Commission's staff, on the progress made on harmonization in the field of tax on value added. The note concerned the elimination of import charges and export charge exemptions in intra-Community trade. It was studied in the light of two aims: free movement of goods and the establishment, in the sphere of indirect taxation, of identical conditions of competition throughout the Community.

Various ways of achieving the two aims were considered, with regard both to technical implementing details and the gradual alignment of national rates by means of rate brackets. A procedure was also examined for allocating TVA revenues to the Member State where consumption actually takes place in the event of this tax having been collected by another Member State. The results of this meeting will influence decisions on the further action to be taken on current work, both as to their substance and to the procedure to be adopted.

Amalgamations, etc., of firms from different Member States

9. The Economic and Social Committee endorsed the proposed directives, submitted by the Commission to the Council in January 1969, on the elimination of certain tax obstacles to amalgamations, etc., of firms from different Member States.¹ The proposal relating to the common taxation arrangements applicable to mergers, the splitting up of companies and the transfer of assets was approved by 45 votes to 21, with 17 abstentions; however, the Committee also put forward a number of suggestions. The proposal covering the common EEC arrangements for parent companies and subsidiaries was adopted by 44 votes to 20, with 15 abstentions.

Italian excise duty on products derived from cocoa beans

10. Some time ago the Commission noted that the Italian legislation governing excise duty on cocoa was creating a situation incompatible with Articles 95 and 96 of the EEC Treaty. More particularly, the combined effect of Decree No. 206 of

¹ See Bulletin 3/1969, Ch. IV, sec. 10.

14 October 1946, Decree No. 50 of 11 March 1950 and Law No. 291 of 25 May 1954, which are still in force, was to discriminate against processed cocoa bean products imported from the other Member States in comparison with like Italian products. In addition, a refund on exports of home-produced products was claimable exceeding excise duty actually paid.

The attention of the Italian authorities was drawn to this situation on several occasions with the support of statistics, and the procedure of Article 169, first paragraph, of the EEC Treaty was initiated. Under this procedure, which was opened by a letter dated 19 July 1966 and followed up by the despatch of a reasoned Opinion dated 17 January 1967, the Italian Republic was called upon to terminate the infringement resulting from its fiscal provisions in this field. On several occasions rectifying legislation was announced, but a considerable period has elapsed without action being taken. The Commission has therefore decided to refer the matter to the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

The Commission asks the Court, in an appeal lodged on 24 June 1969, to find that the Italian Republic is committing the following infringements:

(i) An infringement of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty by reason of the higher incidence of the excise duty on cocoa powder imported directly from the other Member States compared with like products obtained in Italy from cocoa beans which enter the country under the temporary import system and are not subsequently re-exported;

(ii) A second infringement of Article 95 due to the higher incidence of excise duty on cocoa powder, cocoa butter and cocoa husks imported directly from the other Member States compared with like products obtained in Italy from cocoa beans which enter the country under the permanent import system;

(iii) Infringement of Article 96 due to the advantage reserved for Italian products obtained from cocoa beans and intended for export, in that refund of excise duty is granted on them in excess of the amount of duty actually paid.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Self-employed activities in film production

11. On 20 June 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposed directive on self-employed activities in film production. This constitutes a further step towards the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the film industry. This is the fourth directive relating to films; the Council had already adopted three others, on 15 October 1963, 13 May 1965 and 15 October 1968, concerning respectively: freedom to supply services in the field of import quotas for films; freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the following fields: the opening of cinemas, film import quotas and dubbing and, lastly, freedom of establishment for self-employed activities connected with distribution.

The present directive refers to freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for self-employed activities related to the actual production of films. The activities of the various assistants to film producers are covered by the individual legislation of the Member States and are not dealt with in the present directive as they will be covered by specific proposals later on. The proposal lists the restrictions which must be removed. They concern general provisions in force in the legislation of some of the countries, requirements which do not apply only to the film industry: the trader's card in Belgium, the period of authorization in Luxembourg and the foreign trader's identity card in France. Restrictions peculiar to the film industry will also be eliminated: in France, the nationality requirement for financial support and, in Italy, the nationality requirement relating to producers.

The directive also contains certain general provisions normally included in the right of establishment directives: the right to join professional organizations and mutual recognition of certificates testifying to good character, etc. The directive does not concern the policy of production aids. In the field of aids, the directive merely prohibits any aid liable to distort the conditions of establishment.

Activities in banking

12. The proposed directive, submitted in 1965, on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in banking¹ has been under discussion in the Council for some time. To make it easier for credit institutions to operate outside the individual Member States, the Commission has carried out preliminary work towards the adoption of a co-ordinating directive in this field. The purpose of this work, which was preceded by comparative-law studies carried out by a group of experts, is to achieve some measure of approximation of Member States' legislation on banking. There would in particular be a need for arrangements, through harmonization of Member States' legislation on supervision, enabling the national authorities to exercise the necessary supervision over foreign banks and national banks alike, without the banks concerned having to satisfy in each country new conditions with which they are unfamiliar. To this end a working party on the co-ordination of banking legislation, composed of representatives of the Member States, held its first meeting in Brussels on 23 and 24 June 1969.

¹ Official gazette No. 156, 23.10.1965.

VI. Towards economic union

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

The economic situation in the Community

13. According to the second Quarterly Survey of the economic situation in the Community, the spring of 1969 was a period of unmistakable boom. Although the expansion of export demand slowed down somewhat, the growth of internal demand was even more rapid than before. The strongest stimuli were provided by gross fixed asset formation. Private consumers' expenditure, too, expanded very vigorously, mainly as a result of the lively rise in incomes that occurred in some countries, but also because of a weaker propensity to save among households. Supply was still able to adjust comparatively well to rising demand, even if it was in general less elastic, with technical production capacities stretched and production per man/hour rising more slowly in many industries. Employment continued to expand appreciably: the number of persons in paid jobs was again distinctly higher, and there was a further rise in hours actually worked per head. In some countries, indeed, there was a distinct shortage of labour. Despite a rapid upward movement of imports, the price climate deteriorated in most member countries; here, however, it should be pointed out that special factors came into play.

As the year advances, the world business climate may cool off more and more, particularly as a result of the measures the United States has taken to curb demand; the growth of export demand may therefore well slacken further. Internal demand in the Community will nevertheless continue to expand vigorously, since the spontaneous expansionary stimuli supplied by market forces will continue to be very lively. The latest business surveys provide evidence of a very high, and in some cases still rising, propensity to invest among entrepreneurs. Expenditure on building and construction, too, will climb vigorously, particularly as a result of the considerable number of new sites being opened. As the rise in wages is likely to gather further momentum in most member countries in the second half of the year, the expansion of expenditure on consumption will probably gain additional strength. Given this outlook for the trend of demand, there is likely to be a further distinct rise in production. But growth here may well suffer more from bottlenecks than it has done so far; the scope for even more rapid productivity gains over the short term and for increasing hours actually worked is becoming smaller and smaller. At the same time, strain on the labour market may well grow more serious.

In view of the limits thus set to the expansion of production, the growth of Community imports may gather speed, with the result that, as exports will rise only slowly, the surplus on the Community's balance of trade will shrink further. The price trend is also likely to deteriorate, as in both demand and costs the stage will be set for an appreciable upward price thrust. The growth of the real gross Community product for 1969 may reach a rate of about 6.5%.

First estimates suggest that the growth rate of the real gross Community product in 1970 will be around 4.5%, and thus more in line with the medium-term trend. This slowdown seems likely, among other reasons, because the world economic situation will probably show little dynamism, so that exports to non-member countries can be

expected to slip further. Internal demand in the Community, by contrast, is likely to maintain its rapid expansion, with the main stimuli coming increasingly from expenditure on consumption, mainly because of the continued vigorous rise in wages. Various factors, particularly the restrictive monetary and budgetary measures already taken in most member countries, and the pressure of wage costs on profit margins, combined with the slowdown in world business may gradually damp down the investment boom. The investment projects currently in hand and those under consideration are nevertheless still large enough to suggest that, in year-to-year terms, investment by enterprises will still grow fairly vigorously from 1969 to 1970. With reserves of manpower and of technical capacity sharply down, production will expand at a much lower rate than in 1969, with trends perhaps varying widely from one industry to another. External as well as internal equilibrium may deteriorate in most member countries.

Monetary Committee

14. The Committee held its 124th meeting on 4 June in Paris, with M. van Lennep in the chair. At this meeting it adopted the 11th report on its activities and discussed international monetary problems.

Transferable securities markets

15. The Working Party on transferable securities markets met in restricted session on 13 June in Brussels and on 30 June in Bonn, to examine the use made in the recent past of the instruments to ensure equilibrium of the bond markets in Belgium and Germany.

Budget Policy Committee

16. The Committee held its 22nd meeting on 6 June 1969 when it continued its discussion of the possibilities of multi-annual planning of Community budgets. It also examined a Commission working document on the problems involved in the adoption by the national administrations, of PPBS (Planning, programming and budgeting system).

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

17. On 27 June 1969 the Committee held its 34th meeting in Brussels. It continued its examination of the Commission memorandum to the Council on co-ordination of economic policies and monetary co-operation in the Community and approved a report on this matter.

After noting the Commission delegation's memorandum on the implementation of the first medium-term economic policy programme, the Committee continued its discussion of the third programme.

Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

18. The Working Group met on 19 June to work on the documents supplementing the report of 9 April 1969 on "Scientific and technical co-operation: the possibilities in the seven sectors". These deal in the main with how the co-operation activities proposed in the report should be implemented.

Working Party on Incomes Policy

19. The Working Party met on 25 and 26 June. Among other things it looked into the "problems raised by collaboration between the State and the two sides of industry in the elaboration and implementation of an incomes policy". In accordance with the additional mandate it received from the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, it discussed the chief problems raised for medium-term economic policy by developments in social security.

Working Party on External Trade Policy

20. With a view to the preparation of the third programme, the Working Party met on 23 June and defined "objectives for external trade policy in the agricultural sector".

Committee of Experts on Economic Trends

21. On 10 June the Committee held its second quarterly meeting in 1969 and studied the Community's economic situation and further outlook. The discussion showed that the national experts were largely agreed on the draft of the second Quarterly Survey of the economic situation in the Community.¹

Study Group on Medium-term Economic Forecasts

22. The Study Group met on 3 June 1969; its chief task at the moment is to prepare, with the Commission, quantified forecasts of economic development in the Community countries between now and 1975. At the meeting of 3 June, studies concerning the foreseeable trend in external trade were discussed and a first examination made of the problems of synchronizing programming procedures in the Community countries.

Economic budgets

23. The Panel of Experts on Economic Budgets met on 26 June to study the economic outlook for 1970 on the basis of the preliminary economic budgets. It examined the likely development of the world business situation, the main economic policy problems of the various member countries, and the concertation of economic policies at Community level.

¹ See sec. 13.

The Panel also laid down a time-table for the preparation of the complete economic budgets. After a preparatory meeting in September, the budgets will be sent to the Commission before 10 November. Before being submitted to the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, they will be studied by the Panel of Experts at a meeting to be held around 8 December.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Prices for certain farm products for 1970/71

24. At its meeting on 30 June 1969, the Council heard an introductory statement by the Commission and had a short exchange of views on its recent proposals concerning the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products for the 1970/71¹ marketing year and on the report on the situation of agriculture and the agricultural markets.²

Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture

25. On 24 June 1969 in Clermont-Ferrand (France), M. S.L. Mansholt spoke of the main proposals contained in the Commission Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community to an audience of young farmers and delegates from the Massif Central regional federation of farmers' unions.

He stressed that the Commission was opposed to any policy involving higher prices and quota arrangements and continued "We must get to the root of the trouble; we must have a programme, because it cannot be said that today's 10 million farmers will enjoy a fair income in the future. In other words, the exodus must continue but under humanly and socially acceptable conditions." The programme would cost a lot of money, but it was financially feasible.

Two similar meetings were held in Germany in June. On 26 June M. Mansholt addressed more than a thousand farmers from Württemberg and on the following day the assembly of the Movement of the Union of Catholic farmers' wives in Münster (Westphalia).

Common Organization of Markets

Cereals and rice

26. As part of its food aid programme for 1968/69 the Commission, on 20 June 1969, decided to mobilize 90 000 tons of common wheat; 20 000 tons of this will be sent to Tunisia, another 20 000 tons to Sudan and 50 000 to Pakistan.³ These tonnages will be obtained by tender in Germany, France and Italy. On 23 June 1969 the

¹ Official gazette No. C 91, 10.7.1969.

² See Ch. II.

³ Official gazette No. L 149, 21.6.1969.

Commission adopted a regulation suspending until 29 June 1969 the advance fixing of the levy on common wheat;¹ this regulation was subsequently extended by another dated 27 June 1969.²

On 26 June 1969 the Council adopted two regulations on rice. The first of these fixes prices for the 1969/70 marketing year; the intervention price for paddy in Arles and Vercelli is fixed at 12.50 u.a./100 kg, the threshold price for husked rice at 18.58 u.a./100 kg and for broken rice at 12.50 u.a./100 kg. The regulation also fixes the protective amount to be included in the threshold price for milled rice.³ These prices are exactly the same as those for the 1968/69 marketing year. The second regulation fixes the monthly price increases for the 1969/70² marketing year at the same level as in 1968/69. The only change involved is the re-introduction of the technical conversion rate between the paddy and the husked stage, which means a very slightly higher monthly increase for husked rice (0.13 u.a./100 kg.).

On the same day the Council adopted four regulations for the cereals sector. The first lays down rules for fixing derived intervention prices for marketing centres.³ The second specifies, for the 1969/70 marketing year, the main marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices applicable in them; it also fixes the intervention price for maize at 79.31 u.a./1000 kg.² This regulation includes amongst other things a change in the derivation of intervention prices for certain cereals in specified areas of Germany, France and Italy to make greater allowance for market trends in these areas. The third Council regulation maintains aid to producers of durum in the 1969/70 marketing year² at the same level as in 1968/69, namely, 34.76 u.a./ton. The last of these regulations fixes compensatory amounts of 10.50 u.a./ton for durum wheat and 5 u.a./ton for barley held in store at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year and intended for export.²

On the same date the Commission laid down conditions for granting compensatory amounts for durum wheat and barley harvested in the Community in or before 1968, still in store on 31 July 1969, and exported between 1 August 1969 and 31 December 1969.²

Lastly, on the same date, as part of the Community's food aid programme the Commission called for tenders for the supply of 37 086 tons of wheaten flour to Indonesia.²

Beef and veal

27. A Commission regulation dated 10 June 1969 approved the sale at a standard price fixed in advance of some 5 795 tons of certain types of frozen beef and veal held by the German intervention agency.³

On the same date it amended two earlier texts, one dealing with the sale of hind-quarters obtained by intervention and earmarked for Berlin,³ the other, dated 6 May 1969, on the selling price of certain products in the beef and veal sector.³ On 23 June 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on the special arrangements applicable to imports of certain types of frozen beef and veal.¹ The main purpose of this regulation

¹ Official gazette No. L 150, 24.6.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 155, 28.6.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 140, 12.6.1969.

is to cut down on the number of import licences issued for cattle for the meat-packing industry. Under another regulation dated 24 June 1969 on the special arrangements applicable to imports of certain types of frozen beef and veal as from 30 June 1969, applications for import licences will only be valid if accompanied by a deposit of 10 u.a./100 kg net weight.¹

On 26 June 1969, the Council adopted a further regulation extending the 1968/69 beef and veal marketing year to 27 July 1969.²

Milk and milk products

28. With reference to intervention on the butter market, the Commission, on 3 June 1969, adopted a regulation on the sale by tender of butter at reduced price to certain export processing industries.³ These provisions replace the traditional measures under the regulation of 19 March 1969. They amend the tendering arrangements hitherto in force for the sale of storage butter of a certain age to export processing industries so as to simplify selling operations. Under the new arrangements intervention agencies will be able to put quantities of butter with the same characteristics up for tender on a regular basis without waiting for the adoption of specific Community measures in each case. A regulation adopted on the same day relating to regular tender for butter from stocks held by the Belgian, German, French and Dutch intervention agencies intended for certain export processing industries is the first implementing regulation to be adopted under the regulation described above. It lays down the procedure to be followed in tendering for butter held by the intervention agencies concerned.³

A Commission decision of 6 June 1969 authorized Belgium and France to grant national aid for the storage of certain cheeses.⁴

The Commission has adopted a regulation dealing with tendering for skim-milk powder, intended for processing into compound feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry, held by intervention agencies.⁵ This regulation will facilitate sales by intervention agencies by allowing them to put skim-milk powder intended for this purpose out to tender on a regular basis without waiting for specific Community decisions. The regulation on regular tender for skim-milk powder for processing into compound feedingstuffs for pigs and poultry, and held by Belgian, German, French and Dutch intervention agencies,⁵ is the first implementing regulation to be adopted under this new dispensation and sets out procedures for tendering.

For its part, the Council on 26 June 1969 adopted a regulation extending the 1968/69 milk year—like the 1968/69 beef and veal year—to 27 July 1969. The new marketing year should have begun on 1 April 1969. Proposals for a regulation concerning it were submitted by the Commission at the end of 1968 but the Council had not concluded its discussions by the end of March. A first extension to 30 June 1969 was therefore decided on, but in the absence of a Council decision, a further extension became necessary. On the same day the Council decided to postpone to 31 December 1969 the date until which no inspection mark will be required on butter bought

¹ Official gazette No. L 151, 25.6.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 155, 28.6.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 136, 6.6.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. L 146, 18.6.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. L 162, 4.7.1969.

in.¹ Lastly, the Council amended its earlier regulations dealing with the compilation of a list of depots for storing Grana Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses, butter and skim-milk powder.¹

Sugar

29. On 11 June 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation on notifications by Member States in the sugar sector.² This text is based on Article 38 of the regulation establishing a common organization of the market in sugar, which provides that the Member States and the Commission shall supply each other with the necessary data for the implementation of the common market organization. On 24 June 1969 the Commission adopted three further regulations. The first deals with implementing procedures for refunds on exports of sugar;³ the second fixes the amount of the refund at 0.14 u.a./100 kg for the 1969/70 marketing year and the levy for the compensation of storage costs in the sugar sector at 0.80 u.a./100 kg.³ The last regulation amends the quantity of surplus sugar to be exported by Italy.³

On 26 June 1969 the Commission fixed the import levies for sugar beet and sugar cane for the 1969/70 marketing year.⁴ Lastly, on the same date, the Council fixed the intervention price for beet sugar for the period from 1 July 1969 to 31 December 1969.¹

Oils and fats

30. Under a regulation dated 10 June 1969, the Commission modified certain provisions concerning the lodging of applications for the advance fixing of the export refund for olive oil and oilseeds.⁵

The Council, in a regulation dated 26 June 1969, fixed the monthly increases in the target and intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1969/70 marketing year.¹ Bearing in mind the harvest forecast for 1969 and experience gained during the 1968/69 marketing year, the Council made no change either in the number of monthly increases applied during the 1967/68 and 1968/69 marketing years nor in their amount: 0.18 u.a./100 kg for rape and colza and 0.21 u.a./100 kg for sunflowerseed.

Fruit and vegetables

31. A series of Commission regulations adopted on 4 June 1969 fixed reference prices for tomatoes, lemons, prunes, peaches, pears and desert grapes.⁶

On 10 June 1969 the Council adopted three regulations on the basic and buying-in prices for lemons, desert grapes and peaches,⁵ while on 17 June 1969 the Commission

¹ Official gazette No. L 155, 28.6.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 140, 12.6.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 151, 20.6.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. L 153, 27.6.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. L 139, 11.6.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. L 136, 6.6.1969.

fixed the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in prices for these products.¹

Under a Council regulation dated 26 June 1969, the common quality standard for lettuces, endives, onions, witloof chicory, cherries, strawberries, asparagus and cucumbers were extended by the addition of a supplementary category.²

Lastly, on 30 June 1969, the Council adopted a regulation amending the basic regulation of 20 April 1962 on the gradual establishment of a common market organization in the fruit and vegetables sector. The new text provides for the retention for a period of six months of quality controls on intra-Community frontiers.³

Marketing of seed

32. On 30 June 1969 the Council adopted a directive on the marketing of seeds of oil and fibre plants.⁴ This directive contains necessary provisions to ensure the application in the Community of strict uniform rules in the matter of selecting seeds grown in the Community and approved for marketing. It also provides that seeds of oil and fibre plants harvested in non-member countries may not be marketed in the Community unless they offer the same guarantees as seed officially certified or officially approved as marketable there.

Financing the common agricultural policy

33. The Commission is actively pursuing its work on definitive arrangements for financing the common agricultural policy and the subject was discussed by the EAGGF Committee on 24 June 1969. At the same meeting the Committee examined figures concerning the first six-monthly advance payments for 1968/69 and on 27 June 1969 the Commission adopted decisions on these payments.⁵ Total expenditure amounts to 654 million u.a. and receipts to 276 million u.a. from the variable contribution based on levies and 378 million from the application of the fixed scale of contributions from Member States laid down by Council regulation dated 26 July 1966.

Approximation of legislation

34. At its meeting on 25/26 June 1969 the Economic and Social Committee adopted by 48 votes to 32 with one abstention an Opinion on a proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation relating to macaroni, spaghetti and similar products. This Opinion, which was approved after a long discussion, asks for a number of changes and amendments to the Commission's text. The Committee however unanimously approved the Commission's proposal for a directive on Community rules to control manufacture and trade in fruit juices and similar products.

¹ Official gazette No. L 147, 19.6.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 157, 28.6.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. L 159, 1.7.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. L 169, 10.7.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. L 173, 15.7.1969.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Investments in the ECSC industries

35. Capital expenditure in the ECSC industries has been subject to marked fluctuations since 1954. In both collieries and iron-ore mines it has shown a steady decline since 1960, while in the iron and steel industry there has been an appreciable drop after the record level reached in 1963; there was a trend towards recovery in iron and steel in 1968 and it seems that this will be confirmed in the next few years. Capital expenditure in mining currently represents hardly more than slightly over a quarter of total ECSC industry investments, instead of about half from 1954 to 1959. This is shown by the results of the annual surveys of ECSC investments carried out by the High Authority and later by the Commission. The survey reflecting the companies' replies as at 1 January 1969 has just been published.¹

Capital expenditure in the ECSC industries

in millions of dollars (u.a.)

Sector	Actual expenditure				Estimated expenditure	
	1954-1959 (annual average)	1963	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coal mining industry	439	334	248	281	276	254
Iron-ore mines	39	28	16	21	26	14
Iron and steel industry	581	1 480	730	822	1 099	837
Total	1 059	1 842	994	1 124	1 401	1 105

According to the companies' estimates, the annual coal production potential should not contract by more than 10.4 million tons in all between 1968 and 1972. The estimated Community potential for 1972, 184.8 million tons is still high in view of the probable outlets.

For the total coking plants, mine-owned, independent and steelworks-owned, production potential for 1972 is expected to be 1 million tons below the 1968 figure.

The installed capacity of pithead power plants will be greater than the rate of expansion anticipated from previous surveys. On the other hand, growth will remain slower in steelworks-owned power plants owing mainly to the reduced coke rate and blast-furnace gas production.

Iron ore production potential is expected to become stable in 1969. Lorraine, and to a lesser extent Luxembourg, even report a certain upward trend in their potential.

¹ This document is obtainable from the Publications Office of the European Communities (37, rue Glesener, Luxembourg).

The Community iron and steel industry, encouraged by the recovery in the business cycle, expects to speed up its rate of expansion. The annual pig-iron and steel production potential is expected to increase in the next few years, to reach 95.5 million and 132.1 million tons respectively in 1972.

The anticipated increase of crude steel annual production potential in the next four years is some 18 million tons. This tonnage represents the substantial increase of 31.3 million tons for oxygen steel and an increase of 1.3 million tons for electric furnace steel, this total of 32.6 million tons being partially offset by sizeable reductions, estimated at 9.0 million tons for basic Bessemer and 6.0 million tons for open-hearth (a total of 15.0 million tons). The estimated trend in the cumulative mean annual growth rate between 1968 and 1972 is 16.5% for oxygen steel, while the rate of decline will be in the vicinity of 6% for open-hearth steels and will exceed 8% for basic Bessemer.

A steadily growing percentage of rolled steels is reserved for increasing the production potential of flats (37% of the total rolling potential in 1952, the estimate for 1972 being 51%). Here the question may be raised of whether the growth of capacity resulting from the simultaneous completion of a number of projects affecting Community supplies of hot and, more particularly, of cold wide strip, will remain in step with the trend of a demand with its fairly constant, though high, rate of expansion.

The table below summarizes the results of the 1969 survey for the production potential of the various ECSC industries.

Production and production potential for the various ECSC industries

Products	Actual production			Production potential		
	1952 (in millions of tons)	Cumulative mean annual growth rate (%)	1968 (in millions of tons)	1968 (in millions of tons)	Cumulative mean annual growth rate (%)	1972 (in millions of tons)
Hard coal	237.4	— 1.9	175.9	195.2	— 1.4	184.8
Iron ore	65.3	+ 0.5	71.2	81.9	+ 0.6	85.7
Pig iron	34.7	+ 4.7	72.1	84.9	+ 3.0	95.5
Crude steel	41.8	+ 5.5	98.6	114.5	+ 3.6	132.1

Forward programme for steel

36. The forward programme for steel prepared by the Commission for the third quarter of 1969¹ indicates that, in view of the prevailing situation in the large steel-consuming industries and the increasing demand for capital equipment, a growth

¹ Official gazette No. C 87, 4.7.1969.

rate of slightly over 8% in the real consumption of steel may be anticipated for the quarter. This corresponds to a consumption of approximately 20.55 million tons of crude steel (compared with 19 million tons in the third quarter of 1968). Stocks held by users, dealers and manufacturers are expected to increase by no more than 0.45 million tons during the same period, since current expansion should help them to adapt their stocks to real requirements.

In the large-scale export market, deliveries should approach 5.2 million tons of crude steel (compared with 5.17 million tons in the third quarter of 1968), despite the limitation on exports to the United States. Orders from non-member countries to the Community steel industry remain very high, with an increase of some 4% compared with early 1968. Imports from non-member countries should also be up, (1 million tons, compared with 0.9 million tons). According to these estimates, crude steel production should be some 25.15 million tons, in view of the swollen order books, it might well exceed 26 million tons. Community production of crude steel would then be 103.4 million tons for 1969 as a whole, a higher figure than both the 1969 estimate (100.3 million tons) and the actual figure for 1968 (98.6 million tons).

Nuclear industry

37. The Commission has endorsed the building of a nuclear power station at Doel (Belgium) on the Scheldt, in accordance with Article 41 *et. seq.* of the Euratom Treaty. This power station is to have a pressurized water reactor and will have a net capacity of 780 MWe. It will be commissioned in two stages, in 1973 and 1974.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General Research and Technology

Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

Examination by Council of Group Report

38. During its meeting on 30 July 1969, the Council discussed the report by the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy, otherwise known as the Aigrain Group. The communiqué issued after the meeting states on this subject:

Following discussions as a result of which the members of the Council and the Commission were able to determine the lines along which they would like scientific and technical research co-operation with non-member countries to be conducted having regard to the Aigrain Group's proposals, the Council:

- requests all delegations to state their views on the above-mentioned group's report as soon as possible
- has instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to review this report actively, taking it by sectors rather than by activities, and endeavouring to set up an order of priority for future projects;

— has decided to call a meeting, before 15 July 1969, of the group of high officials referred to in the Council resolution of 31 October 1967, in order to study the technical aspects of the Aigrain Group's report;

— has instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to submit its proposals to the Council before 1 October 1969, and to draw up a list of non-member countries to which proposals for cooperation should be sent.

All these activities will be carried out with reference, on the one hand, to the report which was submitted to the Council by the Committee of Permanent Representatives and, on the other hand, to the statements made by the delegations during the present sessions.

Group's Activities

39. During June, the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy devoted itself particularly to preparing its supplementary report concerning the transition of certain activities from the unworked-out to the worked-out stage, and procedures for carrying out the proposed activities.

The report has not yet been submitted to the Council of Ministers owing to the fact that certain points will have to be discussed again during the meeting on 9 July. It is nevertheless already certain that the first part will bring out the advisability of:

— stressing the importance of research into a high-power data processing system as suggested by the manufacturers consulted;

— backing research in ESRO on weather satellites.

In the second part, devoted to procedures for carrying out projects, the report will consist largely of a number of case studies, chosen from amongst the proposed activities for their representative nature. These reviews include in particular a document concerning concerted action which proposes ways of carrying out this new form of cooperation on the basis of national financing.

The group gave the go-ahead for an expert group on nuisances to commence work in the field of pharmaceutical products; at a meeting held on 10 June, an interim report on nuisances caused by xenobiotic products was presented. This report, however, has not yet been discussed by the group.

The expert group on scientific and technical information and documentation has also issued a report which has yet to be discussed. It will be on the agenda at a meeting on 9 July.

Prospects of building a 1000 MWe breeder reactor prototype

40. The UNIPEDE (International Union of Electricity Producers and Distributors) Committee for the European Community met on 9 June 1969 to discuss the development of fast breeders. The Committee, having duly noted the building of the two first prototypes PHENIX and SNR II in the Community, considered that the next prototype ought to be of the highest capacity that technology will allow, with a view to rationalizing the economy of this reactor family (probably about 1 000 MWe). The Committee further considered that it would not be sensible to fragment the European efforts or to construct more than one prototype of this kind at a time.

UNIPEDE's attitude, which was conveyed to the Commission on 14 June, expresses the identical outlook of the Community electricity producers and the Commission as regards the need to concentrate all efforts on the joint construction of an initial high-capacity breeder prototype.

Furthermore, the Community electricity producers said they were prepared to foster the closer ties required between those of their members who are in a position to share in the development and operation of this new high-capacity prototype.

Their attitude reflects the producers' desire to expand the market to include fast breeders; this is bound to spur the Member-State industries concerned to combine their efforts, a step the necessity of which was stressed by the Commission in its document of 23 April 1969 on Euratom's future activities.

UNIPEDE'S attitude to the development of fast breeders was likewise conveyed to the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE) and, at its request, was examined by the UNICE Special Committee on Nuclear Problems on 27 June 1969. This special committee approved as a whole UNIPEDE'S motion of 9 June 1969 on breeder development; requested the authorities to give their support and aid to the action recommended therein; considered that the procedures for carrying it out must be arranged by concerted agreement in a Community context at a later date; and resolved to promote understandings amongst its members for the purpose of achieving the aim in view.

UNICE and UNIPEDE decided to hold an exploratory meeting in Brussels on 16 July concerning the attitudes they will respectively adopt towards the development of fast breeders.

Meeting with nuclear power plant operators

41. Under the policy of exchange of experience with the operators of nuclear power plants, which the Commission has been conducting for over three years, a working meeting was held at Formia (Italy) on 3-4 June 1969 on the subject of "Maintenance, Inspections and Repairs in the Controlled Areas of Nuclear Power Plants", followed by a visit to the Garigliano and Latina nuclear power plants.

As most of the Community's nuclear power plants have already been operating for many years, extensive experience has been acquired through regular inspections and particularly through the special inspections, checks and work in the controlled areas. The fairly serious breakdowns that have occurred at the plants have led to the development of processes, equipment and tools, and to the performance of work, far beyond the normal activities of an ordinary power station.

From the numerous speeches and discussions it emerged that even in cases of fairly considerable damage (as at the Trino Vercellese and Chooz nuclear power plants), the inspection and repair work, which usually had to be done under water, was not impossibly difficult but entailed development of the technical means employed. To carry out such work successfully, scrupulous preparation is essential, including in particular thorough decontamination of the areas concerned, the use of appropriate tools and instruments, and good practical training of the staff (on models if possible).

The problems raised by the primary circuit components (e.g., pumps and valves) form a chapter by themselves; these components were in service, hence contaminated, and for overhauling or preparation purposes they had to be sent back to the works.

Makers are not usually equipped, particularly from the angle of industrial psychology, to repair contaminated parts; in addition, there is still some uncertainty as to the right standards of radiation protection to apply in cases of this kind. Some nuclear power plant operators suggested that it was incumbent on the Community to help in this field.

In regard to the necessity, size and layout of "hot" workshops in the nuclear power plants, opinions differed among the operators of the various types of reactor. Some would be ready to abandon the "hot" shop completely, whilst others give it high priority and would even, if necessary, do without a complementary "cold" shop.

As regards protecting personnel from radiation, it was found that generally there were no special problems with the ordinary tasks and repairs to be done in the controlled areas of light-water reactors and gas-cooled graphite reactors. In the heavy-water reactors, on the other hand, the dose rates are far higher, so that in certain cases it is necessary to call in personnel from outside the power plant.

Scientific and Technical Trainees and Grant-Holders

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

Student-trainees: 36 actively engaged, 25 of them university students (18 at the JRC) and 11 technicians (all at the JRC); 39 were accepted for a training period to start in July 1969, including 22 university students and 17 technicians (all at the JRC).

Grant-holders: 42 altogether, 25 holding thesis grants (15 of them at the JRC) and 17 specialization grants (11 at the JRC). In addition, six new grants had been awarded for July 1969.

Qualified trainees actively engaged: six at the JRC.

Joint Action

Euratom's future activities

43. During its meeting of 30 June 1969, the Council held an opening exchange of views on the document concerning Euratom's future activities, which had been sent to it by the Commission last April.¹ The communiqué published at the end of the meeting stated:

"With regard to *industrial policy*, the Council recognized the advisability of comparing periodically the views, intentions and technical experiences of electricity producers. It has requested the Commission to encourage and facilitate such confrontations.

"The Commission was also asked to pursue its studies on the problems of nuclear industrial policy and to submit to the Council any proposals which it may consider useful for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Euratom Treaty, and more especially those set out in Articles 1 and 2 thereof.

¹ See Bulletin 6/1969, Ch. I, and supplement.

"As to the *multiannual research programme*, the Council has instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to examine the Commission's programme proposals in order to arrive at the broadest possible common programme. The Council will likewise study the contents of and the legal, financial, etc., procedures for applying the special programmes and the work to be done to order and against payment and, more especially, the proposal to assume responsibility for the infrastructure costs to be financed on a Community basis.

"The Committee of Permanent Representatives has further been instructed to enquire into the problem of long-term enriched uranium supplies and to report back to the Council as early as possible.

"Lastly, concerning *non-nuclear activities*, the Council has asked the Committee of Permanent Representatives:

- to study the legal possibilities as regards carrying out such programmes at the JRC;
- to examine, without prejudice to the above-mentioned study, the programmes proposed by the Commission in this field;
- and likewise to study the Belgian Delegation's suggestion for the setting-up of an interim programme in this field."

Implementation of the research and training programmes

44. The Council also took several decisions concerning the modification of one item of the joint programme formally adopted on 11 March 1969, the appointing of consultative committees on programme management, and the extension of the Dragon Agreement, not to mention measures of a budgetary nature.

As regards the *research and training programme for the financial year 1969* (common programme and complementary programmes)—adopted on 11 March 1969—the Council amended the provisions concerning the common programme, in respect of heavy water reactors. Under the terms of the amendment adopted on 30 June by the Council, a sum of 5.45 million u.a. is allocated to this objective, which has a payroll ceiling set at 262 employees.¹ The activities in question concern operation of the ESSOR reactor and certain additional work in connection with the MK 5 multiple loop.

The communiqué furthermore states: "the Council, in agreement with the Commission, has adopted a resolution to set up *consultative committees on programme management*. The task of these Committees, which are to be composed of representatives of the Member States concerned and of the Commission, will be to contribute to efficient performance of the research and training programmes and to provide better liaison between the implementation of programmes at Community level and the corresponding research and development work done in the Member States. Such Committees are at present planned for the following objectives: fast reactors; heavy-water reactors; high-temperature reactors; high-flux reactors; plutonium and transplutonic elements; condensed state physics. If it should prove necessary or advisable, Consultative Committees on Programme Management could be set up for other objectives by the same procedure."

¹ See official gazette No. L 169, 10.7.1969.

Lastly, the Council declared itself in favour of *extending the Dragon Agreement* until 31 March 1973¹ and adopted several *budgetary measures*.²

Activities of Joint Research Centre

Heavy-water reactors

45. On 19 June 1969, the Joint Research Centre's Essor reactor at Ispra operated for the first time at full power whilst irradiating an experimental loop (CART). The Essor reactor is a scientific and technological complex designed for thorough study of heavy-water pressure-tube nuclear power plants.

In order to reproduce physical and technological conditions very close to those found in a nuclear power plant, this test reactor has an "experimental zone", which at present contains the Cart loop designed for irradiating fuel cooled by boiling water for the Italian Cirene (CISE fog-cooled reactor) programme and a "feeder zone" which produces the requisite neutron flux. Two hot laboratories have been added, for the study of components which have been irradiated and tested.

This reactor, designed by Euratom's departments, is a typically Community construction with an industrial architect consisting of GAAA (France), Interatom (Germany) and Montedison (Italy) and participation by 50 firms in the six Community countries.

Nuclear standards and measurements

46. In the last two months, tests have started on a new type of moderator positioned on either side of a "CEA type" of linear accelerator target. This moderator is designed to cut down the disturbing effect of "gamma flash" for neutron detectors. From the first analyses it appears that positive results were obtained. If they are confirmed, a finalized target will have to be fitted for the moderator. Apart from these tests, the Linac and Van de Graaff accelerators were utilized as usual.

Co-ordination activities

47. On 2-5 June 1969, the European Two-Phase Flow Group held its annual meeting in Germany, organized jointly by GFK, AEG, Siemens and MAN. This group was founded in 1964 at Studswik, Sweden, and Euratom was one of the founder members. Its purpose is to exchange recent research findings in as informal a setting as possible and to arrange mutual laboratory visits. The other members besides the six Community countries are the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

Dissemination of information

48. In June, the Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) sent out 102 "communications" in the course of its ordinary dissemination activities. These communications, which are of a confidential character, concern information that

¹ See Ch. VIII, sec. 119.

² See Ch. IX under "Commission".

can be utilized in industry; only the Member States and persons and enterprises in the Community have access to them. In addition, 33 technical and scientific reports were published, and 113 offprints from various publications, the authors of which belong to the four Joint Research Centre (JRC) establishments.

The CID's semi-automatic nuclear documentation system dealt with 85 queries in June; 4130 abstracts were sent out in reply. The number of documents fed into the automatic system rose to 873,639.

At the same time the CID, under the remit it received from the Medium-Term Economic Policy Committee, pursued a series of preparatory tasks concerning agricultural documentation. This question was also discussed with officials of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau, the Nederlands Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur, the FAO and the US National Agricultural Libraries. Bilateral talks between experts took place in the context of cooperation between the CID and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with a view to setting up an international system of nuclear energy documentation (INIS).

In the field of *industrial property* and dissemination of technical information, eight new applications for patents were filed in June, five "Technical Notes" were circulated concerning concepts or processes of use to industry which originated in the JRC Establishments, and one licensing contract was signed. The filing and "documentary" utilization of patent applications, as required by Article 16 of the Euratom Treaty, continued at the normal rate.

ENERGY POLICY

Formulation of a Community energy policy

M. Haferkamp in the United States

49. In response to an invitation from the American Government, M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, visited the United States from 26 May to 3 June 1969 and had talks with senior officials of the Administration, representatives of the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) and various personalities of the energy industries.

M. Haferkamp was able to familiarize himself with the energy policy problems facing the United States Government and the lines along which work is proceeding, on the instructions of President Nixon, to rationalize this policy and to co-ordinate its instruments. He also informed the US authorities and the interested trade and industry circles of the substance of the Commission Memorandum to the Council on the first guidelines for a Community energy policy.¹ Co-operation in the form of exchanges of information with the Commission was decided on.

M. Haferkamp also had talks with officials of the USAEC on the current outlook for the development of nuclear energy in the United States and on the Community's fissile materials supply problems.

¹ Supplement to Bulletin No. 12/1968.

In conclusion, during M. Haferkamp's stay the negotiations with the USAEC on the supply, under the Euratom/United States co-operation agreement, of 110 kg of plutonium to the Gesellschaft für Kernforschung (GfK) in Karlsruhe were concluded. The supply contract was signed on 5 June 1969 in Brussels by the United States Mission to the Communities and the Commission's Supply Agency.

Energy balance-sheets

50. Experts of the *ad hoc* Group of the Commission and Council Joint Committee met on 25 June 1969 in Luxembourg, with representatives of the Commission and the Statistical Office of the European Communities for a final exchange of views on energy balance-sheets. The discussions concerned a common framework which could be used to draw up annual reports on the energy situation and to prepare energy statistics. It may be possible to use the outline plan, which was agreed in principle, in the near future.

Attitudes of industry and trade to energy problems

51. The Western European Coal Producers Association (CEPCEO) has sent the Commission its observations on the "First guidelines for a Community energy policy". CEPCEO welcomes the fact that for the first time since the European Communities were created, a document exists containing both a detailed analysis of the European energy problem and an attempt at solution. It also notes that the Commission's proposals in its Memorandum to the Council cover the whole of the energy sector, thus recognizing that the energy market is a single whole.

CEPCEO then makes general observations on the scope of the Commission's proposals, regretting in particular that no attempt has been made to outline an overall system going beyond the legal confines of the present Treaties. Concluding with a point-by-point examination of the text of the document, CEPCEO comments on the adaptation of ways and means to the objectives pursued and on the lines which it hopes will be followed in implementing the proposals.

Coal

Quarterly forward programme

52. In the forward programme for coal which it submitted, as it does every three months, to the ECSC Consultative Committee at the session of 20 June 1969, the Commission considers that the trend of the Community coal market in the third quarter of 1969 is not likely to differ from that at the beginning of the year. The balance-sheet shows a demand in excess of available supplies (production and imports) with consequent greater running-down of production stocks. These observations apply both to hard coal and to furnace coke, where domestic demand for the third quarter is assessed by the forward programme at 48.3 million tons, a level approaching that of the corresponding period in 1968. Exports, estimated at 0.5 million tons for hard coal and 0.8 million tons for metallurgical coke, remain of the same order of magnitude. On the supply side, a drop of 0.8% in hard coal

production is expected, but there will be no unemployment in the Community coalfields; hard coal imports from non-member countries (5.9 million tons) will apparently rise. Stocks are likely to drop by 1.4 million tons for hard coal and 0.2 million for coke; their total volume at the end of the quarter would thus be 24.6 million tons hard coal equivalent, or a fall of 15 million tons in a year¹.

Technical research

53. The Commission has decided to organize seminars on strata pressure and face support in coal mines. This is one of the main themes of research promoted by the ECSC; some 5 275 000 u.a. have already been spent on it, or 18% of the aid granted up to the end of 1968 by the High Authority or the Commission to coal research.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Obligations of public service and standardization of railway accounts

54. At its session of 26 June 1969 the Council formally adopted the regulations on action by the Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway, and the common rules for standardizing railway accounts,² the text of which it had approved in principle at its session of 17 and 18 March 1969.³

The adoption of these two regulations represents an important stage in the harmonization of conditions of competition between modes of transport. They will help in particular to improve the economic and financial situation of the railways until the provisions of Article 8 of the Council Decision of 13 May 1965 come into force; these call for the gradual harmonization of the rules governing the financial relations between railway undertakings and States.⁴

Access to the road haulage market

55. On 9 June 1969 the Commission adopted a recommendation to the Member States concerning the implementation of the Council regulation of 19 July 1968 (Article 6) on the establishment of a Community quota for road haulage between Member States,⁵ and the Commission Regulation of 9 August 1968 (Article 5) laying down pro formas for Community licences and the questionnaire for obtaining statistical information on the use of the Community licence.⁶

The main object of the recommendation⁷ is harmonization of national supervision and penalty measures concerning the use of Community licences in order to ensure as far as possible equality of treatment of all applicants for and holders of these.

¹ Official gazette No. C 87, 4.7.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 156, 28.6.1969.

³ Bulletin No. 5/1969, Ch. VII, secs. 54 and 55.

⁴ Official gazette No. 88, 24.5.1965.

⁵ *Ibid.*, No. L 175, 23.7.1968.

⁶ *Ibid.*, No. L 204, 14.8.1968.

⁷ *Ibid.*, No. L 165, 5.7.1969.

With this objective in view, the Commission in its recommendation brings out the need:

- (i) To harmonize the conditions of issue and use of the licence;
- (ii) To draw up a list of infringements;
- (iii) To notify cases of infringement to the Member States issuing the licence;
- (iv) To observe a certain duly defined progression in the infliction of penalties;
- (v) To notify the penalties inflicted to the Member State on whose territory the infringement occurred, and, finally,
- (vi) To inform this State of penalties involving temporary suspension or withdrawal of the licence.

The Commission also adopted and submitted to the Council on 16 June 1969 a suggested amendment to the proposed regulation it submitted to the Council in June 1967 on the introduction of common rules for access to the occupation of road haulier in national and international transport, and capacity control in the field of national road haulage.¹

The Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament were consulted and rendered their Opinions on the 1967 text on 28 March 1968² and 4 July 1968³ respectively. On the basis of these Opinions the Commission felt it should make certain amendments to its initial proposal, the chief of which may be summarized as follows:

- (i) With a view to creating unified arrangements in road haulage, the rules of access to the occupation have been aligned on those proposed for access to the occupation of road passenger carrier;⁴
- (ii) The criterion of foreseeable development of demand taken into account when drawing up the indicative programme has been supplemented and relates to the demand for transport in general and road transport in particular. This amendment tends to define the scope of the provision in question more clearly;
- (iii) Measures enabling a Member State to waive the issue of any transport licence on the basis of first access or extension of capacity, when it knows that capacity is in existence or is being formed in excess of requirements, are extended to transport on own account by the total or partial suspension of the issue of "transport certificates". Carriers engaged in transport on own account and for hire or reward are thus assured of equal treatment;
- (iv) Information on the number of certificates delivered or withdrawn and the number of applications filed for certificates will be published periodically. This provision is the same as that proposed for transport for hire or reward;
- (v) The competent public administrations, groups in the transport industry, and interested circles are given the possibility of nominating representatives to the Advisory Committees with a view to appointment by the Member States. The reason for this amendment is to give the above-mentioned organizations and users a say in the appointment of their representatives;

¹ Official gazette No. 254, 20.10.1967.

² *Ibid.*, No. C 49, 17.5.1968.

³ *Ibid.*, No. C 72, 19.7.1968.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. C 95, 21.9.1968.

(vi) The time allowed the Commission for submitting to the Council a report on the results obtained and on the development outlook in the matter of access to the road haulage market is three years; this period appears necessary for obtaining the required experience.

Road haulage tariff arrangements

56. On 4 June 1969 the Commission adopted two proposals for Council regulations,¹ one laying down the general conditions for the application of the rates specified by the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket-rates applicable to road haulage between the Member States,² and the other amending Article 5 of that regulation.

The first proposal is for the adoption of common tariff technique provisions and of a standard merchandise nomenclature and classification, in order to avoid any discrimination or distortion which might result from want of uniformity in the matter of classification in the different bilateral tariffs.

The second proposal provides for a certain relaxation of the conditions specified by Article 5 of the regulation for approval of private contracts which involve transport rates differing from the tariff rates. It has become apparent that the application of this article was apt to prevent the operation of certain special transport services justifying rates outside the upper limit of the brackets.

Support tariffs

57. On 19 June 1969 consultations in pursuance of EEC Treaty Article 80 were held in Brussels between the Commission representatives and German and Italian Government delegates. Certain German State Railway tariffs applicable to transport services from or to German ports (Seehafentarife)³ were examined.

Meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee on Social matters in road transport

58. The Joint Advisory Committee⁴ met in Luxembourg on 3 and 4 June 1969 to discuss the drawing up of a Community list of qualifications and skills for the occupation of road passenger carrier and matters left in abeyance after the previous consultations.⁵ The meeting was held in connection with drafting the second regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport.

¹ Official gazette No. C 99, 30.7.1969.

² Official gazette No. L 194, 6.8.1968, and Bulletin No. 9-10/1968, Ch. II, sec. 65.

³ Bulletin No. 3/1969, Ch. V, sec. 63.

⁴ Official gazette No. 130, 16.7.1965.

⁵ Bulletin No. 5/1967, Ch. III, sec. 36.

Consultative Committee on Transport

59. At its meeting of 20 June 1959 the Consultative Committee on Transport approved a supplementary opinion, as part of its work on container transport, on capacity rules in container road haulage.

Publication of rates and conditions of international transport of ECSC products between Community ports by inland waterway

60. During the negotiations with the Member States at administrative level for the implementation of ECSC High Authority Recommendation No. 1/61 on the publication or notification of price lists and tariff arrangements applied to coal and steel transport, practical arrangements for publication of rates and conditions of international waterways transport between Community ports were determined by mutual agreement. By letters dated 5 June 1969 to the Governments of the Member States and to the President of the Council of the European Communities, the Commission proposed that the negotiations should continue with the Member State Governments at the next transport session of the Council. The aim would be to conclude as soon as possible an agreement between the Representatives of the Member States meeting in the Council on the publication of the transport rates and conditions in question as specified by the provisions of the Treaty establishing the ECSC mentioned in the said High Authority Recommendation No. 1/61.

Establishment of international through rates for rail transit of coal and steel via Switzerland and Austria

61. The Transport Commissions set up by the agreements of 28 July 1956 and 26 July 1957 on the establishment of international through rates for the rail transit of coal and steel through Swiss and Austrian territory, concluded respectively between the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation and the Austrian Government on the one hand, and the Governments of the European Coal and Steel Community Member States and the High Authority on the other hand, held their ordinary meetings in Luxembourg on 24 and 25 June 1969.

The two ECSC/Switzerland and ECSC/Austria Transport Commissions examined the problems of the implementation of these two agreements. They decided to hold an extraordinary meeting in Brussels on 15 and 16 January 1970 to find a solution to the questions raised by the application of unpublished coal and steel transport rates and conditions.

Road haulage rates

62. In accordance with the requirements of Article 12 of the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968,¹ the German Government consulted the Commission on a draft law concerning the implementation of this regulation, with particular reference to the organization, procedure and methods of inspection and the penalties applicable in the event of infringement. The Commission endorsed the draft on 9 June 1969.

¹ Official gazette No. L 194, 6.8.1968.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of industrial activities

63. Under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has adopted decisions of principle concerning the granting of two loans for financing industrial activities in Germany. On the same basis, it has also received three further applications for loans concerning conversion projects, two in Germany, and one in the Netherlands.

Studies and visits

64. The Italian Government has informed the Commission of the broad lines of research which it desires to have examined in the context of the study on the economic development of the Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region. Its proposals are currently under study by the Commission.

On 13, 19 and 20 June, a visit of inspection took place in France in four factories which had received loans under ECSC Treaty Article 56(2a).

SOCIAL POLICY

Employment problems

Manpower problems in the Community in 1969

65. The Commission's draft report on manpower problems in the Community in 1969 was examined at a meeting on 4 June 1969 of experts on economic trends and Ministry of Labour experts from the Member States and at another meeting on 5 June of experts representing the workers' and employers' organizations. The draft will now be revised in the light of the comments noted and submitted to the Commission for approval.

Jobs turnover in the coal industry

66. The Working Party on jobs turnover of the Joint Committee on Terms of Employment (Coal) met on 19 June. It had been instructed to analyse the conclusions of a report on manpower fluctuations in the Belgian, French, German and Italian coal industries and to ascertain how far some of these conclusions should be adapted to the development of the economic situation in the collieries.

The Working Party noted that in the countries still faced with the fluctuation problem, the basic tendencies reported in the synoptic report still applied to a large extent. In conclusion, it agreed to suggest to the Joint Committee the submission to it of a periodical report by the Commission of the European Communi-

ties on the development of employment in the coal industry. The Joint Committee would thus be able to assess fluctuations in the manpower situation and decide whether more detailed studies were called for.

Vocational training and further training

Advisory Committee on Vocational Training

67. The Advisory Committee on Vocational Training met in plenary session in Brussels on 3 June. The following questions were dealt with:

- (i) Appointment of experts to approximate training standards for transport operators on inland waterways;
- (ii) Progress and prospects of the Commission's studies on the approximation of training standards in the metallurgical industry and road transport;
- (iii) Information concerning pedagogical questions, in particular the current studies on multi-skill training, teaching aids and vocational training methods, programmed instruction, and on the activities of the Working Party on the training of teachers and instructors.

The main object of the meeting was a discussion—the first in the Advisory Committee—of the future of vocational and technical training in the Community countries and the requirements of concrete action in the field of technical retraining.

Approximation of vocational training standards

68. On 5 June 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council recommendation to the Member States on the use of the European career brief for the training of skilled machine-tool operators.

Exchanges of young workers

69. On 2 June 1969, 30 agricultural trainees met in Brussels. This is the third group which has undergone three months' in-service training in the Common Market countries; each participant made a detailed report on the experiment. On the whole, this training has proved very profitable. Thus, the aims fixed in the agreement on the "first programme of exchanges of young workers" signed by the representatives of the member Governments on 8 May 1964 have been achieved.

Sub-committee on Training (Coal)

70. The Sub-committee devoted its 16th meeting on 13 June in Luxembourg to study of the Commission's memorandum on the "social aspects of the coal policy". In the Opinion adopted on training problems, the Sub-committee proposed some guidelines for measures to solve the manpower problems which have arisen in the setting of the coal policy. It also expressed the desire to be associated with the further studies which the Commission will have to undertake in this field.

Further training

71. By virtue of the Protocol of agreement of 9 June 1966 between the High Authority of the ECSC and the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, a third seminar was held in that city from 19 May to 20 June 1969 on the subject of "Management of vocational training in the enterprise". This seminar was reserved for cadres of mining and steel industries in Latin-American and African countries. Between 1 and 13 June fourteen participants from Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Dahomey and Morocco visited several mining and steel enterprises in the Community countries and the Community institutions in Brussels.

Paul Finet Foundation

72. The Board of Governors of the Paul Finet Foundation met for the seventh time on 27 June under the chairmanship of M. Vinck, Director-General for Social Affairs, deputizing for M. Levi Sandri who was unable to attend. The meeting examined 210 applications, and financial aid for the 1968/69 academic year was granted to 159 candidates of French, Belgian, German, Dutch and Italian nationality. Since the Foundation was established, 621 applications have been examined and 532 financial grants made for the academic years 1967/68 and 1968/69.

Reform of the European Social Fund

73. In accordance with Article 126 of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission has submitted to the Council its Opinion on the reform of the European Social Fund.¹

In this Opinion, the Commission emphasizes that the constant adaptation of manpower to the requirements of accelerated technological development is one of the major problems the Community will have to face during the next ten years. The Commission considers that the European Social Fund could become the most appropriate Community instrument for promoting this adaptation if its structure and functioning are overhauled. In order to prevent the dispersal of its aids and the fragmentation of its financial resources, the Fund should concentrate its effort on precise objectives in fields specified in accordance with the Community's priorities and the lines of the medium-term economic policy. It would thus be a tool at the Community's disposal for helping the Governments to carry out the measures necessary for the functioning of the Common Market and to implement the common policies when these measures give rise to fresh difficulties and demands in connection with employment.

The Council would, on a proposal from the Commission, decide the fields qualifying for the Fund's aids (sectors of activity, regions, categories of manpower) and draw up the list of aids which the Fund would be competent to grant and which should fulfil the basic requirement of protecting the employment and income of the worker, while facilitating his advancement. Programmes concerning these fields and aids would be submitted by the Member States to the Commission, which would give its approval after confirming that they are eligible for aid from the Fund and, in particular, that the measures proposed do not clash with the lines of Community policies.

¹ See Ch. III.

The Commission also considers that the origin of the Fund's resources should be changed. In this connection it refers to the proposals which it is soon to make to the Council on the basis of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty concerning the Community's own resources and the general revenue of the operating budget of the Communities.

Readaptation (ECSC)

74. In June the Commission adopted the following measures in accordance with Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

It decided to contribute Bfrs. 37 250 000 (745 000 u.a.) to the cost of readaptation for 1 124 workers affected by the complete closing of a coal-mine in Belgium and for 875 workers affected by the final closing of certain plants of a steel company.

An iron and steel firm in France has had to cope with the final closing down of certain plants; this operation affects 391 workers and the readaptation costs are assessed at FF 869 000 (167 015.69 u.a.). The Commission has also decided to contribute FF 25 000 (5 063.74 u.a.) to the cost of readaptation for 16 workers affected by the complete shutdown of an iron-ore mine.

In each case the Governments of the Member States contribute by equivalent credits to the readaptation expenses.

Social security

Problems of social security in mining

75. A select working party consisting of representatives of the organizations of employers and workers who are members of the Joint Committee on Terms of Employment (Coal) met in Brussels on 17 June to examine two statements by the workers' group concerning the studies of the Joint Committee for social security in the mining industry.

The working party agreed to submit at the next meeting of the Joint Committee (on 8 July) a draft joint declaration inviting the Commission of the European Communities to call on the Member States concerned to undertake or pursue the necessary studies for the purpose of including in their national lists the typical occupational diseases of miners not yet mentioned therein. The employers' representatives have also promised to prepare a similar draft declaration on partial unemployment.

Working conditions

The protection of young workers in the Community's coal industry

76. The Working Party on the protection of young workers of the Joint Committee on Terms of Employment (Coal) met on 18 June to examine the comparative tables on the statutory and contractual provisions applicable in the Community countries to the protection of young workers in the coal industry. These tables will shortly be submitted for authentication to the Joint Committee.

Study of the various aspects of the working week

77. A working party of the Joint Committee on the Harmonization of Terms of Employment (Steel) met on 27 June 1969 to prepare a study of the various aspects of the working week. After examining a number of documents prepared jointly by the Commission and the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the working party agreed to undertake research into relationships between working hours and various factors, such as production, productivity, industrial accidents and absenteeism.

Trend of hourly earnings, working hours and paid employment in the Community's industries

78. Between April 1964 and April 1968, workers' actual earnings (men and women, in the whole of industry) rose by a yearly average of 4.4% in the Netherlands, 4% in Belgium, 3.6% in Italy, 3.3% in Germany, 2.9% in France and 1.5% in Luxembourg. In the short term, from October 1967 to April 1968, the harmonized statistics published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities¹ show that the increase in actual earnings was 4.8% in Luxembourg, 3.5% in Italy, 1.8% in Belgium, 1% in the Netherlands, 0.6% in France and 0.1% in Germany.

The Community average of weekly working hours offered to workers in April 1968 was 44.2 hours, with Germany and Belgium below this average, and France, the Netherlands and Luxembourg fairly well above it. The shortest working week was registered in the solid fuel industry (41.5 hours) and the longest in the building materials industry (47.7 hours).

Persons in paid employment in industry, who numbered approximately 26.4 million in April 1966, fell to about 25.9 million in April 1967, then rose again to just over 26 million in April 1968, with the largest increase being registered in Italy.

Low-cost housing

79. On 26 June 1969 the Commission approved the financing of building projects for miners and steelworkers in France (FF 877 000 for 148 dwellings) and in Germany (DM 1 712 000 for 268 dwellings).

Health protection

Industrial health and medicine

80. A Commission decision of 4 June 1969 authorizes the Directorate-General for Social Affairs to begin the necessary consultations for drawing up three new research programmes into chronic respiratory diseases (pneumoconioses, chronic bronchitis and emphysema); readaptation (functional assessment and compensation for the

¹ "Statistiques sociales", No. 2/1969.

handicap, with an eye to occupational and social reintegration); and optimization of work (attitudes of the staff of firms towards work, adaptation of tasks to human physical and psychological tolerances).

The launching of the three programmes will be spaced out between the end of 1969 and 1971, so that they will take over, without discontinuity, from the programmes set in train by the ECSC High Authority in 1964 and which will soon be completed. A special feature of the new programmes will be that without neglecting the particular interests of the coal and steel industries they will concentrate on problems of importance to all six countries and to all their industries. By its decision of 4 June, the Commission accepted the principle of using both the levy and its own resources to finance research.

On 26 and 27 June the "ergonomics" and "human factors and safety" research committees held a joint meeting attended by experts from the planning bureaux and the new projects departments of the iron and steel industries of the Six. Technological development and the structural changes expected in the decade 1970 to 1980 were studied from the angle of their possible impact on the tasks given to workers.

Industrial safety—"use of agricultural machinery"

81. The first meeting of the working party on "use of agricultural machinery", which consists of government experts on industrial safety in agriculture, was held on 5 and 6 June 1969. The technical provisions applicable to certain items of agricultural machinery and equipment and the essential provisions on their use from the industrial safety point of view are closely linked. Where these various provisions on use cannot be harmonized under Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, the advisability of the Member States making a concerted effort to harmonize them should be examined. The working party will be asked to draw up the provisions for agricultural machinery and equipment. The first part of the work will concern requirements for tractors.

Mines Safety and Health Commission

82. The Mines Safety and Health Commission met on 20 June 1969. After approving its sixth report (1968), it examined two provisional reports on the group accident of 25 February 1969 at the Gardanne des Houillères mine in the Provence coalfield (massive roof-fall), and on the group accident of 24 March 1969 at the Escarpelle mine in the Nord et Pas de Calais coalfield (fall of a cage in an internal shaft).

The Commission also adopted a report on wet workings by the working party on the "effects on safety of working hours, especially in difficult and unhealthy workings", and adopted a report by the "electricity" working party on the present state, and the safety devices, of flexible cables used at deep level in coalmines in the various Community countries to feed machines which have to be moved under tension up to 1 000 v. (coal-cutting machines, charging machines, etc.).

A provisional report was laid before the meeting on the accident at the Minister Achenbach mine on 3 October 1968 (firedamp and dust explosion). A report was also submitted on the meeting of experts of the "rescue arrangements, fires in mines" working party which took place at the rescue centre in Essen on 10 June when experiments were made to test flameproof clothing in the flames from a dust explosion.

The experts on the Committee for "technical fire-fighting in mines at deep level" met at Ressaix (Belgium) from 27 to 30 May. At the Sainte Marguerite workings of the Charbonnages du Centre they saw mine-spraying tests by technicians from the Steinkohlenbergbauverein in Essen and from the Mines Safety and Health Institute at Hasselt.

Research into the identification of irradiated foodstuffs

83. The experts studying the physical, chemical or cellular changes in foodstuffs which have been irradiated for better preservation met in Luxembourg on 26 and 27 June 1969. The purpose of these studies which are being made under "health protection" research contracts, is to perfect analytical methods for the identification of irradiated foodstuffs. The meeting found that some of the methods studied produced good results or would make it possible to check certain irradiated foodstuffs. The complexity of the problems connected with this subject and the number of foodstuffs susceptible of being irradiated are such as to encourage the continuation of research. The experts hoped that a seminar on "the identification of irradiated foodstuffs" would be organized in spring 1970, so that discussions could be extended to include experts from other countries which are not participating under the contracts but are concerned with this subject.

Disposal of radioactive waste

84. At the Commission's request the German Permanent Representative's office completed in June the general information on the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste from the WAK nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Karlsruhe. The initial general information was submitted to the Commission on 22 August 1968 in accordance with Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty. It is now being studied in the Commission.

At its 28th meeting on 17 June in Luxembourg the group of experts examining the scheme for radio active waste disposal concentrated on the plan drawn up as a result of the increase in the quantities of fissile material admitted to the plutonium laboratories at Mol. The Commission will inform the Belgian Government of its opinion on this plan, on the basis of the experts' conclusions.

Social aspects of the other common policies

Harmonization of certain legal provisions on commercial representation in the Member States (commercial agents and travellers)

85. On 24 and 25 June 1969 the Commission departments, responsible in the above field which had consulted the relevant occupational organizations in March of this year, began their discussions with government experts on the basis of a working document and the opinion of the above organizations. There was a general introductory discussion of the question and plans were made for future work. It was decided to begin with that part of the working document dealing with commercial agents. The next meeting is to be held on 4, 5 and 6 November 1969.

The Joint Advisory Committee on the Social Problems of Paid Agricultural Workers

86. The working party drawing up a draft opinion on the proposals in the agricultural reform memorandum with social implications for paid workers met in Brussels on 27 June 1969. There was a preliminary discussion of the problems arising for paid workers obliged to leave agriculture. At its meeting of 2 September 1969 the working party will examine the tentative draft Opinion, to be submitted by its rapporteur, M. Schippers.

Road transport

87. On 3 and 4 June the Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Road Transport held its 8th meeting in Luxembourg.¹

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

ECSC financial report for 1968

88. The report for 1968 just published covers the sixteenth year of ECSC financial activity. Whereas financial activity during the first half of 1967 was deployed under the responsibility of the High Authority, and after 6 July 1967 under that of the Commission of the European Communities, in 1968 it was carried out for the first time under the responsibility of the single Commission. Like its predecessors this report gives a full account of resources and their utilization. It also describes the operations for which they were used, indicates the amounts involved and comments upon the progress of the operations on the basis of the financing objectives defined in the ECSC Treaty. Thus, after an outline of investment expenditure in the coal and steel industries, which amounted to some 1 100 million units of account during 1968 (in 1967: 1 010 million u.a.), the report indicates how much the levy yielded and how it was allocated, then how the funds and reserves were invested. It then analyses the loans, which were all raised on the capital markets of the Six, with a comment on the credits extended and their guarantees.

At 31 December 1968, the balance-sheet total of the ECSC for the first time exceeded 1 000 million u.a.² The levy yielded 35.78 million u.a. (in 1967: 30.66 million u.a.). The Community decided to grant 12.92 million u.a. for readaptation aid and 5.10 million u.a. for aid to technical and economic research.

Though the situation on the capital market during 1968 was not particularly favourable, the Community floated five loans in order to satisfy applications it had received. These loans, totalling 108 million u.a. (in 1967: 58 million) brought the overall sum contracted since ECSC financial activity began to 828.5 million u.a. The proceeds of these five loans, together with earlier borrowings still available and the ECSC's own resources, made it possible in 1968 to extend credits to a total of 97.59 million

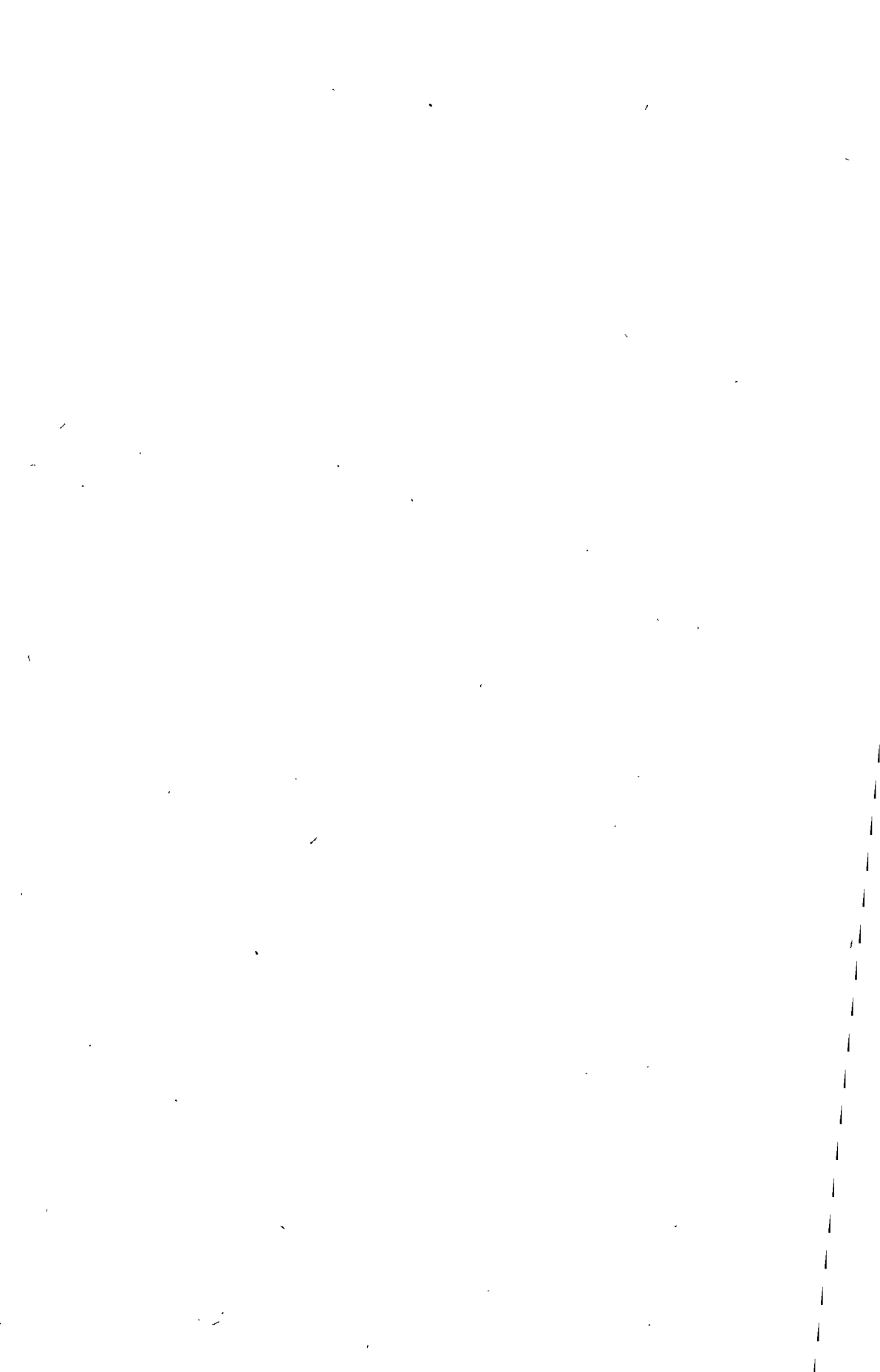
¹ See sec. 58.

² Official gazette No. C 72, 10.6.1969.

u.a. (1967: 78.64 million). As in the past, the lion's share of this sum, namely 60.52 million u.a. (1967: 45.35 million), was used for industrial loans. 32.76 million u.a. (5 million more than in 1967) were spent on industrial conversion projects, while 4.31 million u.a. served to finance workers' housing (in 1967: 5.84 million).

Taking into account the credits extended during 1968, the total loaned by the ECSC since its financial activity began amounted to 919.85 million u.a. at 31 December 1968, broken down as follows:

	End 1968		End 1967	
	million u.a.	%	million u.a.	%
Industrial credits	676.81	73.58	616.28	74.95
Workers' housing	126.53	13.76	122.22	14.86
Industrial conversion	106.92	11.62	74.16	9.02
Readaptation, etc.	9.59	1.04	9.60	1.17
		100.00		100.00



VII. The Community and the Associated States

GREECE

Extension of the import arrangements applicable to certain Greek goods

89. At its session of 30 June 1969 the Council of the European Communities, on a proposal of the Commission, adopted a regulation¹ further extending the trading arrangements applicable to certain goods processed from agricultural commodities. These arrangements, which expired on 30 June 1969, provide for exemptions or reductions in duty for certain tariff headings.

The regulation groups together and extends the special provisions on goods imported into the Community from Greece. These provisions apply until the introduction of an arrangement to be adopted jointly by the Community and Greece or until 30 June 1970 at the latest.

TURKEY

Imports of citrus fruit from Turkey

90. Acting on a Commission proposal the Council, on 26 June 1969, adopted a regulation² extending until 31 December the procedures, which expired on 30 June 1969, for implementing import arrangements for citrus fruit originating in or coming from Turkey. The arrangements concerned derive from Protocol I to the Ankara Agreement (Article 6).

EIB loans to Turkey

91.- According to the 11th annual report of the European Investment Bank (EIB), published on 20 June 1969, the Bank in 1968 granted Turkey seven loans totalling 27 million u.a. on behalf of the Member States and under the Association Agreement between the EEC and Turkey. Five were for industrial and two for infrastructure schemes.

One scheme financed in the transport field is for the partial changeover to diesel-electric traction of the Turkish railway network and particularly of the line Adana-Malatya over the Taurus mountains and the Edirne-Istanbul-Ankara-Sivas-Kars line, which crosses the whole country and is in fairly heavy use. The replacement of the technically outdated steam traction by diesel-electric locomotives will cut

¹ Official gazette No. L 161, 3.7.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 157, 28.6.1969.

operating costs and reduce travelling time, making for faster rotation of the rolling stock. The construction of a 830-kV electric power transmission line on the Gökçekaya-Izmir section, which will link the west of Anatolia with the Turkish grid, will enable this region to use cheap power from the hydro-electric power stations now under construction at Keban and Gökçekaya also partially financed by the Bank.

The loans for industrial schemes concern investment in the private sector. All these schemes are located in the Istanbul-Izmit area on which the private sector continues to concentrate its industrial development efforts. The loans which the Bank granted the preceding year for two cement works in this region of Anatolia, were supplemented in 1968 by a loan for a third cement works in the European area of the country south of Istanbul. The construction of a factory to produce certain types of cardboard not yet manufactured by Turkey will help complete the range of packaging material offered on the market. The project for the construction of an electric lamp factory will be implemented under the Turkish law on the encouragement of direct foreign investment, with the participation of a large Community consortium which will also supply the know-how. A pencil factory to be set up will also be guided by the experience of a well-known Community company in implementing its manufacturing programme. A synthetic fibre factory will be the first Turkish factory to manufacture acrylic fibre and will broaden the range of basic materials available to the textile industry. Various schemes, some of which the Bank has helped to finance for the manufacture and treatment of polyester and nylon fibres, have been implemented in recent years.

As in the past, these loans for private industrial projects have been granted through the TSKB (Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası—The Industrial Development Bank of Turkey), in accordance with the outline agreement between the Bank and the Turkish State on such financing operations. The sum available under the outline agreement, which in view of the operations envisaged was increased from 5 to 15 million in 1967, was fully allocated in 1968. A new outline agreement covering the equivalent of 7.5 million u.a. and with the same rules as the old one has been concluded with Turkey. Under this new agreement, an aggregate loan of 3 million u.a. was approved in 1968. This will enable the TSKB to finance small and medium-sized industrial ventures on a large scale, under a simplified procedure.

From 1958 to the end of 1968, the Bank granted Turkey 29 loans totalling 130.3 million u.a.

AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR AND OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Renewal of the Yaoundé Convention

92. At the end of the fourth and final ministerial session of the Contracting Parties, held at Luxembourg from 26 to 28 June 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs and President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, agreement was reached on the renewal of the Association Convention between the EEC and the AASM. The spokesman for the AASM was M. Konan Bédié, Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs of the

Republic of Ivory Coast. The Commission was represented by M. Jean Rey, President, and M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission and President of the Development Aid Group.

At this session, which had been prepared in two meetings at ambassadorial level on 13 and 20 June 1969, the Contracting Parties reached agreement on the text of the new Convention, which was initialled during the night of 27 to 28 June 1969 and will be signed at Yaoundé on 29 July.¹

At its session of 3 and 4 June 1969, the European Parliament held a debate on the progress of the negotiations in train for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. The resolution adopted by the Parliament disapproved in particular of the slow pace of the negotiations and asked that the EDF endowment be fixed at 1 000 million units of account.

Financial and technical co-operation with the overseas countries, territories and departments

93. On 24 June 1969 the Commission approved and submitted to the Council a memorandum on the management of financial and technical co-operation between the Community and the associated overseas countries, territories and departments in 1968. A month earlier it had approved a report for the EEC-AASM Association Council on financial and technical co-operation with the 17 African States and Madagascar.

This review of Community aid to the 12 overseas countries, territories and departments, which are for the most part islands in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, shows that in 1968 an amount of 14.5 million u.a. was made available. The EDF commitments relate to mine investment schemes, particularly in the field of transport and communications, and four technical assistance operations. In addition, 124 nationals of the overseas countries, territories and departments were studying under scholarships from the European Communities in 1967-68.

European Development Fund

New Financing decisions

94. On 30 May and 27 June 1969 the Commission took 17 financing decisions² involving aid to a total of 10 958 000 u.a. for the first instalment and 21 040 000 u.a. for the second instalment. The projects concerned had been endorsed by the EDF Committee at its 42nd and 43rd meetings. The decisions relate to the following projects:

- (i) *Dahomey*: fifth annual instalment, amounting to Frs. CFA 232 290 000, or about 941 000 u.a., of the production aid programme;
- (ii) *Mali*: fifth annual instalment, amounting to Frs. Mali 713 508 000, or about 1 445 000 u.a., of the production aid programme;

¹ See Ch. I.

² Official gazette No. C 84, 30.6.1969 and No. C 104, 9.8.1969.

- (iii) *Madagascar*: fourth and fifth annual instalments, amounting to Frs. Mg. 2 000 900 000, or about 8 106 000 u.a., of the production aid programme;
- (iv) *Chad*: fifth annual instalment, amounting to Frs. CFA 115 000 000, or about 455 000 u.a., of the production aid programme;
- (v) *Mauritania*: establishment of ten small rice plantations: Frs. CFA 66 800 000, or about 271 000 u.a.;
- (vi) *Upper Volta*: modernization of the Ouagadougou-Koupéla road (first instalment): Frs. CFA 797 000 000, or about 3 229 000 u.a.;
- (vii) *Upper Volta*: industrial slaughterhouse at Ouagadougou: Frs. CFA 520 100 000, or about 2 107 000 u.a.;
- (viii) *Togo*: planting of 3 000 hectares of selected palms: Frs. CFA 533 200 000, or about 2 160 000 u.a.;
- (ix) *Ivory Coast*: National Institute of Public Health at Abidjan, 2nd part—mobile units: Frs. CFA 90 000 000, or about 365 000 u.a.;
- (x) *Niger*: supply of water to Tahoua, Filingué and Birni N’Konni: Frs. CFA 400 000 000, or about 1 620 000 u.a.;
- (xi) *Burundi*: repair and asphaltting of National Road 2 from Muramvya to Gitéga: Frs. Bu 245 500 000, or about 2 806 000 u.a.;
- (xii) *Chad*: improvement of cotton production (1970/1971 crop year): Frs. CFA 224 000 000, or about 906 000 u.a.;
- xiii) *Netherlands Antilles*: wharf in Bonaire: N Fl. 2 300 000, or about 1 220 000 u.a.;
- (xiv) *Surinam*: school-building programme—third phase: S. Fl. 8 320 000, or about 4 414 000 u.a.;
- (xv) *Associated States, countries and departments as a whole*: fixing of an overall amount to finance about 600 training scholarships for the period from 1 October 1969 to 30 September 1970: commitment of 1 738 500 u.a., of which 1 348 500 are made available through a transfer of funds from other projects;
- (xvi) *Associated States, countries and departments as a whole*: fixing of an overall amount for the programme of training courses with the Commission from 16 July 1969 to 15 July 1970: commitment of 54 000 u.a. through a transfer of funds from several other projects;
- (xvii) *Associated States, countries and departments as a whole*: fixing of an overall amount for the symposium programme and the “*Courrier de l’association*” for the period from 16 July 1969 to 15 July 1970: commitment of 150 000 u.a., of which 96 000 u.a. made available through a transfer of funds from other projects.

With these 17 decisions, the total commitments of the second European Development Fund to date amount to approximately 671 351 000 u.a.

Conclusion of special-term loan agreements

95. In June the Commission and the European Investment Bank, acting as agent of the European Economic Community, concluded at Luxembourg two agreements for loans on special terms from the European Development Fund. The first, concluded

on 16 June 1969 with the State-controlled company Sodepalm (Société pour le développement et l'exploitation du palmier à huile) of Ivory Coast, is for a special-term loan equivalent to 3 544 153 u.a. This loan is intended for the partial financing of the last 5 420 ha of the scheme for 32 000 ha of selected palm plantations in the Republic of Ivory Coast. The project had already received a subsidy amounting to Frs. CFA 8 100 million (32.4 million u.a.) from the Community in the framework of the oil palm programme. This "agricultural" loan is not identical with the industrial loan granted the same day by the EIB.¹ The cost of the agricultural project, which is already far advanced, is estimated at Frs. CFA 9 600 million (about 38.5 million u.a.). The special-term loan is granted for 17½ years (with a five-year period of grace), and will bear interest at the rate of 2% per annum. The loan is guaranteed by the Republic of Ivory Coast and the firms Palmindustrie and Palmivoire.

In addition, on 27 June 1969, the Commission and the Bank—again acting as agent of the European Economic Community for the management of the loan—concluded an agreement for a special-term loan equivalent to 2 754 000 u.a. with the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The funds are for the extension of the wharf of Nouakchott and the purchase of further loading equipment. The project will make it possible to handle at acceptably low costs, the extra cargo resulting mainly from the working of the Akjoujt copper ore deposit by the Société minière de Mauritanie (Somima). It will be carried out under the direction of the Ministry for Construction and Telecommunications of Mauritania. The special-term loan is granted for 17 years (with a period of grace of 3½ years), and will bear interest at the rate of 1% per annum.

Programme of scholarships, in-service training and seminars

96. Commission representatives have visited Africa to launch the training programmes for the next academic year; they also visited training establishments attended by holders of scholarships from the European Communities. At a working meeting of those responsible for the OTRACO (Congo-Kinshasa) project the execution of the training and refresher programmes was organized.

A study trip was arranged from 17 to 28 June 1969 for the officials from Africa and Madagascar doing in-service training with the Commission. The trainees visited various water-engineering plants and agricultural, craftsman's and industrial establishments in the Netherlands and Germany, and the European Investment Bank and the Court of Justice of the European Communities at Luxembourg. Here they were also received by M. Gaston Thorn, then President-in-office of the Council, who informed them of the results of the negotiations on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention.

Lastly, five seminars attended by 200 people in all were organized: two in The Hague and one each in Strasbourg, Brussels and Bergish-Gladbach.

AASM representatives to the European Communities

97. The following have been appointed as representatives of their respective countries with the EEC: H.E. Ambassador Siaka Coulibaly by the Republic of Ivory Coast; H.E. Ambassador Emile Kassamapsi by the Government of the Gabonese

¹ See Ch. X.

Republic; M. Victor Emmanuel Dagadou by the Government of the Togolese Republic. The notifications of the Community's *agrément* are dated 26, 25 and 26 June 1969, respectively.

ASSOCIATION WITH THE EAST AFRICAN STATES

Renewal of the Arusha Agreement

98. Beginning 30 June 1969 negotiations were held in Brussels between a delegation of the European Economic Community and a delegation of the East African Community (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania). The purpose was to renew the Association Agreement which was signed on 26 July 1968 in Arusha and expired on 31 May 1969.

The East African side was led by the Ministers of Commerce and Industry of the three countries, the Hon. W. Kalema (Uganda), the Hon. A.M. Babu (Tanzania), the Hon. Mwai Kibaki (Kenya), and by the Hon. I.K. Majugo, Minister for the Common Market and Economic Affairs in the East African Community, and H.E. Ambassador D. Owino, Head of the East African Mission to the EEC. The Community's delegation was headed by M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission of the European Communities and President of its Development Aid Group, and M. H. Hendus, Director General.

On 9 July the delegations succeeded in drawing up the content of a new Association Agreement which will link the European Economic Community with the three East African States for a period of five years.¹

¹ See Ch. I.

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

BILATERAL RELATIONS

United States

M. Jean Rey in the United States

99. From 9 to 16 June 1969 M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, visited the United States, where he had a series of talks on a number of problems concerning the USA and the Community. This visit, the first since the inauguration of the new United States Administration, continued the discussions began with President Nixon's visit to Brussels in February 1969. At a press conference in Washington on 11 June, M. Rey stated that the major topics of discussion from then until the end of this year would be financing the agricultural policy and the enlargement of the European Community. He felt that it would be better not to prolong the Common Market's transitional period, which is due to expire at the end of 1969. This means that the Six must reach a decision on financing the common agricultural policy and he asserted that this would be done. Turning to the enlargement of the Community, the President of the Commission refused to make any forecasts on the possibility of British membership, in view of the outstanding problems (agriculture, the Commonwealth, the other EFTA members). But he added that certain questions concerning enlargement should be decided this year.

M. Rey also referred to the difficulties arising in a number of fields involving trade relations between the Community and the United States; these were discussed at talks with Mr. Maurice Stans, American Secretary of Commerce. M. Rey pointed out the twofold need to have a framework for permanent negotiations and conversations, and to avoid measures being adopted unilaterally. He felt that the problem of limiting textile imports to the USA—which the Americans consider to be a "special" problem—could be negotiated within GATT, and he affirmed the Community's readiness to discuss this. On the other hand, he referred to the difficulties caused on the European market by the doubling of United States exports of soya, and expressed his disappointment that the problem of the "American Selling Price" had still not been solved in spite of the agreement reached in the Kennedy Round. On a more general level, he was convinced that the only suitable means of solving such difficulties was by multilateral discussions.

Mr. Clifford Hardin in Brussels

100. Mr. Clifford Hardin, US Secretary of Agriculture, had talks in Brussels on 9 June 1969 with M. Jean Rey, President, and M. Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, on various problems arising from the Community's agricultural policy.

United Kingdom

101. At its session of 30 June 1969 the Council decided to conclude, in the form of an exchange of letters, an arrangement between the Community and the United Kingdom extending for two years (until 30 June 1971) simultaneous suspension of customs duties on tea.¹ The previous extension of this suspension expired at the end of June 1969.

Sweden

102. From 4 to 7 June 1969 M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, made an official visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Government. M. Rey had discussions with M. Tage Erlander, Prime Minister, M. Torsten Nilsson, Foreign Minister, M. Gunnar Lange, Minister of Commerce, and M. Krister Wickman, Minister for Industry. These discussions included problems concerning European economic integration, technology, and relations between Sweden and the Community, and also the Nordic co-operation project (NORDEC). During his visit M. Rey was received by H.M. the King of Sweden at Sofiero Palace.

Norway

103. M. Sverre Walter Rostoft, Norwegian Minister for Industry, visited the Commission on 26 June 1969. He was accompanied by Ambassador Halvorsen, Head of the Norwegian Mission to the European Communities, and by heads of the Norwegian steel, textile and pulp and paper industries. The discussions covered the prospects for European integration, the restructuring problems of certain European industries, and problems of trade between the Community and Norway in connection with the Community's tariff and quota policies. All these questions were examined at length during a meeting chaired in turn by M. Martino, M. Colonna di Paliano and M. Deniau, members of the Commission, who were accompanied by their colleagues.

Morocco and Tunisia

104. At a special session at Luxembourg on 3 and 4 June 1969, the European Parliament gave a favourable Opinion on the conclusion of the agreements signed with Tunisia and Morocco but expressed reservations about the way in which it had been consulted. It also expressed the hope that future Community action with respect to the Mediterranean countries would fit into an overall policy towards this area. Lastly, the Parliament stated its concern at the present conditions of production and marketing within the Community of citrus fruit from southern Italy. Commission representatives also took part when the Council compiled the dossier presenting the agreements with Morocco and Tunisia to GATT.

Israel

105. On 30 June 1969 the Council agreed a regulation for the temporary and partial suspension of certain CCT duties on a number of products which Israel in particular

¹ Official gazette No. L 159, 1.7.1969.

exports to the Community.¹ This is really an extension for a second year, to 30 June 1970, of measures already taken for one year on 28 June 1968.²

Japan

106. On 18 and 19 June 1969 a Japanese delegation and a delegation representing the Member States and the Commission met to continue their negotiations for the conclusion of bilateral agreements between Japan and each of the Member States on trade in cotton textiles in pursuance of Article 4 of the Long-term Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles.

A standard draft agreement, the list of products to be covered, and an exchange of letters to be annexed to the agreements were worked out. Both delegations found at the end of the meeting that conditions seemed favourable for negotiations on bilateral agreements whose validity would extend until 30 September 1970 at the latest.

India

107. On 24 June 1969 the Commission submitted a report to the Council on the conclusion of an agreement with India on handicrafts trade. This agreement is for the introduction of a Community zero-duty tariff quota, amounting to 5 million units of account, for 16 tariff positions.

Brazil

108. On 9 June 1969 M. José de Magalhaes Pinto, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited M. Jean Rey. Their discussions centred on relations between the European Communities and Latin America, in particular Brazil.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment of a common commercial policy

Imports from state-trading countries

109. On 27 June 1969 the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposed regulation for the establishment of common arrangements for products imported without quantitative restrictions from state-trading countries. This proposal supplements the three EEC commercial policy regulations of 10 December 1968,³ and thus follows the same general pattern as these.

¹ Official gazette No. L 159, 1.7.1969.

² *Ibid.*, No. L 151, 30.6.1968.

³ Bulletin 1/1969, Ch. IV.

The regulation will establish a common "liberalization" list, or rather a common list of products imported without quantitative restrictions. In view of the method of price formation in the countries in question, the Commission has tried to give some flexibility to this "liberalization" in order to be able to suspend free import should it prove too dangerous for the Community's interests. It therefore makes provision for possible supervision of imports, but as it is convinced that Community supervision will be necessary only in rare cases, it has not tried to impose this on all products. Instead, it proposes that supervision proper should not be introduced at Community level unless consultations on dangers indicated by the Member States show that it is necessary.

Where Community supervision shows this to be necessary the Commission, after consultations between the Six, will be empowered to introduce certain emergency conservation measures, without prejudice to the subsequent attitude of the Council, which will be responsible for adopting a definitive position at Community level. Measures affecting imports would only be taken in accordance with current international obligations. In addition, any non-member exporting country would be able to avoid the introduction of such measures against its products by giving sufficient guarantees, making it clear that the Community market is not threatened with disturbance.

From the geographical point of view, the regulation chiefly concerns products from Poland and Czechoslovakia, as their membership of GATT imposes definite obligations on the Community in respect of liberalization. The regulation would be also extended to products from Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and the USSR for which no Member States has quantitative restrictions applying to all four countries.

For the other state-trading countries, the Member States apply a greater number of quantitative restrictions. The Commission therefore proposes to exclude these countries provisionally from this Community measure, although it hopes that the situation will develop in such a way that it will be possible to find a comparable solution for them.

Tacit renewal beyond the transitional period of certain commercial agreements

110. On 26 and 30 June 1969¹ the Council adopted two decisions authorizing tacit renewal beyond the transitional period of a number of commercial agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries. They follow the first decision in this field taken by the Council on 28 January 1969.² These decisions are a derogation from the provisions of Article 1 of the decision of 9 October 1961, which laid down that the validity of commercial agreements between the Member States and non-member countries could not extend beyond the end of the transitional period.

Commercial policy in the steel industry

111. As is done every six months, the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on 28 May 1969 unanimously agreed the tariff quotas to be granted at zero duty or at duties lower than the ECSC harmonized

¹ Official gazette No. L 159, 1.7.1969 and L 169, 10.7.1969.

² Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. IX, sec. 76.

tariff.¹ On 18 June 1969 the Commission, by a waiver² to the High Authority's recommendation 1-64, authorized the opening of these quotas, which with two exceptions are identical to those granted for the first half of 1969.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Food aid

Cereals

112. In connection with the Community food aid measures for 1968/69,³ approved by the Council on 3 and 4 March 1969, the agreements on the supply of non-durum wheat were concluded in June between the Community and the representatives of the countries concerned. The agreements for aid to Pakistan (50 000 metric tons), Sudan (20 000 metric tons), Tunisia (20 000 metric tons) and Indonesia (56 000 metric tons wheat equivalent in the form of flour) were signed in Brussels on 17 June, and the agreement for aid to India (80 000 metric tons) in Luxembourg on 27 June 1969.⁴ Of the other applications, those by South Korea and the United Arab Republic were unsuccessful at Community level, but certain Member States took individual measures to deal with them. Mali's request is now being examined, but the aid arranged will be reckoned against the year 1969/70. Lastly, Senegal has withdrawn its original application.

For the year 1968/69 Community aid granted comes to a total amount of 301 000 metric tons (including aid to Turkey and the people of Biafra); individual aid by Member States amounts to 734 000 metric tons. At present the Commission is examining the first applications for the year 1969/70.

Dairy products

113. On 17 June 1969 the Commission laid before the Council a memorandum recommending supply to the developing countries of butyric oils and fats. A brief preliminary exchange of views was held on this document at the Council's "agricultural" session on 30 June 1969 in Luxembourg.

Commodities

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

114. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Committee on Commodities held its fourth session in Geneva, with the Community attending as an observer. During this session the Committee reviewed international

¹ Bulletin, 7/1969, Ch. VIII, sec. 93.

² Official gazette No. L 168, 10.7.1969.

³ Bulletin 5/1969, Ch. IX, sec. 90.

⁴ Official gazette No. L 175, 16.7.1969.

measures in respect of a number of individual products (including cocoa, sugar, rubber, hard fibres, jute, cotton, bananas, tea, citrus fruit, oils and fats), discussed the framing of a general agreement on commodity arrangements, and adopted four recommendations. One of these, entitled "Elements of a commodity policy", was proposed by the six Community States at the New Delhi Conference.

Tariff preferences

115. In accordance with the agreement reached at the second session of the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences,¹ a working party on rules of origin met in Geneva from 9 to 13 June to examine from the technical angle rules governing origin likely to be applied to the preferences planned for the developing countries as a whole. This first meeting was only exploratory in nature, but it did provide an opportunity for preliminary consultation between the countries which will grant and those which will receive the generalized preferences, in a technical field on which the proper functioning of the future system depends. At this meeting the Commission delegation, as spokesman for the Community, explained the technical solutions adopted in connection with the Yaoundé Convention.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Labour Organization

116. The 53rd session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 4 to 26 June 1969. At this session the Conference celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the International Labour Organization (ILO). M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President, and M. Martino, member of the Commission, represented the Commission at the formal meeting of 10 June, at which His Holiness Pope Paul VI was received.

The main theme of the 53rd session was the ILO's world employment programme. M. Levi Sandri, in his speech, paid tribute to the work of this great Geneva organization, and drew particular attention to the closeness of the positions of the European Communities and the ILO on the most important problems, particularly that of employment. The Commission's representatives followed the whole of the Conference's work, *inter alia*, on sickness insurance and the problems of employing and training young people.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)

117. The Commission was represented at the 30th session of the Council of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), held in Geneva. The organization's new Director, Mr. John F. Thomas (USA) has given fresh impetus to the ICEM and appealed to the member Governments to make good the organization's structural deficit. The Council approved an operating plan and the ICEM's budget for 1969, which amounts to \$21 605 500.

¹ Bulletin 7/1969, Ch. VIII, sec. 98.

Western European Union

118. The Council of Ministers of the Western European Union (WEU) met at The Hague on 5 and 6 June 1969. Contrary to usual procedure, the agenda for this session did not include a discussion on the economic situation in Europe. Consequently, the Commission was not invited to participate.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS IN THE NUCLEAR FIELD

Dragon Agreement

119. On a proposal by the Commission, the Council, at its meeting of 30 June 1969, declared itself in favour of a further extension, up to 31 March 1973, of the Dragon Project Agreement¹ signed in 1959 in the OECD context. The aim of this Project was to develop, build and operate a high-temperature gas-cooled test reactor at Winfrith (United Kingdom).

In view of the success obtained with the joint research programme linked to the Dragon Project, the signatories had planned to extend the Agreement in order to carry out a programme of test irradiations on the different types of fuel likely to be useful for power plants of this type. The Commission had accordingly proposed to the Council on 18 June 1969 that the period of the Community's participation in the project be extended. The Council adopted this proposal and gave the Commission the requisite directives to negotiate an extension of the Agreement with the other signatories. The performance of the research programme relating to the continued Dragon Project will entail an expenditure of some 6.9 million u.a. on the Community's part.

The Project celebrated its tenth birthday at Winfrith on 25 June 1969. The Community has shared in it from the outset, to the tune of roughly 43% of the total expenditure. The Project is unanimously regarded as a success from the technical standpoint, so much so that the industries of the signatory countries already have at their disposal the data and technical experience needed to construct power plants of this type on the industrial scale. The Dragon Project is furthermore a good example of the effectiveness of international collaboration; it has been implemented at least as quickly as similar projects carried out on a single-country scale, and at the same time has afforded the participants the advantage of sharing out the costs entailed by such an enterprise.

Agreement between Germany and Brazil

120. The Commission, consulted pursuant to Article 103 of the Euratom Treaty, has stated that it has no objection to the signing of a framework agreement for scientific collaboration between Germany and Brazil, which concerns the field of application of the Euratom Treaty.

¹ See official gazette No. L 169, 10.7.1969.

IX. Institutions and Organs

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Parliament held an extraordinary session in Luxembourg¹ on 3 and 4 June to note the progress of negotiations for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention and to render its Opinion on the agreements with Tunisia and Morocco.

At the opening session, President Scelba (Christian Democrat, Italy) made a statement on the various problems discussed during his talks of 7 May 1969 with the President-in-office, M. Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Thorn in his turn pointed out that on the basis of M. Scelba's note and of the Parliament's resolution of 12 March 1969 a study had been made in the Council² concerning the problem of the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. On parliamentary control of the Community budgets and the associated problem of the Community's own resources, the Council was waiting for the relevant Commission proposals, promised for the end of the month. M. Thorn also referred to the presence of the Council at sessions of the Parliament and to the problem of the action taken by the Council on Opinions rendered by the Parliament. With regard to the pluriannual research and teaching programme, M. Thorn was unable to give an assurance that it would be adopted at the "nuclear" session of the Council, to be held at the end of June 1969.

The Community and the Associated States

In an oral question with debate, M. Achenbach (Liberal, Germany) asked the Commission and the Council for information on the current state of negotiations on the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention and on relations between the Community and the AASM, given the expiry of the Convention on 31 May 1969. The speaker stressed that it was the Parliament's wish to see the association agreement with the Eighteen continued under the best conditions, in accordance with the political undertaking given by the Community to the African States and Madagascar under the EEC Treaty. In particular, M. Achenbach advocated an increase in the third European Development Fund and, after reading out the Menton resolution of the Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association, expressed the wish that by the meeting of the Contracting Parties on 26 and 27 June the still-pending questions would be sufficiently clarified for the new agreement to be concluded.

In his reply, M. Thorn, President-in-office of the Council, declared that at the Council session of 28 May the Member States had still differed appreciably in their views on various points such as reverse preferences, adjustment of the CCT for coffee, cocoa beans and palm oil, and the endowment of the third EDF. He stressed the rather strained atmosphere in which the session was held two days before the expiry of the Yaoundé Convention. The guidelines eventually adopted bridged the existing

¹ The full text of the resolutions adopted at this session will be found in official gazette No. C 79, 21.6.1969.

² See Bulletin 7/1969, Ch. I.

gap but the agreements concluded were not final. On the preferential arrangements, M. Thorn held that the two systems contemplated—reverse preferences provided for by the new Convention and general preferences adopted by UNCTAD—could exist side by side, but he doubted the efficacy of the UNCTAD solution (from which, incidentally, the AASM could not benefit). In any event, the compromise adopted by the Community was compatible with the New Delhi resolution. On the new endowment of the EDF, the Council admitted that it should be larger than that of the second EDF without, however, reaching agreement on the exact amount. Summing up its work, the Council expressed its political will to sign the new Convention with the AASM as soon as possible. This induced M. Thorn to urge the members of the Parliament to make every effort at national level to have the new Convention (once signed) ratified as soon as possible, all the more so as no financial aid could be granted during the transitional period.

M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, stated that there were problems still to be solved among both the Six and the Twenty-four. Nothing had been settled definitely with regard to tariff adjustments, reserve preferences, and products corresponding to and competing with European products. On bananas, the Commission advocated the *status quo* as long as there was no common policy on the matter. After a detailed statement on financial and technical co-operation between the EEC and the AASM, M. Rochereau pointed out that even after the signing of the new Convention no actual financing decision could be taken under the third EDF for about a year, i.e. until ratification of the new Convention by the national parliaments. As soon as the Convention was signed, however, the AASM could submit new projects to the EDF so that they could be examined and consequently any break in assistance from the Fund avoided. M. Rochereau declared that progress had been made on 29 May but the problems still to be solved were important.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Bersani (Italy) praised M. Thorn for his contribution to the results of the Council session. He hoped that the third EDF would be endowed with \$1 000 million and invited the Council to make an effort to meet the demands of the Africans. The two preference systems had to be reconciled with each other, he said. The transitional measures were reasonable but the prospect of a year without financial aid was far from satisfactory. He asked the Council to do some heart-searching, taking account of Europe's responsibility to Africa. In his opinion, at any rate, this agreement had to be ratified before the summer. M. Spénale (Socialist, France), also speaking on behalf of his group, recalled that the establishment of the Community had been conditional upon association of these countries with the EEC and that a political undertaking had therefore been given from the outset. Now the question of the renewal of the Association arose every five years. He therefore wished to see a "permanent convention" which would be updated from time to time in the light of the needs expressed but which would not expire every five years. M. Spénale stressed that the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention should not depend on the renewal of other agreements such as the Arusha Convention (East African countries).

On behalf of his group, M. Armengaud (Liberal, France) in his turn thanked M. Thorn for his personal efforts at the last Council session, although the results achieved were not completely in line with the wishes of his political friends. He supported M. Spénale's proposal for a convention that covered a longer period and was open to amendment. Such a proposal had incidentally already been put forward by M. Thorn when still chairman of the Parliamentary Committee. As regards production aids in the event of economic difficulties, the speaker criticized the Council for not having shown more imagination and stressed the need for the development of the AASM economies.

For the European Democratic Union, M. Laudrin (France) emphasized the need to avoid further delays caused by difficulties at the financial level; he thought that the transitional financial co-operation measures envisaged could fill the gaps. In support of M. Spénale, M. Laudrin declared that France would never have entered the Community if no political undertaking had been given to Africa.

M. Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) hoped that a possible increase in the endowment of the EDF (up to 1 000 million u.a.) would enable it to operate more efficiently. M. Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) wished in particular that the financial arrangements of the third EDF should be retroactive from 1 June 1969, so that the African countries did not suffer from the delays that had occurred.

The vote on the draft resolution led M. Luzzatto (no group, Italy) to declare himself opposed to the Convention because of its political content. The Community would in fact not contribute to the economic development of the AASM.

In the resolution winding up the debate, the Parliament expressed its satisfaction at the progress made at the meeting of the Contracting Parties on 29 May 1969 and welcomed the Council's admission that the reverse preferences did not stand in the way of the Associated States participating in a world system of general preferences and permitted the introduction of this system. It considered that the amount of the third EDF should be fixed at 200 million u.a. per year and urged the Governments of the Six to conclude a new Convention applicable from 1 June 1969 at the next ministerial conference.

Agreements with Tunisia and Morocco and arrangements concerning imports of citrus fruit from Turkey, Israel and Spain

In his report, M. Bersani (Christian Democrat, Italy) emphasized the political importance of the Tunis and Rabat Agreements,¹ which were a step forward towards co-operation with the African countries. The speaker welcomed the fact that the lengthy procedure of ratification at national level had not been followed. He said, however, that once again the European Parliament had been consulted only after the signing of the agreements and he demanded that the Parliament should be able to express its views at the appropriate moment.

After analysing their content, M. Bersani stressed that these agreements were causing some concern owing to the disequilibrium on the Community citrus fruit market. Sicily and Calabria, which were important but poor producer regions, were unable to find substitutes for their traditional production. Their output went up from 710 million kg in 1962 to 1 350 million kg in the 1968/69 season, while exports remained at virtually the same level and sales to the five other member countries declined. The conditional preference of 80% granted for citrus fruit from Tunisia and Morocco was liable to aggravate the situation. Appropriate measures had to be taken, particularly since a preference of 40% was also being granted for citrus fruit from Spain, Israel and Turkey.

M. Thorn, President-in-Office of the Council, analysed the agreements in detail.² On the question of Italian citrus fruit, he said that the arrangements for fruit and vegetables, combined with the very strict price discipline to be observed for citrus fruit from Morocco and Tunisia (minimum price system, safeguard clauses), offered

¹ See Bulletin, 4/1969, Editorial and Ch. IV.

² See Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. IV.

sufficient guarantees. As regards the Parliament's resolution calling for the simultaneous conclusion of an association agreement with Israel, M. Thorn said that the Council considered that each case had to be examined separately and on its own merits; an examination was currently being made of relations with Israel. The arrangements for citrus fruit from Israel, Spain and Turkey had been proposed with a view to ensuring better equilibrium among Mediterranean producers.

As rapporteur on the arrangements concerning imports of citrus fruit from Turkey, Israel and Spain, M. Westerterp (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) wished to emphasize three important points. As regards Israel, the Council had not followed the Opinion of the Parliament, but the rapporteur expressed the hope that a concrete agreement would be concluded shortly. Secondly, there was discrimination in favour of Spain in the field of preferences, since Turkey and Israel were not granted the same advantages with regard to the period during which the 40% reduction was applied. Thirdly, the preferences to citrus fruit from Tunisia and Morocco placed an unduly heavy burden on a region of a Member State and the Community had to step in to offset the losses suffered by this region.

M. Schuijt (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), rapporteur of the Parliament's Political Affairs Committee, regretted the procedure followed by the Commission in concluding the agreements and criticized the Community's incoherent policy in the Mediterranean basin. He also stated that the agreements negotiated since the establishment of the Community involved only countries in the South, while no progress had been made towards expansion in the North, a situation which was liable to destroy equilibrium.

Speaking for the Christian Democrat group, M. De Winter (Belgium) wondered what justification there was for the difference between the 80% preferences enjoyed by Morocco and Tunisia and the 40% accorded to Turkey, Spain and Israel. A general arrangement for citrus fruit in the Mediterranean basin should take into account the associated countries, particularly Turkey. This also applied to Israel whose association with the Community the Parliament had requested in its resolution of 21 February 1969.¹ However, M. De Winter was satisfied at the conclusion of the two agreements and stated that his group approved the draft resolution presented.

In his turn M. Bading (Germany), on behalf of the Socialist group, also regretted the absence of an association agreement with Israel and shared M. Bersani's concern with regard to Italian orange production. He pointed out, however, that protection measures were envisaged where necessary. He thought that the reasons advanced by the Commission to justify the difference between the 80% and 40% rates carried little conviction. Lastly, while approving the agreements with Tunisia and Morocco, the Socialist group spokesman considered them as transitional, pending the conclusion of an arrangement on citrus fruit covering the whole Mediterranean basin. M. Briot (UDE, France), on behalf of his group, welcomed the conclusion of the agreements and stressed the need to treat the Arab countries and Israel on equal terms. He understood Italy's concern over the citrus fruit issue, but pointed out that olive oil imports likewise should not disturb the market.

For the Communists, M. d'Angelosante (unaffiliated, Italy) said that what was involved were not association agreements but trade agreements which mainly affected tariffs and should have been based on Article 111 and not on Article 238, as they provided for neither common action nor a common policy. In addition, lack of ratification at national level created an illegal situation against which the

¹ See Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. X, "European Parliament".

Communists could but protest strongly, particularly since the Italian Parliament had in this way been prevented from discussing the two agreements which were detrimental to the Mezzogiorno.

On behalf of the Liberals and Allied group, M. Romeo (Italy) also stressed that this was the first time that association agreements were not ratified by the national parliaments. In reality, the speaker said, the Community countries which imported oranges could no longer export their industrial products to Italy, given the development of its industry; their outlets were rather Morocco, Tunisia and Spain. Thus, the Treaty of Rome was not being applied in its basic principle, which was that Community products were to enjoy Community preference. For petroleum products, for instance, a solution had been found in the framework of the agreements. Why should the same principle not be applied to farm products? Although his group approved the two agreements, M. Romeo urged that the Parliament take this aspect into consideration.

M. Martino, member of the Commission, approved the Parliament's reaction to the consultation procedure used by the Council. On the ratification issue, he did not think that the content of the agreements itself required parliamentary control. As to the definition of a commercial policy in the Mediterranean basin, the Commission's efforts had unfortunately failed. Citrus fruit from Israel, however, was not put at a disadvantage. Referring to the concern expressed by the various Italian speakers, M. Martino declared that the system adopted for Morocco and Tunisia, far from weakening the Community arrangements, rather tended to strengthen the safeguard clauses. The Commission was paying great attention to the difficulties facing citrus fruit producers, and to the flaws in the arrangement in force; it had submitted proposals to the Council on this point.

At the close of the debate, M. Thorn briefly declared that the arrangements for fruit and vegetables were being reviewed and that the Council was watching the problems facing citrus fruit very closely. Incidentally, it would not have been possible to conclude an agreement with Morocco and Tunisia without according preferences for citrus fruit and olive oil, products which are very important for these countries. As to the criticism levelled by M. d'Angelosante at the "purely commercial" content of these agreements, M. Thorn stated that Morocco and Tunisia would never have accepted mere commercial agreements.

The vote on the draft resolution embodying the Parliament's Opinion on the two agreements, to which two amendments had been proposed, led M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) to defend the amendment, put forward by the Socialist group and asking in particular that assistance should be given from the European Social Fund side by side with the modernization measures, to promote the readaptation of manpower in the Italian regions that are directly affected. This prompted M. Cointat (UDE, France) to declare that the problem of Italian citrus fruit should rather be fitted into the discussion of the Mansholt Plan on the reform of agriculture. M. d'Angelosante stated that he and his Communist friends would vote against the resolution, since they denied that there was a positive side to the agreements which, in his view, were typical of the Community's "neo-imperialist and neo-colonialist policy". In the resolution finally adopted, the Parliament approved the two agreements but expressed its concern at the difficulties facing the production of citrus fruit in the Community; it wished in particular that urgent action be taken to modernize structures in this sector and to adjust the fruit and vegetables regulation.

The Parliament then voted on M. Westerterp's resolution on the regulations concerning imports of citrus fruit from Turkey, Israel and Spain. Discussion of the three proposed amendments once more highlighted the concern of the members of

the Parliament over the effects for Italian citrus fruit producers. In the version adopted at the close of the debate, the Parliament approved the three proposals, which constituted a step forward on the road to an overall Community trade policy towards the Mediterranean countries, once again requested that the State of Israel should be associated with the Community, rejected the provisions introducing a distinction in respect of the periods during which the tariff reduction of 40% was to be applied, urged in particular that adequate Community measures be taken to modernize the production and marketing of Italian oranges, and invited the Commission to prepare a comparative study of production and sale condition for citrus fruit in the Community countries and the other Mediterranean countries.

Arrangements for AASM and OCT products processed from cereals and rice

The rapporteur, M. Armengaud (Liberal, France), invited the Parliament to render a favourable opinion on the proposed arrangement for manioc root and flour; for manioc starch, however, he requested complete exemption from levies and proposed that the draft regulation be amended to this effect. M. Cointat (France), for the UDE, stated that until 1967 no levy had been applied to imports into the European market of the products involved but that since that time the Community had been tending to complicate matters. The Commission's proposal should have taken account of the views of the Parliament and of the parliamentarians of the Association who had met in January 1969 and had asked for complete exemption while agreeing to the application of a safeguard clause to avoid disturbances on the Community market. On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Glinne (Belgium) approved the report and the draft resolution presented by M. Armengaud.

M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, noted that the Commission had to choose between complete exemption coupled with a safeguard clause, and a substantial reduction in the levy; it had opted for a reduction in the levy so as to avoid setting a precedent. The Parliament then approved the resolution proposed.

Budget questions

On the basis of a report by M. Gerlach (Socialist, Germany), the Parliament passed a resolution amending Supplementary Budget No. 1 for 1969 by increasing the number of permanent posts on the Commission's staff from 4 913 to 5 029, and the establishment provided for in the 1969 Euratom research and investment budget by deducting the 116 posts transferred to the Commission's working budget. The report and resolution were adopted without debate.

THE COUNCIL

71st session (26 June 1969) — General matters

Held at Luxembourg, with M. Gaston Thorn, Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the chair, this session was attended by the Netherlands Minister of Development Co-operation, and representatives of the Governments of the other member countries.

The meeting was devoted mainly to preparations for the ministerial meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Yaoundé Convention. The Council undertook a thorough examination of the problems on which agreement has not yet been reached between the Community and the AASM as regards the contents of the new Convention of Association.

The points which emerged from the discussions were submitted in a Community memorandum to the Associated States during the Conference of the Contracting Parties held from 26 to 28 June 1969.¹

In the agricultural sector, the Council adopted two regulations extending to 27 July 1969 the 1968/1969 milk year and the 1968/1969 marketing year in the beef and veal sector. It also adopted the following:

(i) a regulation amending three regulations (embodying general rules governing intervention measures for the products listed below) as regards the establishment of a list of warehouses for the storage of Grana-Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses, butter, and skimmed milk powder;

(ii) a regulation fixing the monthly increases in the target prices and intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1969/70 marketing year;

(iii) a regulation postponing to 31 December 1969 the date from which the intervention agencies will purchase only butter bearing the inspection mark;

(iv) a regulation fixing, for the 1969/70 marketing year, the intervention prices for paddy rice, the threshold prices for husked rice and broken rice, and the protection factor to be included in the threshold price for milled rice;

(v) a regulation fixing the monthly price increases for rice for the 1969/70 marketing year;

(vi) a regulation fixing a compensatory amount for durum wheat and barley held in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year and intended for export;

(vii) a regulation amending Regulation No. 131/67 in respect of the rules applicable for fixing derived intervention prices in the cereals sector and for determining marketing centres;

(viii) a regulation fixing, for the 1969/70 marketing year, the principal marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices relating thereto, as also the intervention price for maize;

(ix) a regulation fixing aid to producers of durum wheat at 34.76 u.a./ton for the 1969/70 marketing year;

(x) a regulation fixing intervention prices for unrefined beet sugar for the period from 1 July 1969 to 31 December 1969;

(xi) a regulation adding a supplementary quality class to the common quality standards for certain fruit and vegetables;

(xii) a regulation amending Regulation No. 204/69, which lays down, for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty, general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and to the criteria for fixing their amount.

¹ See Ch. I.

In connection with the common customs tariff, the Council adopted regulations opening, allocating and establishing the procedure for administering:

(i) the Community tariff quota for 46 000 metric tons of herring, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces;

(ii) a supplementary Community tariff quota for 20 000 metric tons of tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for processing;

(iii) a Community tariff quota for certain aircraft having two turbo-prop engines, of unloaded weight greater than 3 000 kg but less than or equal to 3500 kg.

It also adopted a regulation allocating and establishing the procedure for administering the second instalment for 1969 of the Community tariff quota for unwrought magnesium and a regulation amending Regulation No. 950/68 on the common customs tariff.

It also adopted a directive on the inward processing of certain products falling under common customs tariff headings 18.06 and 21.07.

In the field of transport, the Council adopted a regulation on action by the Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway, and a regulation on common rules for normalizing railway accounts.

In the field of external relations, the Council adopted a regulation prolonging Regulation No. 253/68, which lays down the procedures for implementing import arrangements for citrus fruit originating in or coming from Turkey.

It also adopted a decision authorizing the tacit prolongation, beyond the transitional period, of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries (second *tranche*).

72nd session (30 June 1969) — Future activities of Euratom

This session, which was held at Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Marcel Mart, Luxembourg Minister of Economic Affairs and Energy, was attended by the Belgian Minister of scientific Policy and Planning, the Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs, and representatives of the Governments of the other member countries.

The Council had an initial exchange of views on the Commission's document relating to the future activities of Euratom,¹ which the Commission had submitted to it on 25 April 1969. This document is concerned with:

(i) the principles and criteria for an industrial policy in the nuclear field;

(ii) a proposal for a research programme covering a number of years, put forward under Article 7 of the Euratom Treaty;

(iii) proposals for new non-nuclear activities which could be undertaken at the Joint Research Centre.

After discussion, the Council reached the following conclusions:²

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin No. 6/1969.

² See Ch. VI, sec. 43 (Future activities of Euratom).

As regards industrial policy, the Council recognized that it would be useful for electricity producers to meet regularly to "exchange notes" and keep each other informed of plans and technical experience. The Council invited the Commission to continue its studies on nuclear industrial policy problems.

As regards the research programme covering a number of years, the Council will continue examining the Commission's programme proposals, with a view to arriving at as broad a joint programme as possible.

The Council will also commission a study of the problem of long-term supplies of enriched uranium.

As regards non-nuclear activities, the Council will examine from the legal angle the scope for implementing such programmes at the Joint Research Centre; without prejudice to this study it will also examine the Commission's programme proposals in this field and will at the same time examine the Belgian delegation's suggestion concerning the establishment of an interim programme in this field.

The Council also decided to release the Euratom research and investment budget credits for the second half of 1969, which it had provisionally blocked by its decision of 20 and 21 December 1968.¹

It further decided to postpone, from 1 July 1969 to 1 November 1969, the date of application of the measures concerning the removal from the active list of staff supernumerary to the Euratom research budget.²

The Council adopted a decision amending the Euratom research and training programme for 1969 which it had adopted on 11 March 1969. Under this decision, a sum of 5.45 million u.a. has been earmarked for the item "Heavy water reactors", "Joint programme", for which the maximum number of staff has been set at 262. The work planned concerns the operation of the ESSOR reactor and certain supplementary work relating to the MK.5 multiple loop.

The Council, in agreement with the Commission, adopted a Resolution, setting up Advisory Committees on Programme Management. The Committees, composed of representatives of the Member States concerned and of the Commission, are intended to contribute towards the efficient implementation of the research and training programmes.³

In the field of scientific and technical research, the Council discussed the report submitted by the Working Party on Scientific and Technical Research Policy,⁴ and this enabled the Council and the Commission to explain how they wished co-operation with non-member countries to be pursued. The Council also decided on a number of measures, in particular to continue its examination of the report by endeavouring to establish an order of priority for the projects to be undertaken.

The Council adopted definitively Supplementary Budget No. 1 of the European Communities and the Euratom supplementary research and investment budget for the 1969 financial year, providing for the transfer from the research budget to the operating budget of the 20 additional posts provided for in this budget for security control.⁵

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

² See "The Commission".

³ See Ch. VI, sec. 44.

⁴ See Ch. VI, sec. 38.

⁵ See official gazette No. L 175, 16.7.1969.

On a proposal from the Commission, the Council noted its agreement to the prolongation of the Agreement on the (Dragon) high-temperature gas-cooled reactor project, due to expire on 31 March 1970, for a period of three years, i.e. to 31 March 1973.¹

73rd session (30 June 1969) — Agriculture

The Ministers of Agriculture of Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and a member of Italy's Council of State met at Luxembourg under the chairmanship of M. Jean-Pierre Buchler, Luxembourg Minister of Agriculture.

The Council heard an introductory statement by the Commission on its proposals concerning the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products for the 1970/71 marketing year, and on the report on the situation in agriculture and in the agricultural markets. The matter will again be on the agenda at the two meetings on agricultural questions arranged for 15/16/17 and 28/29/30 July 1969.

The Council adopted definitively the directive on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants. This directive lays down the measures required to guarantee, within the Community, the application of strict uniform rules as regards the choice of such seeds, produced within the Community and accepted for marketing.² The Member States are to put the measures required to conform with this directive into effect by 1 July 1970 at the latest.

The Council also adopted a regulation amending Regulation No.23 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables. The amendment provides for the retention, for a period of six months, of quality control at intra-Community frontiers.

In addition, the Council made a thorough examination of the different problems raised by the proposed regulation fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for pears.

As regards aid to the oilseeds industry, the Council examined a proposed regulation amending Regulation No. 876/67 introducing additional aid for colza and rapeseed processed in Italy, and a proposed regulation fixing, for the 1969/1970 marketing year, the principal intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto.

As it had not been possible to adopt, within the prescribed time, i.e. during the session, all measures needed to implement the intervention arrangements in respect of colza and rapeseed, the Council adopted a regulation suspending, from 1 to 19 July 1969,³ the arrangements at present in force, pending the adoption of these measures. The examination of the problems raised by the Commission proposals will be resumed at the next Council meeting.

The Council also adopted:

- (i) a regulation adding new products to the list contained in Annex I to Regulation No. 2041/68;
- (ii) a regulation temporarily suspending part of certain common customs tariff duties;

¹ See Ch. VIII, No. 119.

² See Ch. VI, sec. 32.

³ Official gazette No. L 160, 2.7.1969.

- (iii) a regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duties on tea;
- (iv) a regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duties applicable to certain spices;
- (v) a regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous common customs tariff duties on certain items;
- (vi) a regulation on the application of compensatory amounts as regards trade in certain goods falling under Regulation No. 1059/69, and also a decision authorizing the tacit prolongation, beyond the transitional period, of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries (third *tranche*).

THE COMMISSION

Resignations

The Commission has accepted the resignation of M. Peco, Director-General for the Dissemination of Information, with effect from 10 June 1969.

It also decided to accept the resignation of M. Ponzano, Director in the Directorate-General for Industry, with effect from 30 June 1969.

Appointments and reintegrations

The Commission has filled the vacant post of Deputy Secretary-General to the Commission by the appointment of M. Klaus Meyer, this decision taking effect on the date when M. Meyer assumes his duties.

Following an order issued on 6 May 1969 by the Court of Justice of the European Communities, M. Reinarz was reintegrated by the Commission as an official with effect from 1 October 1968 and was assigned to the Directorate-General for Transport as Principal Adviser.

The Commission has also appointed M. Jean-Pierre Simon to act as Deputy Chief Executive Assistant to M. Bodson with effect from 1 May 1969.

Finally, the Commission appointed M. Daniele Verdiani Head of the "Industrial promotion in the nuclear and advanced technology fields" Division in the Directorate-General for Industry, and M. Gaetano Speranza Head of the "Analyses and medium-term quantitative forecasts by countries" Division in the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, both appointments to take effect from 1 July 1969.

Budgetary questions

On 14 March 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a preliminary draft for the European Communities' supplementary budget No. 1 for the 1969 financial

¹ See official gazette No. L 175, 16.7.1969.

year with a view to transferring to the personnel list of the Commission's operating budget 125 posts shown on the Euratom research and investment budget. These 125 posts consist of 96 for staff responsible for "co-ordination" work, and 29 to reinforce staff responsible for "safety control" work.

In relation to the latter (reinforcing "safety control"), the Council agreed at its session of 25 March 1969 to the creation of 20 additional posts on the operating budget and had simultaneously reduced the staff on the research and investment budget by a corresponding number. Finally, after the European Parliament had given a favourable Opinion, the Council, on 30 June 1969, definitively approved the part of the supplementary budget relating to the 20 additional posts planned for the operating budget.

At the same meeting on 30 June, the Council also decided to unfreeze Euratom's research and investment budget credit for the second half of 1969, which it had blocked provisionally by its Decision of 20 and 21 December 1968.¹

It also postponed from 1 July to 1 November 1969 the date for the application of the measures dismissing surplus staff covered by Euratom's research budget. However, M. Jean Rey recalled the reserves expressed by the Commission, in whose view this question should be resolved by a multi-annual programme.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Cases 23, 24, 25 and 30/69

These four new cases have been filed with the Court of Justice by Commission officials wishing to obtain annulment of administrative decisions concerning them.²

Case 26/69 — Commission v. French Republic

On 14 June 1969 the Commission lodged an appeal with the Court of Justice asking it to find that France had failed to comply with the requirements of Articles 13(1) and 14(1) of Council Regulation No. 136/66/CEE establishing a common organization of the markets in fats and oils,³ in that it did not apply the levy, within the limits of a quota fixed annually, to imports of olive oil originating in and coming from Tunisia.

Case 27/69 — Caisse de maladie des chemins de fer luxembourgeois (CFL) "Entraide médicale" *et al v.* "Compagnie belge d'assurances générales"

The Luxembourg Supreme Court has asked the Court of Justice of the European Communities for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 52 of Council Regulation No. 3 concerning social security for migrant workers.⁴

¹ See official gazette No. L 175, 16.7.1969

² *Ibid.*, No. C 90, 9.7.1969, and No. C 100, 1.8.1969.

³ *Ibid.*, No. C 90, 9.7.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.*, No. C 100, 1.8.1969.

Case 28/69 — Commission v. Italian Republic

The Commission asked the Court, in an appeal lodged on 24 June 1969,¹ to find that Italy had failed in its obligations under the EEC Treaty, specifically Articles 95 and 96, by levying an excise duty on products derived from cocoa beans.

Judgments

Case 29/68 — Milch-, Fett- und Eierkontor GmbH v. Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken

In accordance with Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, the Finanzgericht submitted to the Court of Justice certain questions on the interpretation of Article 97 of the EEC Treaty with regard to the levying of the turnover equalization tax.² In its ruling of 24 June 1969,³ the Court of Justice found that:

“Re question 1 a:

(i) The facility accorded in Article 97 of the EEC Treaty permits the States concerned to apply to an imported product a single rate deemed to be equal to the tax charges weighing on national products.

(b) From the angle of Community law, it is for the national courts to decide, in the light of municipal law, whether this possibility has actually been taken advantage of in a specific case.

(c) If a State has opted for this possibility, the rates it fixes fall under Article 97 even if it were possible to establish that they do not correspond to the aggregated tax charges weighing on national products.

Re question 1b:

Under the cumulative multi-stage tax system, a tax rate introduced before the entry into force of the EEC Treaty may constitute an “average rate” within the meaning of Article 97, and it may be that a rate applied at one single trading stage constitutes an “average rate” within the meaning of this Article.

Re question 2a:

For an average rate within the meaning of Article 97 to be fixed, it is sufficient that the body responsible under the legal system of a Member State declares that an existing rate is an average rate.

Re questions 3 and 4:

Article 97 does not rule out the possibility that the goods for which there is no rate of turnover equalization tax differing from the general rate may form a group of products within the meaning of the same Article.”

Case 26/68 — Commission official v. Commission

This case was dismissed by the Court as non-motivated in its ruling of 24 June 1969.³

¹ See Ch. V, sec. 10, and official gazette No. C 100, 1.8.1969.

² Official gazette No. 136, 19.12.1968 and Bulletin 2/1969, “Court of Justice”.

³ *Ibid.*, No. C 105, 14.8.1969.

THE ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Extraordinary session of 19 June 1969

The 126th session of the ECSC Consultative Committee was held in Luxembourg on 19 June 1969 with M. Jacques Ferry (France) in the chair. The Commission was represented by M. Levi-Sandri (Vice-President) and M. Haferkamp. This extraordinary session, which was mainly devoted to energy problems, had been preceded by meetings of the relevant committees: "General objectives", "Markets and prices" and "Employment problems". They had studied four documents submitted by the Commission: "Tentative guidelines for a Community energy policy", "Coking coal and coke for the Community's steel industry", "Alignment of Community coal prices on offers from state-trading countries", and "Social aspects of the coal policy". These discussions had led to the preparation of four draft reports which were adopted by the Committee with certain amendments arising from observations made during the Committee's discussions.

The report on tentative guidelines for an energy policy is of direct interest to the Committee: it deals principally with questions relating to coal policy; questions which concern other sources of energy were approached from the point of view of how the other fuels compete with coal. The main aim should be to make the consumer "indifferent" to the origin of the primary source of energy, and this should be done, as far as coal is concerned, by temporary subsidies designed to adapt the decline of coal to social and regional requirements. The need to diversify supplies while keeping them as cheap as possible entails retaining a nucleus of Community production, the volume of which should be a function of prices and the reliability of other sources. It was felt that the industries should devote considerable thought to long-term supply within the framework of government measures which should, by gradual guidance and change, develop into a Community policy. The Committee also called for supervision of the activities of large oil companies, leading, if necessary, to Community intervention if the individual states fail to take action. It also felt that the principles of non-discrimination and "transparency" embodied in the ECSC Treaty should be applied on the energy market. It expressed the hope that imports would be co-ordinated in advance and that investment would be concerted at Community level.

The report on coking coal and coke stresses the need for increased diversification in sources of supply of small coke by means of a bolder import policy now feasible because of the development of more powerful and more rational means of sea transport. The heavy demand for coking coal on the world market should lead to a revision of medium-term plans for closing Community mines producing this type of coal. There is considerable need for new investment in coking plants in view of the age of the present installations; such investment could be made easier by revising the ECSC credits policy, and this would also make it possible to co-ordinate the construction of these coking plants at Community level and to site them more rationally. The price of coke should be fixed at a reasonable level, having due regard to the deterioration in the price of gas and its by-products; but the Community's steel fabricators cannot contemplate paying more for coke than their competitors on the world market.

The Committee expressed the hope that an early decision would be made on the level of Community coking coal production to be maintained (as part of the diversification of supply, and as an instrument for establishing the prices of imported small

coal) that the maintenance of this production, because of its aims, would be regarded as a decision of general interest and that the costs entailed (which should decrease) should be borne under Community arrangements to be made.

The report submitted to the Committee on the question of the alignment of Community coal prices on offers from state-trading countries reflects the divergent opinions of the various groups. The coal producers hoped for a decision similar to the decision taken in 1964 for steel products, prohibiting such alignments; offers from Eastern European countries (they said) were not made on the basis of "real" prices, and the aligned Community tonnages were steadily increasing in volume. The producers hoped therefore that the member countries would enforce strict quotas (by means of co-ordination at Community level) on their imports from the Eastern European countries. The coal consumers, on the other hand, felt that prohibition of alignment would accelerate the conversion to fuel-oil of industrial plants, particularly thermal power stations. They felt that the member countries would not enforce very tight import quotas if they wished to export their manufactures to Eastern Europe. These imports also formed, in their view, a contribution to the diversification of supply. The workers' representatives came out unanimously against alignments (which, they claimed, were speeding up Community pit closures to the benefit of the coal industries of the countries of Eastern Europe) and also for concerted limitation of coal imports from these countries. The Committee finally decided to maintain the present freedom of alignment; however should an abuse occur, the Commission, which had promised to keep a watch on both imported and aligned tonnage, should propose to the Council, in accordance with Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty, any measures deemed necessary.

The report on social aspects of the coal policy mentions two distinct problems. For coal-mines which are scheduled for closing in the medium or long term, the workers feel prior conversion of the regions involved is necessary, and would make it easier to readapt the miners. In the case of coal-mines which remain in operation to form the "Community nucleus", the workers call for wages, working hours and conditions, and safety measures of such a standard as to give new prestige to the occupation of miner in order to attract a young and stable labour force possessing the proper skills. The creation of a short career with special long-service bonuses would make it possible to achieve such aims and should be seriously considered in spite of the difficulties — mainly financial — involved. Finally, the Committee urged a reduction in the time, now too long, taken to award assistance for readaptation.

There were very few comments on the statement on the guidance programme for coal for the third quarter of 1969; the Committee welcomed the evidence that the coal market was achieving stability and that hard coal stocks did not exceed 2 months' production.

Ordinary session of 20 June 1969

The ECSC Consultative Committee also held its 127th session in Luxembourg on 20 June 1969, with M. Taccone (Italy) in the chair. The Commission was represented by M. Bodson.

The Committee heard the quarterly statement on the Commission's activities in ECSC fields. The essential points in this report are: renewal of special support

tariffs for transporting ECSC products to or from the Saar, granting of four conversion loans, a spurt in investment in the steel industry, and a project for two new coastal plants (this may engender problems when the installations at present under construction are working to full capacity — hence the need to press forward the publication of the general objectives for 1975 and the preparation of a forward plan for 1980-85). The Commission has continued its research work on coal and steel and in the field of industrial medicine; the Committee suggested that a paper should be drafted on the Commission's scientific and financial policy in this connection (the funds involved derive from the levy). The formation of the *Société unique des Charbonnages de la Ruhr* gave M. Bodson an opportunity to draw attention to recent decisions in the social field: on readaptation, housing, and the activities of the Mines Safety Commission; the Committee hoped that this agency's work would continue and that it would receive the necessary financial resources.

The discussion of the forward steel programme for the third quarter of 1969 centred around three main points. Plant is running at 92% capacity, but output is lagging behind demand (orders at the beginning of 1969 were 25% above the 1968 level), while consumption has not increased by more than 10%. Delivery periods are lengthening and prices are rising; in many cases the latter have passed the 1961 peak. The question arises whether the temporary increase in imports from Eastern European countries will be sufficient to produce the psychological effect desired. It seems very likely that consumer stocks have been built up above the technical safety margin to enable consumers to cope with the longer delivery periods and with certain price increases which have been making costing more difficult. The producers' representatives felt that consumption had risen more sharply than was generally thought, and that present prices would enable them at long last to modernize plant and to make reasonable additions to capacity. With the market at its present state, all the groups seemed to be agreed on advocating moderation so that when the cyclical trend turns downwards — as normally it should — it will not turn down too far. In this respect, the workers' representatives called for information on employment trends to be included in the forward programmes.

The Committee then adopted a draft report on transport policy in the Community; this report had been prepared following its 124th session on 16 January 1969 and a special committee meeting. The opinions in the Consultative Committee were divided on what policy should be pursued in this field, though the transport of coal and steel products accounts for a considerable share of total transport.

The workers' representatives were opposed to cutthroat competition, leading to rates which are too low, and so in their view preventing modernization and social progress. They also called for the elimination of the inequalities noted from the outset in respect of the contribution made by carriers to infrastructure costs, and for the termination of certain subsidies.

The producers, on the other hand, defended the principles of free enterprise and freedom of competition, and advocated the withdrawal of out-dated regulations protecting certain modes of transport and preventing carriers from exploiting to the full all technical opportunities. They argued that a transparent transport market would guarantee a transparent market for ECSC products delivered to the consumer, and hoped that direct international rail rates would be extended to the other means of transport. The divergence of views between the supporters of strict planning and the advocates of free competition would probably become gradually less marked when discussions of theory give way to the examination of practical problems.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 79th plenary session on 25 and 26 June 1969 in Brussels, under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests Group).

Opening the session, M. Berns paid tribute to the memory of M. Pierre Brousse, recently deceased, and welcomed the new members of the Committee, M. de Koning and M. H. Flandre, appointed by the Council to replace M. R. Zijlstra and M. J. Yverneau, who have resigned.

M. Brenner, deputy-chairman of the Committee, presented a comparative study of the proposals contained in the Economic and Social Committee's Opinion, formulated in February 1969, on the overall Community situation,¹ and of the Communities's Work Programme² of 20 March 1969.

Opinions rendered by the Committee

At the same session, the Committee rendered five Opinions concerning approximation of legislation and the common agricultural policy.

1. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning the brakes of certain categories of motor vehicles and their trailers, and on the proposal for a Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation on ease of access and exit (doors, running-boards, etc.) of motor vehicles.³

On a report by M. Renaud (France, Employers Group), the Committee unanimously adopted the two proposals.

2. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.

Following a report by M. Ramaekers (Belgium, General Interests Group), the Committee adopted this Opinion by 47 votes to 32, with 2 abstentions. It approved the Commission proposal, which is based on the principle of the exclusive use of durum wheat for the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti and similar products, subject to the adoption of certain provisions. These provisions must ensure first, a reduction for the user of the difference between the price of durum wheat and the market price of non-durum, secondly, the introduction of transitional arrangements enabling the industries manufacturing macaroni, spaghetti and similar products, at present equipped for the processing of non-durum wheat, to adapt themselves, and thirdly, the use of non-durum wheat or a mixture of durum and non-durum for the manufacture of pasta for soup. The Committee also proposed that a directive should be adopted at the same time to harmonize the various types of flour-mill products, as it would appear that an exact definition of these is indispensable if there is to be common legislation on macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.

¹ Official gazette No. C 47, 10.4.1969, and Bulletin 4/1969, Ch. X, "Economic and Social Committee".

² See Supplement to Bulletin No. 4/1969.

³ See official gazette No. C 35, 15.3.1969.

3. Opinion on the proposal for a Council regulation on the manufacture of and trade in fruit juice and similar products.¹

The Committee adopted its Opinion unanimously on the basis of a report by M. Visocchi (Italy, General Interests Group). It approved the principle of the proposed arrangements but suggested a number of changes. The most important one involves the dropping of the designation "reconstituted fruit juice" (obtained from concentrated fruit juice by adding water). In the interest of the consumer the Committee acknowledged that there was a case for distinguishing between natural and concentrated fruit juice. However, no reliable methods of analysis being available, it proposed that for the time being the obligation to distinguish between the two categories of fruit juice in the designation used at commercial level should be dropped.

4. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the common taxation arrangements applicable to mergers, the splitting up of companies and the transfer of assets taking place between companies of different Member States.

On the basis of a report by M. Aschoff (Germany, General Interests Group), the Committee rendered its Opinion by approving the proposed directive by 45 votes to 21, with 17 abstentions. However, it proposed to the Commission that it address a recommendation to the Member States asking them to adapt their national tax legislation in this field to the common taxation arrangements, at least where national legislation is less favourable. The Commission was also invited to examine possibilities first to extend the scope of the directive to include private companies and, secondly, to do more to encourage concentration of small and medium-sized firms. Lastly, the Committee stressed that the interests of the workers must be safeguarded in any merger or amalgamation operation.

5. Opinion on the proposal for a Council directive on the common taxation arrangements applicable to parent companies and subsidiary companies of different Member States.¹

On a report by M. Aschoff, the Committee approved this proposal by 44 votes to 20, with 15 abstentions; it put forward the same suggestions as for the directive above.

Visit of M. Berns to Turkey

On the occasion of the 22nd Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Istanbul, M. Berns, President of the Economic and Social Committee, was received in Ankara by M. Turgut Toker, Minister of Labour, and by M. Zeki Kuneralp, Secretary-General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. On the initiative of the Turkish authorities, M. Berns also had talks with M. Halil Tunç, Secretary-General of the Confederation of Labour Unions.

¹ See official gazette No. C 39, 22.3.1969.

X European Investment Bank

1968 Annual Report

In its report for the 1968 financial year published on 20 June, the Bank gives a general picture of the economic situation in the Community and the Associated Countries. It then goes on to analyse its activity, its balance-sheet and its profit and loss account. The report is accompanied by a special survey of the EIB's role and experience in the framework of the Community's Association agreements with Greece, Turkey and the African States and Madagascar.

In 1968 the Bank adapted its activity to the demands of the Community's economic policy and of the situation in each State. In the field of structural policy it continued to provide aid to sectors of the economy or regions where certain industrial conversions are needed as well as to projects for industrial modernization or others of particular technological interest. Its loans again helped to implement projects of common European interest, particularly in infrastructure. Lastly, it continued to be active in favour of the less developed regions of the Community and this part of its operations increased notably compared with the previous year, owing to an important reinforcement of its operations in Italy. In the short-term economic policy field, the Bank has continued to support the growth of investments within the Community as a whole and more especially to facilitate their financing by putting long-term savings to work.

The capital market trend in the Community in 1968 was such that the EIB could obtain the funds necessary to expand its activities without any over-pronounced increase in the cost of its resources. In the Community as a whole, net issues of securities totalled 15 300 million u.a., as against 13 000 million in 1967. The international European market for its part again progressed strongly: the amount of loans issued during the year was up 70% on 1967 (3 000 million u.a., as against 1 800 million). American borrowers account for 1 900 million of this amount and borrowers in the Community for 400 million. Issues of convertible bonds exceeded 1 700 million units of account.

Loans by the Bank

As in the preceding years the Bank devoted a major portion of its loans to the financing of fairly large European infrastructure projects. But it also endeavoured to broaden its field of activity and help industrialization more rapidly and efficiently by adding to its usual methods of operation a system of global loans for the financing of small and medium-sized industrial firms through specialized financing institutions.

During the financial year, the Board of Directors approved 51 individual loans for a record overall amount of 289 million u.a.: 39 loans in respect of ordinary operations in the member countries and the AASM (250.7 million) and 7 loans for the operations of the Special Section in Turkey (27 million). The Bank also approved 5 special-term loan projects in the AASM for 11.2 million to be financed from the resources of the European Development Fund.

Lastly, two global loans to finance investment schemes of small and medium-sized industrial firms were approved, one for 10 million u.a. in Italy and the other for 3 million u.a. for "special operations" in Turkey.

Borrowing by the Bank

In 1968 the Bank's borrowings on the financial markets were well above the preceding years — 212.5 million units of account, as against 194.5 million in 1967.

More than half of the funds thus borrowed came from issues denominated in DM (137.5 million u.a.). The Bank thus helped the German monetary authorities to achieve a more satisfactory foreign payments balance through capital exports and also contributed to the stabilization measures at international monetary level, while taking advantage of the short-term economic situation marked by plentiful liquidity and falling interest rates.

The Bank also called on the financial markets of Italy (24 million u.a.), Belgium (15 million), the Netherlands (11 million) and the European international market (25 million u.a.).

Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank held its Annual Meeting in Luxembourg on 16 June 1969 under the chairmanship of Professor Witteveen, Netherlands Finance Minister.

The Board approved the Bank's 11th Annual Report and the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the financial year 1968. These documents were submitted by the President of the Bank, M. Paride Formentini, on behalf of the Board of Directors.

As from 17 June 1969, Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers, Belgian Minister of Finance, will be Chairman of the Board of Governors for a one-year period.

Loans granted

Germany

On 30 June 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded with Trierer Walzwerk AG, Wuppertal, a subsidiary of Hoesch AG, a loan agreement equivalent to DM 9 million (2.25 million u.a.) for a period of 12 years, at the rate of 6½% per annum. The funds are for the partial financing of an extension and modernization project for steelstrip cold-rolling, plating and surface treatment installations in Trier.

Although geographically situated between important economic centres of the Community, the Trier area is among the last in the Federal Republic of Germany for the volume of industrial employment, which amounts to 4.9 per 100 inhabitants; it is one of the "Federal development areas". As early as 1964 a study undertaken at the request of the EEC Commission, the Federal Government and the Government of the Land of Rhineland-Palatinate pointed out that a substantial number of industrial jobs would need to be created in the area in order to stem the emigration of labour released from agriculture. By making some 300 new jobs available and maintaining 300 existing jobs the project financed is in line with this recommendation.

Italy

On 6 June 1969 the Bank concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno loan agreements concerning the financing of two industrial projects. These loans were granted through the Istituto per lo sviluppo economico dell'Italia meridionale (ISVEIMER), for the following projects:

(1) Construction of a new installation for the production of continuous polyester yarns in the plant of the "SNIA VISCOSA S.P.A." company in Naples, involving Lit. 6 000 million (9.6 million u.a.) of fixed investments. Loan from the Bank: the equivalent of Lit. 2 750 million (4.4 million u.a.);

(2) Construction in the industrial district of Salerno by the "INTENA-Industrie tessili napoletane S.P.A." of the SNIA VISCOSA group of a plant for the texturization of the polyester yarns produced by the SNIA VISCOSA company's plant in Naples and other factories belonging to the group. This project involves fixed investments amounting to Lit. 4 550 million (7.3 million u.a.). The EIB is contributing a loan equivalent to Lit. 2 000 million (3.2 million u.a.).

Both the loans are guaranteed by the Italian State.

On 13 June 1969 the EIB further concluded loan agreements with the Istituto mobiliare italiano (IMI) for the financing of two other industrial projects.

(1) Repairs to a synthetic and artificial fibre factory at Vercelli (Piedmont) which had been severely damaged by the floods on 2 and 3 November 1968. The plant is owned by the "Chatillon—società anonima italiana per le fibre tessili e artificiali S.P.A." company. Loan from the Bank: the equivalent of Lit. 2 500 million (4 million u.a.);

(2) Construction by the "Radaelli Sud S.P.A." company of a plant for producing compressors and pneumatic machines in the industrial district of Bari (Apulia). The EIB contributes to the financing granted by the IMI a loan equivalent to Lit. 1 000 million (1.6 million u.a.).

Ivory Coast

On 16 June 1969 the Bank concluded a loan agreement with the "Palminindustrie" company to finance an industrial complex for the production of palm oil and palm-kernel oil in the Ivory Coast Republic. The scheme provides for the establishment of eight oil-works in the southern part of the Ivory Coast and two storage depôts at the ports of Abidjan and San Pedro. It is the industrial counterpart to the scheme for creating selected palm plantations for industrial purposes begun by Ivory Coast Republic as part of its "oil palm programme" and its agricultural diversification policy. The anticipated output of palm oil will be in the region of 150 000 tons per annum in a year of full production (by about 1978). Approximately 25 000 tons of this quantity, and subsequently an increasing proportion, will be reserved for the home market. The annual output of palm kernels will be close on 37 000 tons.

"Palminindustrie", a semi-public corporation under Ivory Coast law in which the State has a controlling interest, has formed with the Ivory Coast State company "Sodepalm", the proprietor of the industrial plantations, a group which will be run by the "Palmivoire" company. The latter company will complete the implementation of the scheme, provide single management for the industrial plantations and the factories and also market the products.

The cost of the industrial scheme is estimated at Frs. CFA 8 300 million (about 33.2 million u.a.). The Bank contributes a loan equivalent to Frs. CFA 2 250 million (9.1 million u.a.) granted at the rate of $6\frac{7}{8}\%$ per annum for $16\frac{1}{2}$ years (with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -year's grace). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the "Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique" are also participating in the financing of this scheme. The loan is guaranteed jointly by the Ivory Coast Republic and the "Sodepalm" and "Palmivoire" companies.

Miscellaneous

Vith European Communities Prize

The Commission of the European Communities announces the competition for the Vith European Communities Prize to be awarded for university theses making an important and original contribution to the knowledge of problems relating to European integration, in one of the three following groups of disciplines:

law

economics

political science, sociology, social psychology, history.

A prize of BFrs. 100 000 will be awarded to the best candidate in each group.

Regulations:

1. Theses may be submitted for which the candidate has obtained a doctorate or equivalent degree not earlier than 1 May 1967 from an institution entitled to award higher degrees in one of the Member States or in a State maintaining diplomatic relations with the European Communities.

2. A thesis may be submitted only once for the European Communities Prize.

3. Candidates must be nationals of a Member State of the European Communities or of a State maintaining diplomatic relations with the European Communities.

4. Staff of the Institutions of the European Communities, their spouses and children are not eligible.

5. The three successful candidates must submit to the Directorate-General for Press and Information of the European Communities' Commission 50 copies for distribution to universities and to institutes specializing in European affairs.

6. The Prizes will be awarded by an international panel of judges composed of H.E. Ambassador E.N. van Kleffens (Chairman); M. J. De Meyer, Professor in the Faculty of Law at the Catholic University of Louvain; M. I. Gasparini, Professor in the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the L. Bocconi Commercial University of Milan; M. C.D. Jongman, Professor in the Europa-Instituut of the University of Amsterdam; M. P. Pescatore, Professor in the Faculty of Law at the University of Liège; M. P.-H. Teitgen, Professor in the Faculty of Law and Economics at the University of Paris; M. G. Ziebura, Professor in the Otto-Suhr Institute at the Free University of Berlin.

The panel of judges may consult any experts of its choice; it will announce its decision in December 1970.

7. The award of the Prizes does not imply agreement with the views put forward by the author.

8. Four copies of the theses, written in one of the official languages of the European Communities (German, French, Italian, Dutch) or in English, and accompanied by the indication of the author's birthday and a document certifying the date of presentation, must be submitted not later than 15 November 1969 to the following address:

European Communities Prize
Commission of the European Communities
Directorate-General for Press and Information
23, avenue de la Joyeuse-Entrée
Brussels 4 (Belgium)

Manuscripts will not be returned.

6 June 1969

New loan to the United Kingdom

The Group of Ten, at a meeting on the level of deputies to the Ministers of Finance held at the OECD headquarters, agreed to supply the International Monetary Fund with additional resources to enable it to open a new \$1 000 million credit for the United Kingdom.

11 June 1969

Visit of Mr. Clifford Hardin

Mr. Clifford Hardin, American Secretary of Agriculture, paid a visit to the Commission of the European Communities during which he met the Vice-President of the Commission, M. Sicco Mansholt.

Criticism of the Mansholt Plan by M. Höcherl, Federal German Minister of Agriculture

In a document made available to the press by M. Hermann Höcherl, Federal Minister of Agriculture, experts of the German Ministry of Agriculture and a group of independent specialists drew the conclusion that "the Mansholt Plan, in its present form, offers no adequate basis for solving the problems arising in the agricultural sector". The document nevertheless brings out the similarity of the aims of the German Ministry of Agriculture and those of the Mansholt Plan; the divergencies relate to the methods to be employed.

Europe and Italian foreign policy

In an address to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Pietro Nenni, declared that the fulcrum of Italy's foreign

policy was still European unification. M. Nenni added that the unification of Western Europe had not been conceived as an end in itself but with a view to dialogue and effective co-operation with Eastern Europe.

12 June 1969

Opposition of M. Debré, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to a European deterrent force

"According to some people, it appears to be simple to abolish the French deterrent and transform it into a European force. This would create a risk within Europe. It would be an exceptional mistake, as the requirements of Europe presuppose that Germany should not have this force at its disposal", declared M. Michel Debré, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Montrouge.

Harvard honorary doctorate for M. Rey

The degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, of Harvard University was conferred on the President of the European Commission at the University's 381st commencement.

M. Rey's visit to the United States continued until 17 June. In particular he met the Secretary of State, William Rogers, the Secretary of Commerce, Maurice Stans, and the Secretary of the Treasury, David Kennedy.¹

Bank rate raised in France

The Board of Directors of the Bank of France decided at an extraordinary meeting to raise Bank rate from the 6% in force since 12 November 1968 to 7%. It also decided to increase the discount rate for debts arising from exports and the rate of advances on securities.

Direct election of Italian members of the European Parliament

The Italian Council of the European Movement handed to the President of the Senate the text of a bill, based on popular initiative and supported by 60 000 signatures, for the election of the Italian delegates to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

Direct election of Belgian members of the European Parliament

On 3 July two members of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, M. C. Nothomb and M. J. Chabert, tabled a bill on the organization of direct election of the Belgian members of the European Parliament.

¹ See Ch. VIII, sec. 99.

15 June 1969

Results of the presidential elections in France

Out of 28 747 988 registered electors, 64.55% cast their votes (abstentions 30.94%, blank or void voting papers 4.5%). M. Pompidou obtained 57.58% (10 686 498) and M. Poher 42.41% (7 870 601) of the votes cast.

16 June 1969

The Federation of Belgian Industries calls for a revival of the European idea

In its annual report the Federation of Belgian Industries pointed out that by advocating European integration, Belgium's intention was to restore to its economy the dimensions indispensable for its expansion and its future. Despite the many remaining problems, the Federation thought real progress had been made in the gradual integration of Europe, which had been "a major factor for growth" and "a source of imagination and social progress". Listing the fields in which fresh advance is indispensable, the Federation stressed its readiness to help revive the European idea.

17 June 1969

Declaration concerning the Mansholt Plan by M. Strauss, Federal Minister of Finance

At a demonstration by 3 000 German farmers at Ruhstorf near Passau, M. Franz-Josef Strauss criticized the views of M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, concerning the future of European agriculture. In particular M. Strauss claimed that the Mansholt Plan involved an excessive German financial contribution.

M. Kiesinger, German Federal Chancellor, presents the Report on the state of the Nation

When he presented to the Bundestag the traditional "Report on the state of the Nation in divided Germany", Chancellor Kiesinger recalled the attachment of the German Federal Republic to the Atlantic Alliance. He reaffirmed that the Federal Republic's European policy had always maintained unification as the objective. "It is possible that even this year a fresh impetus may be imparted to the development of Europe", M. Kiesinger added, and declared he was ready to "strengthen relations with France, which were important for the whole of Europe, still further in the future and in the spirit of the Franco-German Treaty". When he touched upon economic matters, the Federal Chancellor stressed the need for better harmonization of the economic and monetary policies of the Community countries.

Georges Housiaux, President of the WEU Assembly

The WEU Assembly elected as its President the Belgian Socialist Senator, Georges Housiaux, by 52 votes out of 87. The Conservative and Christian Democrat groups had put forward Mr. Duncan Sandys, United Kingdom, as their candidate; he obtained 32 votes.

18 June 1969

Attitude of the French employers' association towards the construction of Europe

The construction of Europe was described as the general aim of the National Council of French Employers meeting in plenary session. The European objectives of the Council are "to strengthen the Community in the relevant legal texts, but above all in its behaviour; to bring the monetary solidarity of the Six into play; to allow and facilitate closer relations between French firms and others in the Community and to approach the enlargement of the economic Europe of the Six with an open mind and heed for the vital interests of France".

19 June 1969

Bank rate raised in Germany

The Bundesbank raised Bank rate from 4% to 5% and also increased to 6% the rate of interest of loans on securities. Following the increase in Bank rate which already occurred in April 1969, this measure reinforces the policy of damping down the overheated economy.

Community participation in the Osaka World Exposition

The spokesman of the European Commission announced that, following the invitation extended by M. Eisaku Sato, the Japanese Prime Minister, to M. Jean Rey, the President of the Commission, the European Communities will be represented at the Japan World Exposition in Osaka in 1970. The foundation stone of the Communities' pavilion was laid in March 1969. It has been decided that 25 March 1970 will be set aside in the Exposition programme as the European Communities' special day.

CDU — An action programme for Europe

The German Christian Democrat Party (Christlich-Demokratische Union) has published a programme for Europe embracing the following five points:

- (1) Pursuit of the development of the European Economic Community;
- (2) Increase in the power of the Community organs, implying decisions by majority vote in the EEC Council;

- (3) Creation of a European political union and establishment of a co-ordinated defence and armaments policy, thanks in particular to a European Defence Council;
- (4) Opening of negotiations with countries seeking membership of the Community and pursuit of a policy of association;
- (5) Effective participation of citizens in European development thanks to elections and referenda.

Mr. John Lynch, Prime Minister of Ireland, and the Common Market

The Prime Minister of Ireland declared in Dublin that Ireland fully accepts the aims of the Treaty of Rome. "We should like to see the Community progress as rapidly as possible along the road marked out for it by those who framed the Treaty of Rome and to have the opportunity of joining in that forward march". Mr. Lynch stressed how important it would be for Ireland to join the Communities at the same time as the United Kingdom.

Bank rate raised in Italy

The Banca d'Italia announced an increase in Bank rate from 3.5% to 5%.

22 June 1969

The new French Government takes office

The new Government was formed by M. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Prime Minister. It comprises 18 Ministers and 20 State Secretaries. M. Maurice Schuman has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing Minister of Economics and Finance, M. François Ortoli Minister of Industrial and Scientific Development, M. Jacques Duhamel Minister of Agriculture, and M. René Pleven, the chairman of the Liberal group in the European Parliament, Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice.

In a telegram to the French Prime Minister, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, said he was "convinced that the work of the new French Government will be fruitful for France and the European Community".

24 June 1969

M. Michel Debatisse in favour of the Mansholt Plan

At a lecture given by M. Sicco Mansholt at Clermont-Ferrand, M. Michel Debatisse, Secretary-General of the National Federation of Farmers Unions, said of the Mansholt Plan: "We believe that it is a problem of civilization which arises. It is

for this fundamental reason that we have supported M. Mansholt's proposal, for few politicians have tackled the problem with so much courage".

Duhamel-Mansholt meeting

During a short stay in Paris, the Vice-President of the Commission, M. Mansholt, met the new French Minister of Agriculture, M. Jacques Duhamel.

25 June 1969

Statement by M. Luns

"Moderate optimism may be in order as far as Europe is concerned during the next six months", declared the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs. He added that a European nuclear force could only be the consummation of European integration.

Meeting of the British ambassadors to the Six

Following a two-day meeting of the United Kingdom's ambassadors to the EEC countries with Mr. Michael Stewart, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, it was learnt in London that Great Britain expected to receive a reply to its application to join the Common Market and did not contemplate taking any fresh step at the present stage.

Statement by M. Chaban-Delmas

In his statement of general policy to the National Assembly, M. Chaban-Delmas, French Prime Minister, declared: "We clearly state, as regards the building of Europe, that we are ready to go as fast and as far as our partners towards a Europe conscious of its own destiny".

26 June 1969

Visit of M. Gianni Usvardi to the Commission

M. Lionello Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, received M. Usvardi, Deputy State Secretary in the Italian Ministry of Health, for a series of discussions concerning topical health protection problems.

Visit of M. Rostoft to the Commission

M. Rostoft, Norwegian Minister of Industry, had discussions with members of the Commission especially with regard to Norway's application for membership of the EEC and its part in the studies on a possible Nordic economic union.

The TVA adopted by the Belgian Senate

The Belgian Senate passed by 104 votes to 46 the bill to introduce the TVA system as from 1 January 1970.

27 June 1969

Telegram from M. Pompidou to M. Jean Rey

In a telegram thanking the President of the Commission for the good wishes the latter addressed to him when he took up his new functions as President of the French Republic, M. Pompidou declared: "Be assured that I am conscious of the need for a joint effort on the part of the Community countries to guarantee the harmonious development and the prosperity of the Member States".

Meeting of the permanent representatives of WEU without France

France was not represented at the meeting of the permanent WEU representatives in London. France has not participated in the work of the WEU Council since 18 February 1969.

28 June 1969

Hunger strike at Ispra

The group of staff on a hunger strike at the Ispra centre asked President Rey in a telegram "to intervene immediately so that research programmes which truly correspond to the needs of the States may be developed and that the appointment of staff in an irregular situation may at once be put right, as tangible proof of the will to safeguard research in Europe". This strike ended on 4 July 1969 following a meeting between the President of the Commission and representatives of the staff of Ispra.

30 June 1969

Appeal by M. Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs

In an interview with a Paris review, M. Harmel stated: "I am convinced that it will be necessary to give dramatic effect to our political wills next autumn if the revival of the European idea is to win the support of public opinion".

1 July 1969

The Deutsches Industrieinstitut favours fresh European initiatives

The Deutsches Industrieinstitut, an offshoot of the German employers' federation, asked in Cologne that the Governments restore confidence in the future and development of the European Communities. The recent uncertainties have been prejudicial to planning by firms and have made it difficult for the latter to adapt themselves to the dimensions of the Common Market.

2 July 1969

Reports by M. Hallstein, M. Triffin, M. Carli and M. Pisani on the institutional, monetary and agricultural problems posed by United Kingdom membership

In the report he made for the Action Committee for a United States of Europe on the institutional aspects of the problems of United Kingdom membership of the Common Market and the means of coping with them, M. Hallstein stressed that the composition and the legal status of a future Commission could result from an investiture by the European Parliament. The Commission's role should be more a "planning, initiating and mediating authority" than a conciliating organ. The Parliament should be elected by direct suffrage and given the responsibility, at a level above the Commission, of conciliating national interests. Each country would have one parliamentary representative per 750 000 inhabitants, with a minimum of three representatives. As regards the Council, the principle of the qualified majority of weighted votes foreshadows its gradual transformation into a Chamber of States, thus "bridging the gap between the intergovernmental and the federal systems".

In the same connection, Professor Triffin drew up a report on the monetary problems which would arise if the United Kingdom joined the Europe of the Six. Professor Triffin considered that the creation of a genuine European monetary area based on the European institutions is in itself "indispensable and a matter of urgency". It is urgently required in order to ensure within the Community the harmonization of monetary policies which in the long run will permit the establishment of a truly common European currency; it is indispensable "in order to prevent the disintegration of the Community or its *de facto* absorption into a dollar area". In his report Professor Triffin had first noted that the EEC Member States had already financed the greater part of the \$6 400 million received by the United Kingdom from the International Monetary Fund.

When he dealt with the same subject, M. Guido Carli, Governor of the Bank of Italy, reached similar conclusions. Furthermore, he considered that the enlargement of the EEC to include the applicant countries "would be greatly facilitated" if "flexibility of rates of exchange" were admitted in the western world "for as long as necessary". This system should, however, be preceded by "agreements designed genuinely to increase the degree of co-ordination" among the economies of the Six.

The report by M. Pisani, former French Minister of Agriculture, examined the problems of the integration of British agriculture in the EEC's common agricultural policy and concluded that agricultural problems were not an insuperable obstacle to United Kingdom membership.

M. Pisani's analysis was based on the principle that the United Kingdom will have to adapt its agricultural policy to the Community's but that the latter will for its part have to make certain changes which are inevitable in any case. Before negotiations are opened, the final common agricultural policy financial regulation must be adopted by the Six, and the United Kingdom will have to show that it agrees to change its methods. M. Pisani's report provided a detailed examination of the various aspects of the economic problems arising and, while suggesting answers to some of them, left it to the negotiations to look for solutions for the remainder.

Opening of the 9th ICFTU World Congress

The 9th World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which commemorated the 20th anniversary of the ICFTU, was held in Brussels from 2 to 8 July 1969. It re-elected M. Bruno Storti as President and endorsed many resolutions and declarations, in particular the decision of the ICFTU to increase the representation of the free trade-union movement in the international economic organizations. Another resolution emphasized the need to make multinational companies and combines subject to the approval of the public authorities in order to guarantee that the requirements of balanced economic and social development are respected.

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, took part in the discussions. He expressed the hope that the forces of the world of labour and the workers of the Community would become the pillar of European unification, which remains a work of peace and progress for all mankind.

The European Parliament asks for a summit meeting of the Governments of the Six and resources of its own for the Community

According to a resolution carried after the debate on the Commission's last General Report, the Parliament considers it indispensable to convene a conference of heads of state and government, with the President of the Commission invited, to give fresh impetus to the Community's activity. The Community must be endowed as soon as possible with its own financial resources and the European Parliament invested with real budgetary powers.

3 July 1969:

Telegram from M. Maurice Schumann to M. Rey

In a telegram thanking the President of the Commission for the good wishes addressed to him as the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice Schumann "looked forward to the opportunities he will have of working with the President and members of the Commission for the development of the European Communities".

Edinburgh honorary doctorate for M. Michel Gaudet

The degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D), *honoris causa*, was conferred in Edinburgh on M. Michel Gaudet, Director-General of the Legal Service of the Commission.

Since 1963 the University of Edinburgh has shown constant interest in the structure and development of the Communities. Last year, at the instigation of Mr. John D.B. Mitchell, it established a centre of European governmental studies. The distinction awarded to M. Michel Gaudet does honour to his contribution to the construction of the Communities and illustrates the attention which Edinburgh University is paying to the future and the organization of Europe.

4 July 1969

Franco-German convention on engineering works on the Rhine

Following conversations in Paris between M. Willy Brandt, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his French opposite number, M. Maurice Schumann, a convention on engineering works on the Rhine between Strasbourg-Kehl and Leuterburg-Neuburgweier was signed. The work will cost FF 900 million and will comprise the construction of two dams whose power output will be shared equally between France and the Federal Republic. This work will improve conditions of navigation.

5 July 1969

Resignation of the Italian Government

The Italian Government, led by M. Mariano Rumor with M. Nenni as Minister of Foreign Affairs, handed its resignation to President Saragat. The split in the Socialist party was the cause of the crisis.

The Robert Schuman Gold Medal awarded to M. Paul-Henri Spaak

M. Paul-Henri Spaak was decorated by M. Alain Poher with the Robert Schuman Gold Medal instituted to honour persons who have shown special devotion to the cause of Europe. The ceremony took place at Montigny-les-Metz in the presence of a large audience. After recalling in his speech M. Spaak's work for Europe, M. Alain Poher declared that "there is only one means of defending one's native land and that is to build Europe".

9 July 1969

Aims of the French Government's European policy

"The general aim of the French Government" said M. Léon Hamon, the Government spokesman, "is that what is today only a common market with a common economic policy should evolve towards a true European personality". Reporting on the Council of Ministers in which he had taken part, M. Hamon added that "the completion, deepening and widening of the Community is the triptych of France's European policy".

Further meeting of the WEU Council without France

The WEU Council met in London under the chairmanship of M. d'Eeckhoute, Secretary-General. France did not take part in this meeting.

Hungary wishes to join GATT

According to a report from the MTI agency, the Hungarian Government has requested the GATT Council to examine its application to participate in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

10 July 1969

Press conference by M. Pompidou, President of the French Republic

"I consider that the first thing to be done is to continue building the Community of the Six", M. Pompidou declared. "The transitional stage must be terminated: that is our priority task. Then it will be necessary to promote the advancement of the Community in all fields together with our five partners, who should take counsel with us to examine these questions without a prescribed agenda". Concerning the United Kingdom's application for membership, M. Pompidou made the following emphatic assertion: "We do not want any negotiation to be entered into without it first being known what difficulties arise, what prospects are thereby involved and what might be the common attitude of the Six. To my mind this is one of the aims of the meeting between the leaders of the Six which could perhaps take place within the next few months".

Bank rate again raised in Sweden

The Riksbank has announced that Bank rate has been raised by 1%. The rate of 6% reached on 28 February 1969 has thus been increased to 7%.

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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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Session 1969/70

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- Règlement (CEE) n° 1034/69 de la Commission, du 3 juin 1969, relatif à des adjudications permanentes pour le beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention belge, allemand, français et néerlandais et destiné à certaines industries de transformation exportatrices (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1034/69 of 3 June 1969 on permanent tendering for butter from stocks held by the Belgian, German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and intended for certain export processing industries) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1035/69 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1969, fixant les prix de référence valables pour les tomates (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1035/69 of 4 June 1969 fixing the reference prices for tomatoes) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1036/69 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1969, fixant les prix de référence pour les citrons (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1036/69 of 4 June 1969 fixing the reference prices for lemons) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1037/69 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1969, fixant les prix de référence pour les prunes (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1037/69 of 4 June 1969 fixing the reference prices for plums) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1038/69 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1969, fixant les prix de référence pour les pêches (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1038/69 of 4 June 1969 fixing the reference prices for peaches) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1039/69 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1969, fixant les prix de référence pour les poires (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1039/69 of 4 June 1969 fixing the reference prices for pears) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1040/69 de la Commission, du 4 juin 1969, fixant les prix de référence pour les raisins de table (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1040/69 of 4 June 1969 fixing the reference prices for table grapes) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1041/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1041/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1042/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1042/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1043/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1043/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 136, 6.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1044/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1044/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 136, 6.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1045/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1045/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 136, 6.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1046/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1046/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	No. L 136, 6.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1047/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1047/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	No. L 136, 6.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1048/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1048/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	No. L 136, 6.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1049/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1049/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 136, 6.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1050/69 de la Commission, du 5 juin 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. 1050/69 of 5 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	No. L 136, 6.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1051/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1051/69 of 6 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	No. L 137, 7.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1052/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1052/69 of 6 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	No. L 137, 7.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1053/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1053/69 of 6 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	No. L 137, 7.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1054/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1054/69 of 6 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	No. L 137, 7.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1055/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1055/69 of 6 June 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	No. L 137, 7.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1056/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1056/69 of 6 June 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	No. L 137, 7.6.1969
Règlement (CEE) n° 1057/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, modifiant le régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1057/69 of 6 June 1969 modifying the special arrangements applicable to imports of certain frozen beef and veal)	No. L 137, 7.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1058/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1058/69 of 6 June 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) No. L 137, 7.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1065/69 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1065/69 of 9 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 138, 10.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1066/69 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1066/69 of 9 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 138, 10.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1067/69 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1067/69 of 9 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 138, 10.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1068/69 de la Commission, du 9 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1068/69 of 9 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 138, 10.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1069/69 du Conseil, du 10 juin 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les citrons pour la période allant du 1^{er} juin 1969 au 31 décembre 1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1069/69 of 10 June 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for lemons for the period from 1 June 1969 to 31 December 1969) No. L 139, 11.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1070/69 du Conseil, du 10 juin 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les raisins de table (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1070/69 of 10 June 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for table grapes) No. L 139, 11.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1071/69 du Conseil, du 10 juin 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les pêches (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1071/69 of 10 June 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for peaches) No. L 139, 11.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1072/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1072/69 of 10 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 139, 11.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1073/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1073/69 of 10 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 139, 11.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1074/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1074/69 of 10 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 139, 11.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1075/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1075/69 of 10 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 139, 11.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1076/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, déterminant le document accompagnant le sucre dénaturé dans le commerce intracommunautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1076/69 of 10 June 1969 determining the document accompanying denatured sugar in intra-Community trade) No. L 139, 11.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1077/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, modifiant les règlements n°s 174/66/CEE et 284/67/CEE en ce qui concerne le dépôt des demandes de fixation à l'avance de la restitution à l'exportation pour l'huile d'olive et les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1077/69 of 10 June 1969 amending Regulations No. 174/66/CEE and 284/67/CEE in respect of the filing of applications for advance fixing of the export refund on olive oil and oilseeds) No. L 139, 11.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1064/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 685/69 relatif aux modalités d'application des interventions sur le marché du beurre et de la crème de lait (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1064/69 of 10 June 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 685/69 on the implementing procedures for intervention on the butter and cream market) No. L 139, 11.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1078/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, relatif à la vente à prix fixé forfaitairement à l'avance de certains produits provenant de l'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine et détenus par l'organisme allemand d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1078/69 of 10 June 1969 on the sale at a standard price fixed in advance of certain bought-in products in the beef and veal sector held by the German intervention agency) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1079/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 497/69 relatif à la vente de quartiers arrière provenant de l'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1079/69 of 10 June 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 497/69 on the sale of hindquarters obtained by intervention in the beef and veal sector) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1080/69 de la Commission, du 10 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 842/69 en ce qui concerne le prix de vente de certains produits dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1080/69 of 10 June 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 842/69 with respect to the selling price of certain products in the beef and veal sector) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1081/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1081/69 of 11 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1082/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1082/69 of 11 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1083/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1083/69 of 11 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1084/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1084/69 of 11 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1085/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1085/69 of 11 June 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1086/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1086/69 of 11 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of molasses) No. L 140, 12.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1087/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, relatif aux communications des États membres dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1087/69 of 11 June 1969 on notifications by the Member States in the sugar sector) No. L 140, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1088/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, relatif aux demandes du premier acompte semestriel de la période 1968/69, au titre du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1088/69 of 11 June 1969 on applications for the first six-monthly payment on account for the 1968/69 period from the EAGGF Guarantee Section) No. L 140, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1089/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand et français et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1089/69 of 11 June 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German and French intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community) No. L 140, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1090/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 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. 1090/69 of 11 June 1969 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the German intervention agency and intended for processing) No. L 140, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1091/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, fixant les montants supplémentaires pour l'ovoalbumine et la lactoalbumine (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1091/69 of 11 June 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for ovalbumin and lactalbumin) No. L 140, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1092/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1092/69 of 11 June 1969 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) No. L 140, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1093/69 de la Commission, du 11 juin 1969, fixant le montant compensatoire à l'importation des huiles de tournesol originaires ou en provenance de Bulgarie, de Hongrie, de Yougoslavie, de Roumanie et d'U.R.S.S. (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1093/69 of 11 June 1969 fixing the compensatory amount on imports of sunflower seed oils originating in or arriving from Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the USSR) No. L 140, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, déterminant le régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 of 28 May 1969 laying down the trading arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products) No. L 141, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1060/69 du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, fixant les quantités de produits de base considérées comme étant entrées dans la fabrication des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1060/69 of 28 May 1969 fixing the quantities of basic products considered as being employed in the manufacture of goods falling under Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69) No. L 141, 12.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1061/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, définissant les méthodes d'analyse pour l'application du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 relatif au régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1061/69 of 6 June 1969 defining the methods of analysis for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69 on the trading arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products) No. L 141, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1062/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, fixant les conditions auxquelles doivent répondre les certificats à la présentation desquels est subordonnée l'admission des préparations dites «fondues» dans la sous-position 21.07 E du tarif douanier commun (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1062/69 of 6 June 1969 fixing the conditions to be fulfilled by the licences to which admission of "processed" preparations from CCT subheading 21.07 E is subject)

No. L 141, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1063/69 de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs des certificats prévue par le règlement (CEE) n° 1062/69 de la Commission (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1063/69 of 6 June 1969 establishing a list of organizations issuing the licences specified by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1062/69)

No. L 141, 12.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1094/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1094/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1095/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1095/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1096/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1096/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1097/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1097/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1098/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1098/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1099/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1099/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the refunds on rice and broken rice)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1100/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1100/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1101/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1101/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1102/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1102/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1103/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 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. 1103/69 of 12 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)

No. L 142, 13.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1104/69 de la Commission, du 12 juin 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1104/69 of 12 June 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 142, 13.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1105/69 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1105/69 of 13 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 142, 13.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1106/69 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1106/69 of 13 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 142, 13.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1107/69 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1107/69 of 13 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 142, 13.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1108/69 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1108/69 of 13 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 142, 13.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1109/69 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1109/69 of 13 June 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 142, 13.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1110/69 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1110/69 of 13 June 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 143, 13.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1111/69 de la Commission, du 13 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1111/69 of 13 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 143, 13.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1112/69 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1112/69 of 16 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 144, 17.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1113/69 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1113/69 of 16 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 144, 17.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1114/69 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1114/69 of 16 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 144, 17.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1115/69 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1115/69 of 16 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 144, 17.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1116/69 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1969, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français et destiné à la transformation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1116/69 of 16 June 1969 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the French intervention agency and intended for processing) No. L 144, 17.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1117/69 de la Commission, du 16 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 789/69 relatif à la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation exportatrices fabriquant des mélanges de graisses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1117/69 of 16 June 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 789/69 on the sale of butter at reduced price to certain enterprises processing and exporting oil and fat mixtures)

No. L 144, 17.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1118/69 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1118/69 of 17 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 145, 18.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1119/69 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1119/69 of 17 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

No. L 145, 18.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1120/69 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1120/69 of 17 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

No. L 145, 18.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1121/69 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1121/69 of 17 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

No. L 145, 18.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1122/69 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1969, relatif à un avis d'adjudication pour l'écoulement de fromage de stock Parmigiano Reggiano détenu par l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1122/69 of 17 June 1969 on a notice of call for tender for cheese from Parmigiano-Reggiano stocks held by the Italian intervention agency)

No. L 145, 18.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1123/69 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les citrons par le règlement (CEE) n° 1069/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1123/69 of 17 June 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for lemons by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1069/69)

No. L 147, 19.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1124/69 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les raisins de table par le règlement (CEE) n° 1070/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1124/69 of 17 June 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for table grapes by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1070/69)

No. L 147, 19.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1125/69 de la Commission, du 17 juin 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les pêches par le règlement (CEE) n° 1071/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1125/69 of 17 June 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for peaches by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1071/69)

No. L 147, 19.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1126/69 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1126/69 of 18 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

No. L 147, 19.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1127/69 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1127/69 of 18 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

No. L 147, 19.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1128/69 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1128/69 of 18 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 147, 19.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1129/69 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1129/69 of 18 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 147, 19.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1130/69 de la Commission, du 18 juin 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1130/69 of 18 June 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 147, 19.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1131/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1131/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1132/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1132/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1133/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1133/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1134/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1134/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1135/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1135/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1136/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1136/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1137/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1137/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1138/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1138/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1139/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1139/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1140/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 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. 1140/69 of 19 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 148, 20.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1141/69 de la Commission, du 19 juin 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1141/69 of 19 June 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 148, 20.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1142/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1142/69 of 20 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1143/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1143/69 of 20 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1144/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1144/69 of 20 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1145/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1145/69 of 20 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1146/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1146/69 of 20 June 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1147/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1147/69 of 20 June 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1148/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande de porc pour la période débutant le 23 juin 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1148/69 of 20 June 1969 fixing the refund on exports in the pigmeat sector for the period beginning 23 June 1969) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1149/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers pour les produits exportés en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1149/69 of 20 June 1969 fixing the refunds in the milk and milk products sector for products exported in the natural state) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1150/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, relatif à l'ouverture d'adjudication pour la mobilisation de 90 000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la République tunisienne, à la République démocratique du Soudan et à la République islamique du Pakistan à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1150/69 of 20 June 1969 putting out to tender the mobilization of 90 000 tons of wheat other than durum for aid to Tunisia, Sudan and Pakistan) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1151/69 de la Commission, du 20 juin 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par les organismes d'intervention allemand et français et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1151/69 of 20 June 1969 on calls for tender for butter from stocks held by the German and French intervention agencies and intended for direct consumption in the Community) No. L 149, 21.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1152/69 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1152/69 of 23 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 150, 24.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1153/69 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1153/69 of 23 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 150, 24.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1154/69 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1154/69 of 23 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 150, 24.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1155/69 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1155/69 of 23 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 150, 24.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1156/69 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1969, relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1156/69 of 23 June 1969 on the special arrangements applicable to imports of some frozen beef and veal) No. L 150, 24.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1157/69 de la Commission, du 23 juin 1969, portant suspension de la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour le froment tendre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1157/69 of 23 June 1969 suspending the advance fixing of the levy on wheat other than durum) No. L 150, 24.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1158/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1158/69 of 24 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour) No. L 151, 25.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1159/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1159/69 of 24 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 151, 25.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1160/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1160/69 of 24 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 151, 25.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1161/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1161/69 of 24 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 151, 25.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1162/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1^{er} juillet 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1162/69 of 24 June 1969 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 July 1969) No. L 151, 25.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1163/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, complétant le règlement (CEE) n° 839/68 concernant les modalités d'application pour les restitutions lors de l'exportation de sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1163/69 of 24 June 1969 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 839/68 on the procedures for implementing the refunds on exports of sugar) No. L 151, 25.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1164/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1969/70 le montant du remboursement et le montant de la cotisation pour la compensation des frais de stockage dans le secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1164/69 of 24 June 1969 fixing for the 1969/70 sugar year the amount of the refund and levy for the compensation of storage expenses in the sugar sector) No. L 151, 25.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1165/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 172/66/CEE portant fixation des coefficients d'équivalence pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1165/69 of 24 June 1969 amending Regulation No. 172/66/CEE fixing coefficients of equivalence for olive oil) No. L 151, 25.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1166/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 457/68 en ce qui concerne la quantité excédentaire de sucre à exporter par l'Italie (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1166/69 of 24 June 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 457/68 in respect of the surplus quantity of sugar for export by Italy) No. L 151, 25.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1167/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, relatif au régime spécial à appliquer à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées et modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 1083/68 en ce qui concerne les certificats d'importation (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1167/69 of 24 June 1969 on the special arrangements applicable to imports of some frozen beef and veal, and amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1083/68 in respect of import licences) No. L 151, 25.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1168/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1168/69 of 24 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) No. L 151, 25.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1169/69 de la Commission, du 24 juin 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1169/69 of 24 June 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 151, 25.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1171/69 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1171/69 of 25 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 152, 26.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1172/69 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1172/69 of 25 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 152, 26.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1173/69 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1173/69 of 25 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 152, 26.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1174/69 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1174/69 of 25 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 152, 26.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1175/69 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1175/69 of 25 June 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) No. L 152, 26.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1176/69 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1176/69 of 25 June 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) No. L 152, 26.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1177/69 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour la mélasse en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1177/69 of 25 June 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses in the natural state) No. L 152, 26.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1178/69 de la Commission, du 25 juin 1969, fixant le montant de base de la restitution à l'exportation en l'état pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1178/69 of 25 June 1969 fixing the basic amount of the refund on exports in the natural state of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 152, 26.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1179/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 46 000 tonnes de harengs frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, de la sous-position 03.01 B I a) 2 aa) du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1179/69 of 26 June 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedures for administering the Community tariff quota of 46 000 tons of herrings, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, of CCT heading 03.01 B I a) 2 aa) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1180/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1180/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1181/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1181/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1182/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1182/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1183/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1183/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1184/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1184/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1185/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1185/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1186/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1186/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1187/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1187/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1188/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1188/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1189/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 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. 1189/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 153, 27.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1190/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, fixant pour la campagne sucrière 1969/70 les prélèvements à l'importation pour les betteraves et les cannes à sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1190/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing for the 1969/70 sugar year the levies on imports of sugar beet and cane) No. L 153, 27.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1193/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1193/69 of 26 June 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

No. L 153, 27.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1170/69 de la Commission du 24 juin 1969 déterminant les montants des éléments mobiles applicables, pendant le troisième trimestre de l'année 1969, à l'importation dans la Communauté des marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) n° 1059/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1170/69 of 24 June 1969 determining the amounts of the variable components applicable during the third quarter of 1969 to imports into the Community of the goods specified in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1059/69)

No. L 154, 27.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1200/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 204/69 établissant, pour certains produits agricoles exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité, les règles générales relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation et les critères de fixation de leur montant (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1200/69 of 26 June 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 204/69 laying down, for certain agricultural products exported in the form of goods not listed in Annex II to the Treaty, general rules relating to the granting of export refunds and for the criteria to be used in fixing their amount)

No. L 155, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1201/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les prix d'intervention pour le sucre de betterave brut pour la période allant du 1^{er} juillet 1969 au 31 décembre 1969 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1201/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the intervention prices for unrefined beet sugar for the period 1 July 1969 to 31 December 1969)

No. L 155, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1202/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, fixant, pour la campagne de commercialisation 1969/70, les majorations mensuelles du prix indicatif et du prix d'intervention des graines oléagineuses (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1202/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the monthly increases in the target prices and the intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1969/70 marketing year)

No. L 155, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1203/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, fixant, pour la campagne 1969/70, les prix d'intervention du riz paddy, les prix de seuil du riz décortiqué et des brisures, et le montant de protection à inclure dans le prix de seuil du riz blanchi (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1203/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing, for the 1969/70 marketing year, the intervention prices of paddy rice, the threshold prices for husked rice and broken rice, and the protective amount to be included in the threshold price for milled rice)

No. L 155, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1204/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, fixant les majorations mensuelles des prix du riz pour la campagne 1969/70 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1204/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the monthly price increases for rice for the 1969/70 marketing year)

No. L 155, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1205/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement n° 131/67/CEE en ce qui concerne les règles applicables pour la dérivation des prix d'intervention et la détermination des centres de commercialisation dans le secteur des céréales (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1205/69 of 26 June 1969 amending Regulation No. 131/67/CEE as regards the rules applicable for fixing derived intervention prices in the cereals sector and for determining marketing centres)

No. L 155, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1206/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, fixant, pour la campagne 1969/70, les principaux centres de commercialisation des céréales et les prix d'intervention dérivés s'y rapportant, ainsi que le prix d'intervention pour le maïs (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1206/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing for the 1969/70 marketing year, the principal marketing centres for cereals and the derived intervention prices relating thereto, as also the intervention price for maize)

No. L 155, 28.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1207/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, fixant l'aide à la production du froment pur pour la campagne 1969/70 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1207/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing aid to producers of durum wheat for the 1969/70 marketing year) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1208/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif à la date à partir de laquelle les organismes d'intervention n'achètent que du beurre portant la marque de contrôle (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1208/69 of 26 June 1969 concerning the date from which the intervention agencies will purchase only butter bearing the inspection mark) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1209/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, portant nouvelle prolongation de la campagne laitière 1968/69 (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1209/69 of 26 June 1969 further prolonging the 1968/69 milk year) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1210/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, portant nouvelle prolongation de la campagne de commercialisation 1968/69 dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1210/69 of 26 June 1969 further prolonging the 1968/69 marketing year in the beef and veal sector) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1211/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, modifiant les règlements (CEE) n°s 971/68, 985/68 et 1014/68 en ce qui concerne l'établissement d'une liste d'entrepôts pour le stockage des fromages Grana Padano et Parmigiano Reggiano, du beurre et du lait écrémé en poudre (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1211/69 of 26 June 1969 amending Regulations (EEC) No. 971/68, 985/68 and 1014/68 as regards the establishment of a list of warehouses for the storage of Grana Padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses, butter and skimmed milk powder) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1212/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, fixant un montant compensatoire pour le froment dur et l'orge en stock à la fin de la campagne de commercialisation 1968/69 et destinés à l'exportation (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1212/69 of 26 June 1969 fixing the compensatory amount for durum wheat and barley held in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year and intended for export) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1213/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1213/69 of 27 June 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1214/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1214/69 of 27 June 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1215/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1215/69 of 27 June 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1216/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1216/69 of 27 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1217/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1217/69 of 27 June 1969 fixing the basic amount of the levy on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1218/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1218/69 of 27 June 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) No. L 155, 28.6.1969

- Règlement (CEE) n° 1219/69 de la Commission, du 26 juin 1969, relatif aux conditions d'octroi des montants compensatoires pour le froment dur et l'orge en stock à la fin de la campagne 1968/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1219/69 of 26 June 1969 on the conditions of granting compensatory amounts for durum wheat and barley in stock at the end of the 1968/69 marketing year) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1220/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, fixant les restitutions à la production pour le sucre blanc utilisé dans l'industrie chimique (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1220/69 of 27 June 1969 fixing the production refunds for white sugar used in the chemical industry) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1221/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, prolongeant le règlement (CEE) n° 1157/69 en ce qui concerne la suspension de la fixation à l'avance du prélèvement pour le froment tendre (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1221/69 of 27 June 1969 extending Regulation (EEC) No. 1157/69 in respect of suspending the advance fixing of the levy on wheat other than durum) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1222/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de farine de froment tendre destinée à la république d'Indonésie à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1222/69 of 27 June 1969 putting out to tender the mobilization of flour of wheat other than durum intended for aid to Indonesia) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1223/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, portant modification des restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1223/69 of 27 June 1969 modifying the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1224/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1224/69 of 27 June 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1225/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969, modifiant 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. 1225/69 of 27 June 1969 modifying the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) No. L 155, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1191/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif à l'action des États membres en matière d'obligations inhérentes à la notion de service public dans le domaine des transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1191/69 of 26 June 1969 on action by the Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the field of transport by rail, road and inland waterway) No. L 156, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1192/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif aux règles communes pour la normalisation des comptes des entreprises de chemin de fer (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on common rules for standardizing railway accounts) No. L 156, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1194/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, ajoutant une catégorie de qualité supplémentaire aux normes communes de qualité pour certains fruits et légumes (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1194/69 of 26 June 1969 adding a supplementary quality class to the common quality standards for certain fruits and vegetables) No. L 157, 28.6.1969
- Règlement (CEE) n° 1195/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) n° 950/68 relatif au tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1195/69 of 26 June 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 950/68 on the common customs tariff) No. L 157, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1196/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire supplémentaire de 20 000 tonnes de thons, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve, de la position ex 03.01 B I b) du tarif douanier commun (année 1969) (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1196/69 of 26 June 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a supplementary Community tariff quota for 20 000 tons of tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for processing, from CCT heading ex 03.01 B I b), for 1969) No. L 157, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1197/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, portant répartition et mode de gestion de la deuxième tranche pour 1969 du contingent tarifaire communautaire pour le magnésium brut de la position 77.01 A du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1197/69 of 26 June 1969 apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the second instalment for 1969 of the Community tariff quota for unwrought magnesium of CCT heading 77.01 A) No. L 157, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1198/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certains avions à deux groupes turbo-propulseurs, d'un poids à vide supérieur à 3 000 kilogrammes, mais inférieur ou égal à 3 500 kilogrammes, de la position ex 88.02 B II b) du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1198/69 of 26 June 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for certain aircraft having two turbo-prop engines, of a tare weight of 3 001 to 3 500 kg, of CCT heading ex 88.02 B II b)) No. L 157, 28.6.1969

Règlement (CEE) n° 1199/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, prorogeant le règlement (CEE) n° 253/68 fixant les modalités d'application du régime d'importation pour les agrumes originaires et en provenance de la Turquie (Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1199/69 of 26 June 1969 prolonging Regulation (EEC) No. 253/68 laying down the procedures for implementing import arrangements for citrus fruit originating in or coming from Turkey) No. L 157, 28.6.1969

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Représentations d'États d'outre-mer associés (Niger) (Delegations of Associated Overseas States - Niger) No. C 73, 18.6.1969

Missions de pays tiers (Colombie, Haïti et Niger) (Missions of non-member countries - Colombia, Haiti and Niger) No. C 73, 18.6.1969

THE COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

69/169/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 28 mai 1969, concernant l'harmonisation des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives relatives aux franchises des taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires et des accises perçues à l'importation dans le trafic international de voyageurs (Council Directive of 28 May 1969 on the harmonization of laws and regulations relating to exemption from turnover taxes and excise tax on imports in international passenger traffic) No. L 133, 4.6.1969

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- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de décision du Conseil sur les modalités permettant de constater et, le cas échéant, de compenser les détournements de recettes douanières (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Decision on procedures for detecting and, if necessary, offsetting diversions of customs receipts) No. C 74, 14.6.1969
- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur le projet de second programme de politique économique à moyen terme (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the draft second Medium-term Economic Policy Programme) No. C 74, 14.6.1969
- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur trois propositions de règlement du Conseil relatives à la politique commune de la pêche (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on three proposed Council Regulations on the common fisheries policy) No. C 76, 17.6.1969
- Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil 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 (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council Directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to meat extracts, yeast extracts, protein extracts, flavourings for soups and other dishes, broths, soups and sauces with a meat basis) No. C 76, 17.6.1969

Preliminary acts

- Avis conformes n^{os} 44-69, 45-69, 46-69, 47-69, 48-69, 49-69, 50-69 et 51-69 donnés par le Conseil, lors de sa 70^e session, tenue le 28 mai 1969 (Confirmatory Opinions Nos. 44 to 51-69 rendered by the Council at its 70th session on 28 May 1969) No. C 70, 7.6.1969

Memoranda

- Programme général, du 28 mai 1969, en vue de l'élimination des entraves techniques aux échanges résultant de disparités entre les dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives des États membres (General programme of 28 May 1969 for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade resulting from disparities between the laws and regulations of the Member States) No. C 76, 17.6.1969

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- Remplacement de membres du Comité économique et social (Replacement of members of the Economic and Social Committee) No. C 75, 14.6.1969

THE COMMISSION

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- 69/160/CEE :
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public (Commission Decision of 12 May 1969 authorizing the Netherlands to sell butter from public stocks at reduced price) No. L 135, 5.6.1969
- 69/161/CEE :
Décision de la Commission, du 12 mai 1969, relative à la fixation des prix minima des fromages néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n^o 709/69 (Commission Decision of 12 May 1969 fixing the minimum prices of Dutch cheeses for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 709/69) No. L 135, 5.6.1969

69/162/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mai 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 14 May 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 135, 5.6.1969

69/163/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mai 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 14 May 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 135, 5.6.1969

69/164/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission du 30 avril 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 14 May 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 30 April 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

No. L 135, 5.6.1969

69/165/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 748/69 (Commission Decision of 19 May 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 748/69)

No. L 135, 5.6.1969

69/166/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 747/69 (Commission Decision of 19 May 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 747/69)

No. L 135, 5.6.1969

69/167/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 748/69 (Commission Decision of 19 May 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 748/69)

No. L 135, 5.6.1969

69/168/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, relative à la fixation des prix minima des fromages italiens pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 746/69 (Commission Decision of 19 May 1969 fixing the minimum prices of Italian cheeses for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 746/69)

No. L 135, 5.6.1969

69/181/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1969, autorisant la France à procéder à une adjudication pour l'exportation de mélasse de betteraves (Commission Decision of 3 June 1969 authorizing France to put the export of beet molasses out to tender)

No. L 145, 18.6.1969

69/171/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à diminuer l'indemnité compensatrice pour le froment tendre (Commission Decision of 19 May 1969 authorizing Germany to reduce the compensation for wheat other than durum)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/172/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à diminuer l'indemnité compensatrice pour le froment tendre (Commission Decision of 19 May 1969 authorizing Belgium to reduce the compensation for wheat other than durum)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/173/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 mai 1969, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas à diminuer l'indemnité compensatrice pour le froment tendre (Commission Decision of 19 May 1969 authorizing the Netherlands to reduce the compensation for wheat other than durum)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/176/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 mai 1969, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire les gants de protection pour tous métiers, en cuir, de la position ex 42.03 B I du T.D.C. originaires de la république populaire de Chine et mis en libre pratique dans d'autres États membres (Commission Decision of 27 May 1969 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in pursuance of Treaty Article 115, first paragraph, to exclude from Community treatment protective leather gloves for all trades, of CCT heading ex 42.03 B I originating in China and circulating freely in other Member States)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/177/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 mai 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision 30 May 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food operation have been met)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/178/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 mai 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 30 May 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food operation have been met)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/179/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 juin 1969, relative à la fixation, dans le secteur de la viande bovine, du prix minimum de vente du produit ayant fait l'objet de l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) n° 843/69 (Commission Decision of 3 June 1969 fixing the minimum selling price of beef and veal covered by the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) No. 843/69)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/180/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 juin 1969, autorisant la Belgique et la France à accorder des aides nationales pour le stockage de certains fromages (Commission Decision of 6 June 1969 authorizing Belgium and France to grant national aid for storing certain cheeses)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

Recommendations and Opinions

69/170/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 14 mai 1969, adressé au gouvernement de la République française au sujet des modifications envisagées à l'occasion de la refonte d'un arrêté relatif à la composition du parc de la batellerie (Commission Opinion of 14 May 1969 addressed to France on the amendments envisaged for the recasting of a decree on the composition of the inland waterways fleet)

No. L 138, 10.6.1969

69/174/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, aux États membres relative aux attestations concernant l'exercice de la profession dans le pays de provenance, prévues à l'article 5 paragraphe 2 de la directive 68/368/CEE du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées relevant des industries alimentaires et de la fabrication des boissons (classes 20 et 21 C.I.T.I.) (Commission Recommendation of 22 May 1969 to the Member States on certificates concerning the exercise of occupations in the countries of origin specified in Article 5(2) of Council Directive 68/368/CEE of 15 October 1968 on transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities in the food manufacturing and beverage industries - ISIC major groups 20 and 21)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/175/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 mai 1969, aux États membres relative aux attestations concernant l'exercice de la profession dans le pays de provenance, prévues à l'article 6 paragraphe 2 des directives mentionnées ci-dessous :

- a) directive 68/364/CEE du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées relevant du commerce de détail (ex groupe 612 C.I.T.I.),
- b) directive 68/368/CEE du Conseil, du 15 octobre 1968, relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées relevant des services personnels (ex classe 85 C.I.T.I.) :
 1. Restaurants et débits de boissons (groupe 852 C.I.T.I.),
 2. Hôtels meublés et établissements analogues, terrains de camping (groupe 853 C.I.T.I.).

(Commission Recommendation of 22 May 1969 to the Member States on certificates concerning the exercise of occupations in the countries of origin specified in Article 6(2) of the following directives:

- a) Council Directive 69/364/CEE of 15 October 1968 on transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities in retail trade - ex ISIC group 612.
- b) Council Directive 68/368/CEE of 15 October 1968 on transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities falling under personal services - ex ISIC major group 85:
 1. Restaurants, cafés, taverns and other drinking and eating places - ISIC group 852,
 2. Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places - ISIC group 853)

No. L 146, 18.6.1969

69/182/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 13 mai 1969, adressé au gouvernement de la république fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet du projet de directives concernant l'octroi de subventions en vue d'encourager le développement des transports combinés et des transports ferroviaires par embranchements particuliers (Commission Opinion of 13 May 1969 addressed to Germany concerning draft directives on granting subsidies to encourage the development of combined transport and rail transport by private branch lines)

No. L 152, 26.6.1969

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux dénominations textiles (Proposal for a Council Directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning names of textiles)

No. C 66, 3.6.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les normes de qualité extérieure des matériels forestiers de reproduction (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) fixing standards of external quality for forestry reproductive materials)	No. C 66,	3.6.1969
Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au financement des dépenses effectuées par la République italienne, pour l'indemnisation de la perte de valeur de l'huile d'olive en stock au moment de la mise en application du règlement n° 136/66/CEE (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the financing of expenses by Italy to compensate loss of value of olive oil in stock when Regulation No. 136/66/CEE came into force)	No. C 66,	3.6.1969
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Avis d'adjudication pour des fromages Cheddar néerlandais produits en 1967/68 provenant des stocks du «Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau» (V.I.B.) (Notice of call for tender for Dutch Cheddar cheeses from VIB stocks produced in 1967/68) No. C 67, 4.6.1969

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Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation exportatrices (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for butter at reduced price for sale to certain export processing enterprises) No. C 69, 7.6.1969

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Avis d'adjudication du F.O.R.M.A. pour divers lots de beurre (Notice of call for tender by FORMA for sundry lots of butter) No. C 77, 18.6.1969

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Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de fromage Parmigiano Reggiano, acheté par l'A.I.M.A. (Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo), organisme d'intervention de la République italienne (Notice of call for tender for Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese bought in by the AIMA, the Italian intervention agency) No. C 77, 18.6.1969

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Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'«Die Einfuhr und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G)», la transformation et la mise en fob de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) n° 1222/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969 (Notice of call for tender for the loading and transport as far as the mill of common wheat from EVSt-G stocks, and the milling and delivery fob of flour of common wheat in pursuance of Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1222/69 of 27 June 1969) No. C 84, 30.6.1969

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No. C 84, 30.6.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture (O.B.E.A.), la transformation et la mise en fob de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement (CEE) n° 1222/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969 (Notice of call for tender for the loading and transport as far as the mill of common wheat from OBEA stocks, and the milling and delivery fob of flour of common wheat in pursuance of Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1222/69 of 27 June 1969)

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Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation de froment tendre provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (V.I.B.), la transformation et la mise en fob de la farine de froment tendre en application du règlement n° 1222/69 de la Commission, du 27 juin 1969 (Notice of call for tender for the loading and transport as far as the mill of common wheat from VIB stocks, and the milling and delivery fob of flour of common wheat in pursuance of Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 1222/69 of 27 June 1969)

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COURT OF JUSTICE

Judgments

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Affaire 18-69 : Recours introduit le 21 avril 1969 par M. Bernard Fournier contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 18-69: suit filed on 21 April 1969 by M. Bernard Fournier against the Commission of the European Communities)

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Affaire 19-69 : Recours introduit le 23 avril 1969 par M^{me} Denise Richez-Parise contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 19-69: suit filed on 23 April 1969 by Mme Denise Richez-Parise against the Commission of the European Communities)

No. C 65, 2.6.1969

Affaire 20-69 : Recours introduit le 25 avril 1969 par M. André Saudray contre Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 20-69: suit filed on 25 April 1969 by Mr. André Saudray against the Commission of the European Communities)

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Radiation de l'affaire 16-68 (Case 16-68 struck off)

No. C 65, 2.6.1969

Radiation de l'affaire 22-68 (Case 22-68 struck off)

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Modifications intervenues dans la composition des organes du Comité économique et social depuis la publication au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes n° C 2 du 9 janvier 1969 (Changes occurring in the membership of the Economic and Social Committee and its sections since publication in the Official gazette of the European Communities No. C 2 of 9 January 1969)

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1968, 168 pp. (German, French, Italian, Dutch)
Price: £1.10s.0d.; \$3.60; Bfrs. 180

In July 1966 the Commission asked the Bureau of Economic Information and Forecasts (BIPE) in Paris for a report, now published, on the situation of the electronic industry in the Community countries in the light of American investment.

The report falls into two main parts.

Part I is a comparative study of the situation of the electronic industry in the Community and in the United States. In each case it examines the standard and growth of the industry, both globally and by type of product. A comparison of the structure found on each side of the Atlantic reveals wide differences in the concentration, size and specialization of the various industrial groups. The differences are explained by a comparative examination of the two growth factors of the industries: domestic outlets, both public and private, and foreign outlets.

Part II is mainly a study of American investment in the Community electronic industry, after an introductory passage on the way trade has developed, particularly between the United States and the Community. Statistics are used to bring out both the overall trend and developments in each class of equipment. Electronic components and computers are dealt with in separate chapters, these being the fields in which American penetration has been particularly vigorous. The report concludes with a study of motives, which are grouped under three heads: the influence of production costs, the influence of the Common Market, and technical and commercial requirements.

There are four appendices. The first compares research and development outlay on electronics in the United States and the EEC.

The second contains tables showing American holdings in European companies.

The third studies the electronic industry in the light of American investment in each of the six EEC countries, on the basis of available statistics.

The last is a methodological note.



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