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# **BULLETIN**

**of the European Communities**

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## ACTIVE COMPETITION POLICY

by M. E.M.J.A. SASSEN,  
*member of the Commission*

Adhesion to a system of competition in the European Community is based on the conviction that competition, better than any other system, produces good economic results while safeguarding a measure of personal freedom that is consonant with the ideas of society held in modern democracies. The establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the common market is therefore one of the bases of the European Community. The more the process of integration among the six countries advances the more important it becomes to protect competition effectively, for with an enlarged market in process of formation and competition on the world market stiffening, the traditional European markets have become fluid, and only effective competition can fix a target and a limit to the structural changes at full swing in the economy.

Competition policy must assist enterprises in making the necessary adjustments. To this end, the measures implemented under it must in particular be based on ideas that take account of today's realities. The appropriate principle for the common market is today neither atomistic competition nor the mathematical view that any reduction in the number of competitors entails a reduction of competition. The main point is that a sufficient number of enterprises have the ability to engage in active competition.

In the first stage, it was particularly in respect of the competitiveness of enterprises that the establishment of the common market raised problems, while there was initially little if any cause to worry about there being a sufficient number of competitors as the European markets were being integrated. Even today the structure of Europe's economy is characterized by the existence of a large number of enterprises which often have the greatest difficulties in meeting the requirements of the common market. On the other hand, there are a small number of extremely large enterprises and markets where combination has already reached a

very high degree. If European competition policy is to be a realistic and effective instrument to help establish and maintain the common market and if it is to fulfil its tasks under the Treaties, the main possibilities of intervention need to be concentrated in areas where structures are developing which entail a substantial restraint of competition. A situation must be avoided in which the instruments to maintain effective competition cannot be used until developments have reached such an advanced stage that the measures are no longer fully effective or that painful intervention is called for.

In the near future the Commission will therefore, in a first stage, lay down the lower limits to the application of the European rules of competition. This can be done because in the Commission's opinion, endorsed by the European Court of Justice, restrictive agreements are only prohibited, as a matter of principle, if they have or are likely to have appreciable effects on the conditions on the market. To draw such a limit is in the interest of a meaningful European competition policy, for a general ban of the type pronounced in the Treaties is always in danger of having too broad a field of application and covering a multitude of agreements that are of only marginal economic importance and raise no problems from the competition angle.

On the other hand, enterprises in Europe have in the past few years shown a strong tendency to combine. Most of the combinations formed can still be considered as moves by entrepreneurs to adjust to the larger market and do not jeopardize effective competition. They are perfectly desirable, for economic and for competition policy reasons. It is, however, not hard to foresee that in future much greater importance will have to be attached to the problem of industrial combination and that the Commission will have to find ways and means of fulfilling the tasks incumbent upon it in connection with concentration. Today already the structure of a small number of markets is such that the workability of competition would be jeopardized if certain enterprises engaged in further mergers.

In the coal and steel industry, where combination is subject to prior authorization by the Commission and can be prohibited, the Commission is in a stronger position than in the area covered by the EEC Treaty. But the Commission construes Article 86

of the EEC Treaty, which prohibits abuse of dominant positions, to mean that combination that eliminates effective competition is to be considered as an abuse and is prohibited.

Even this interpretation, however, will not help to get a firm grip on the phenomenon of combination. While Article 3 of the EEC Treaty calls for the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted, competition can be measured on the relevant market only. Some modern combination moves, however, do not take place in the framework of a relevant market and therefore do not allow of an assessment by conventional standards. Amalgamations are today very often a means of oligopolistic diversification and can create power positions which do not show on any market, yet change the economic and political facts of our lives without our realizing it at once.

This development can threaten the democratic and social institutions of the Community of the Six if private decision-making centres are formed on such a scale that the regulating forces of the market, on which the system of competition depends, are rendered ineffective. For a democratic system to survive, power positions of this type must be avoided. The Commission of the European Communities could make a decisive contribution to this end, provided its powers in this field are strengthened accordingly.

If the aim of establishing and maintaining a common market is to be achieved, competition policy must assist enterprises in adjusting to the larger common market, but where enterprises threaten to jeopardize the attainment of this aim the Commission will continue to take energetic measures. Maintenance of effective competition in the common market is one of the surest means of strengthening the competitiveness of European enterprises and rendering the European economy strong and efficient.

*Tassen.*



PART ONE

**Features and documents**





## I. THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*Address by M. Edoardo Martino, member of the Commission, to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe*

Broadly speaking, Community development aid is based on the search for balance between the responsibilities placed on the Community by the implementation of its economic policy with respect to all countries of the Third World and its specific obligations under association agreements with a number of developing countries.

These two aspects of the common policy are complementary and not contradictory — despite what some have thought at times.

The European Community, as such, maintains special relations with a number of developing countries.

To begin with, an association was established in 1958 with what were then called the Overseas Countries and Territories — 18 of which, with a total population of close on 60 million, have since become the independent African States and Madagascar. Shortly after, association agreements were concluded with Greece and Turkey, and commercial agreements signed with Israel, Iran and the Lebanon. Further association agreements have been drawn up since: one with Nigeria, which never came into effect because it was not ratified by certain Member States; another with the East African countries, renewed in 1969; two other agreements with Tunisia and Morocco were concluded last year.

Although these agreements differ fairly considerably, the Association with the African States and Madagascar has constituted, since the signature of the Treaty of Rome, a sort of precedent for the other association agreements concluded by the Community.

While the Treaty was being negotiated, France called the attention of its partners to the problems it was going to meet because of the then extremely close economic links with the overseas territories — links that might be called into question by the establishment of the Common Market.

Two extreme solutions were conceivable — complete economic integration of the overseas territories with the European Community or their radical exclusion, in other words treating them as ordinary non-member countries outside the Community. These solutions were equally impracticable, for obvious political and economic reasons. Association was therefore adopted as a compromise.

Today we can say that this association has turned out to be completely viable, and that it satisfied a fundamental need, since it has survived the changes

undergone by Africa since 1958. The first Convention, concluded by colonial powers on behalf of dependent territories, has been replaced by conventions negotiated freely between sovereign States — the last one having been signed in Yaoundé in July 1969 for a further term of five years.

Broadly speaking, the fields covered by this co-operation arrangement fall under two main headings — trade, and financial and technical co-operation.

The organization of trade is based on the establishment of free trade areas between the Community and the Associated States, involving duty-free entry and the abolition of nearly all quantitative restrictions on the goods of the Contracting Parties. But it inevitably follows that the association partners have set up a preferential zone, since customs tariffs for goods from outside countries have not been amended. It should be added that, despite this general free trade rule, the AASM can plead "development needs" to re-establish customs duties and quantitative restrictions on products from member countries.

The new Yaoundé Convention continues to promote trade between the Community and the AASM, but allows for the concern of the Contracting Parties to encourage inter-African trade and regional co-operation. The Associated States are therefore entitled to establish customs unions and free trade areas or conclude economic co-operation agreements between themselves or with one or more outside countries.

In the Yaoundé agreements, these trade stipulations are coupled with financial and technical assistance used for social, economic, infrastructure and production investment schemes. These funds also make it possible to operate diversified technical co-operation and even, where necessary, provide advances to help alleviate the consequences of temporary fluctuations in world prices. The system is thus very flexible.

The first association arrangement, from 1958 to 1963, involved an investment fund of \$581 million. The financial aid under the second convention was \$800 million for all the Associated States, Countries and Territories. The Association Convention signed in July 1969 raised the total financial contribution to \$1 000 million.

In the aggregate, and allowing for the agreements with Greece and Turkey, the European Economic Community since its establishment has set aside more than \$2 500 million for its developing associates — through the European Development Fund, the European Investment Bank or the Commission's own budget. Grants account for close on 80% of this total, the rest being special and normal loans usually enjoying interest rebates.

Admittedly, not all associations are absolutely identical with the Yaoundé arrangement. Some of them — as in the case of East Africa and the Maghreb countries — are purely trade arrangements, at least for the time being. Three general points should be stressed, however.

Firstly, the associations certainly do not reflect a Community determination to pursue a regional preferential policy. They are all justified by historical links, as is the case of the former countries of the franc area, or on the grounds of balance between geographical areas, as with the English-speaking countries of Africa or various Mediterranean countries. The association policy stems mainly from the duty of the EEC to ensure that European integration did not impair the growth of certain developing countries which sold the bulk of their exports on the European market.

Secondly, the commercial arrangements are always aimed at the widest possible free trade between the EEC and the associated countries. It is inevitable that reciprocal preferences should result from this free trade arrangement, since the parties retain external customs tariffs on goods from third countries. But it must not be forgotten that these tariffs are an instrument of commercial policy, that they are the outcome of complex bilateral and multilateral negotiations, and that it is not so easy to manipulate them as is sometimes suggested.

Thirdly, the free trade principle, in the association context, is always tempered by making allowance for development needs. Whenever their industrialization or any other aspect of their growth so requires, the associated countries are entitled to protect themselves against imports from the EEC by customs duties or quantitative restrictions. Nor have they been reluctant to make use of this right.

If I may use a non-political image, there is a sort of "Hegelian dialectic" in all these activities. The thesis is the search for maximum free trade between the EEC and the associated countries. The antithesis is the need for certain protectionist measures to safeguard the growth of the most vulnerable sectors; the synthesis is the possibility of resolving this contradiction by consultation in the Association Councils and Committees between countries which have reached different stages of progress but are moved by a shared ideal of co-operation for development.

But whatever the past and present importance of its association policy, the Community is fully aware that it has much wider world responsibilities by virtue of its position in international trade. It is therefore engaged in a constant search, with its partners of the industrialized world, for solutions appropriate to all developing countries. And it has taken a full part in multilateral measures to accelerate the economic growth of the Third World.

Without dwelling on world food aid — although this is a development aid activity to which the Community makes a very tangible contribution outside the association context — two points seem to merit attention at the present time: first, the increase of world commodity prices, and secondly, the establishment of preferential tariff treatment for semi-finished and finished products from the developing countries.

The Community has come out in favour of organizing international markets by products in order to stabilize world commodity prices and, if possible, to upgrade prices for certain foodstuffs to an extent consistent with their increased consumption. We consider, in fact, that this is a very important prerequisite for the improvement and stabilization of the export earnings of developing countries. Past experience has shown that such an objective is perfectly attainable.

However, the initial encouraging results already obtained for coffee and tin, or even wheat, and those which may be anticipated for cocoa, do not mean that all other commodities offer the same scope or that identical methods and techniques must be systematically applied to them. The Commission, for its part, considers that it is advisable to proceed pragmatically, case by case, by concerted action between exporting and importing countries and in a spirit of joint responsibility.

Given the difficulties of achieving tight control over the growth of supply, in individual countries — as witness past experience — and at international level, the spur to production resulting from excessive price increases might lead to over-production and hence to precisely the price deterioration which it is desired to avoid. Even if the markets can be efficiently organized, higher prices for primary products are liable to reduce demand in industrialized countries, mainly by speeding up the replacement of natural by synthetic products and by a relative saving in the amount of raw materials used per unit product thanks to technological progress.

We therefore consider that commodity market organizations, although necessary in the short term for the Third World producers, are not enough unless they lead to a diversification of the economies of the developing countries. The Community, wishing to encourage industrialization in the Third World, has therefore also stated its great interest in preferential treatment for semi-finished products and manufactures from developing countries.

Although semi-finished and finished items still account for only a relatively small proportion of these countries' exports, the Community considers that such a system can help further to favour and stimulate their economic growth. It must certainly be acknowledged that while tariff preferences can increase the export earnings of some developing countries relatively quickly, it would seem that the aggregate short and medium-term impact on most of them is likely to be fairly slow. It can hardly be claimed, however, that the Third World countries as a whole can attain prolonged long-term growth without a constantly increasing contribution from the industrial sector.

Under the hypothesis chosen by the Community and set out in memoranda to OECD and UNCTAD, the preferential system would apply, generally speaking, to all industrial semi-manufactures and manufactures from developing countries. This preference would consist of duty-free entry. The developing

countries would be guaranteed this duty-free entry up to ceilings calculated in terms of value for each product from standard data. Furthermore, the Community has announced the preliminary list of processed agricultural products for which it is prepared to grant tariff preferences.

All the preliminary EEC proposals were, however, submitted with the proviso that amendments might be made after the consultations which the Community is required by association agreements to hold with some of its associates. It also remains understood that the Community's position might be reviewed to ensure a balance between the concessions to be made by the various advanced countries.

\* \* \*

Such, in brief, are some of the current features of EEC co-operation with developing countries.

As to what has happened in practice, since the inception of the Common Market the growth rate of developing countries' exports to the Community has been running at an average annual rate of more than 7%, or much more than that of their sales to other advanced countries, particularly North America and EFTA members.

Since 1961 the Community has thus become the main market for the developing countries, and now takes more than one third of their exports to advanced countries. In this way, the Community has made a particularly vigorous contribution to increasing the trade income of the Third World.

The Community's exports to the developing countries have admittedly advanced over the same period, but at a rate of only about 3% — much more slowly than imports from these countries.

Since 1962 the developing countries have thus earned an increasing surplus on their trade with the EEC, which can be epitomized by pointing out that between 1962 and 1968, it covered three-quarters of their deficit with the other advanced countries, chiefly North America and Japan.

This trade surplus has thus enabled the developing countries to import substantially more from other regions, so that the Community has made a considerable contribution to increasing world trade and to the efforts of the Third World countries to acquire capital equipment.

But the Commission considers that this is still not enough, and that nothing has been done as long as so much remains to be done.

## II. CONCLUSION OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND YUGOSLAVIA

The first non-preferential trade agreement concluded since the end of the transitional period is the agreement between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed in Brussels on 19 March 1970.

However, the importance of this agreement does not derive merely from its being a precedent for other trade agreements, but mainly from its political and economic significance.

The agreement expresses the Community's will to consolidate and expand its economic and commercial relations with all countries, irrespective of their political or social systems, and reflects the desire of the Yugoslav Government further to strengthen its international economic relations while practising a policy of non-alignment.

For very many years now Yugoslavia has co-operated within the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and has played a leading role in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Since 1964 Yugoslavia has participated, under a special statute, in the work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). In 1966 it became a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and, a little later, established contact with the Secretariat of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

The agreement with the Community can therefore be considered as a completion of the links established by Yugoslavia with the great international institutions, and more especially with the European economic groupings.

Apart from considerations of a political nature, the Community's aim was to find harmonious solutions for the commercial problems raised by trade with this country, which is our ninth world customer and whose principal trading partner is the Community.

\* \* \*

Although the establishment of the Community aroused a certain amount of anxiety in Yugoslavia and even gave rise to criticism, the country's authorities made the first contacts as early as 1962 in order to see how trade problems could be settled with the Community.

The negotiations proper were preceded by exploratory technical talks which took place as early as January 1965. In these talks the problems were pinpointed and the desiderata of the two parties made clear. The major

concern of the Yugoslavs was to reduce their trade balance deficit by increasing receipts from exports to the Community.<sup>1</sup> Yugoslavia therefore set great stock on the treatment of agricultural exports, which amounted to 45% of its sales to the Community, and, among these exports, special priority was given to cattle and meat. Yugoslav sales of products subject to Regulation 805 amounted to \$71 million in 1967, but fell in 1968 to \$57 million.

These talks enabled the Commission to submit proposals to the Council, which on 30 July 1968 drew up the first negotiating directives for a non-preferential agreement.

The first stage of the negotiations began on 15 October 1968 and was followed by a new round on 10 November 1968 after the Council had broadened its directives by specifying the Community's concessions in the beef and veal sectors. In the third stage, from 2 to 6 February 1970, the delegations drafted the text of the agreement. Thus, after an exploratory period of a few years, the negotiations themselves went on at a fast pace enabling the agreement to be concluded in a very short time, if the complexity and originality of the problems raised are considered.

\* \* \*

The Yugoslav delegation was led by M. Toma Granfil, member of the Federal Executive Council and the Community delegation by M. Jean-François Deniau, member of the Commission.

The agreement, which is valid for 3 years, lays down the particular concessions which the two parties grant each other with regard to specific products and also contains provisions of a general nature.

The two parties decided that tariff rates agreed in the Kennedy Round for certain industrial and agricultural products should come into operation immediately.

The Community will adjust the levy on certain categories of high quality beef (baby beef) under arrangements for permanent co-operation between the parties. The abatement of the levy in accordance with a time-table and with the difference between the market price and the guide price is in some cases 25 points. However, in the third year, the abatements will be lower than those planned for the first two years. The adjustment of the levy is mainly designed to give Yugoslavia a financial, but not a commercial, advantage. Thus, it was agreed that Yugoslavia would take all the necessary steps to ensure

<sup>1</sup> EEC-Yugoslavia trade (in millions of dollars)

	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1967	395	660	+ 265
1968	418	740	+ 322
First 8 months of 1969	262	436	+ 174

that the free-at-frontier offer price plus the customs duty and the reduced levy would remain at the same level as in the case where the standard levy is applied. The agreement also makes provision for consultations between the parties in the event of disturbance or threat of disturbance of the meat market and allows the Community to adopt safeguard measures.

Attention should be drawn to four of the general provisions:

- a) Articles 1 and 3 specify the scope of application of the most-favoured-nation treatment.
- b) for the first time, the Community defines in a commercial agreement the extent of liberalization from which imports from a non-member country will benefit: the parties agree to grant one another the highest degree of liberalization which they normally apply to non-member countries. Vis-à-vis the Community, Yugoslavia will thus benefit de jure from liberalization arrangements for 885 full tariff headings and these will gradually be extended to other products.
- c) the Agreement also lays down the relationship between the Community agreement and the bilateral agreements concluded by the Member States. It is in fact stipulated that "both the general and the specific provisions of the Agreement referring to particular products replace the provisions of the agreements concluded between Yugoslavia and the Community Member States which are incompatible with those of the said Agreement or are identical to them".

Furthermore, "the same rules will be followed when new measures or arrangements undertaken in the framework of the present Treaty or resulting from possible negotiations between the Contracting Parties are adopted and put into effect".

- d) The agreement establishes a Joint Committee to supervise its smooth running. Under regular co-operation arrangements, the Joint Committee will be able to make suggestions for the development of trade. It may set up specialized sub-committees.

For some products, it has not yet been possible to find mutually satisfactory solutions. These problems will no doubt be raised one more at the meetings of the Joint Committee. This applies, for instance, to textiles, which will be discussed again as soon as the Community has a common position concerning them. The Yugoslavs for their part have already indicated their intention of again raising the questions of their exports of maize, wine and tobacco.

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By defining the legal framework of the economic relations between the Community and Yugoslavia, the Agreement marks the advent of a new period



in which these relations will be governed mainly and then exclusively by the provisions of a Community agreement, reflecting the implementation of the common policy in a particular branch of our external trade.

The signing of the agreement will constitute a notable stage on the road towards harmonious expansion of trade and strengthening of the links between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Community.

### III. INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1969

In February 1970 the Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1969 was submitted to the European Parliament and published by the Commission. It is appended to the Third General Report, in pursuance of Article 122 of the EEC treaty, but also covers activities within the setting of the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

The introduction to the Report is given below.

The International Labour Organization celebrated its jubilee in 1969. This body was founded in 1919, just after the first World War, and in the same year held its first General Conference in Washington, launching a venture which was destined to do so much for social progress in the world.

The jubilee was marked by impressive ceremonies in all Community countries and by a formal session of the European Parliament. On these occasions, and at the ceremony held in Geneva during the 53rd session of the International Labour Conference, authoritative voices echoed the teaching of Albert Thomas on the primacy of the "social" over the "economic" and asserted, in the words of Pope Paul VI, that work should "serve man, every man and all man".

This declaration is regarded by the Commission of the European Communities as further evidence for the correctness of the position it has always assigned to social aims in the process of economic integration — in harmony, furthermore, with the explicit declaration in the Treaty of Rome that the six Member States are directing their efforts to the essential purpose of constantly improving the living and working conditions of their peoples.

Achievements in the transitional period of the implementation of the Treaty, which ended on 31 December last, confirm that Community policy has, in fact, been steered in furtherance of this objective. The distinct vigour injected into the six economies by the integration and the enlargement of the market and specific social measures to ensure maximum geographical and occupational mobility of workers have raised real wages, widened and improved social security benefits, reduced working hours and lengthened holidays, improved many institutions set up under social legislation and, finally, increased the number of jobs and reduced unemployment, so that full employment has been attained in many Community regions.

The completion of the transitional period marks the beginning of a period of more intensive integration for the Community. The task is now, in fact, to add an economic and monetary union to the customs union. This requires a special effort from the Community institutions and from the economic groups and sectors of the population acting within the Community to ensure, even more than in the past, the requisite consistency of economic and social activities. In this spirit, the Commission has gone more thoroughly into the correlations between the social policy and the Community's other policies and their reciprocal influences. The Council, taking note of this analysis, has stated unequivocally that a social policy geared to the requirements of progress cannot be confined to offsetting the effects of economic measures in the light of social criteria — it must help to lay down the economic objectives themselves.

In this connection, the attention of Community bodies has been attracted by the increasing importance of employment problems, which are now being given considerable priority — and not only from the social angle. Employment will, in fact, be more and more influenced in the years ahead by the radical structural changes taking place in our economy, by technological innovations and by new working techniques which affect jobs and call for ever-greater occupational mobility if the labour force is to be ensured stable employment and income. On the other hand, massive social and economic problems, which must be tackled under a coherent regional development policy, are caused by the persistence of substantial structural unemployment in extensive areas side by side with others suffering from overemployment pressures.

The need for close co-ordination of Member States' employment policies, as a first step towards a common policy, is thus being increasingly felt. Furthermore, this common policy is called for by the establishment of the customs union and the gradual introduction of an economic and monetary union in which common economic policies certainly cannot coexist with employment policies that are unco-ordinated, if not actually divergent.

The Commission's proposals for the reform of the European Social Fund meet this requirement, namely the need to cope with the new situations which have arisen on the labour market and will become more pronounced in the years ahead. Possessing its own resources and freed from the system of automatic aid it is at present required to operate, the European Social Fund will be able to act in time and effectively within the context of an employment policy appropriate to the Community's needs. The Hague Summit acknowledged the advisability of reforming the Fund, as part of close concertation of social policies.

The prominence which must henceforth be accorded to employment policy in the Community is also demonstrated by the Council's decision of November last to convene for April 1970 a conference on employment with the participation of the Governments, the Commission and representatives of European trade union and employers' organizations. The importance of the Conférence lies

mainly in this Community-level encounter of the two sides of industry, Governments and the Commission, in order to work out a common line of action, for at least certain aspects of this complex problem.

The priority assigned to employment problems must not, of course, obscure the many other points exercising Community bodies in the vast social sphere. The report on what the Commission and Council have done in the past year and on measures in hand shows that these other questions have not been neglected and that this will remain the case.

In any modern and democratic State, social policy is not exclusively in the hands of the government. Trade unions and employers' organizations play a major part in its formulation and implementation, indirectly by suggesting and demanding legislative reform or more directly through collective bargaining. *Mutatis mutandis*, a similar situation should obtain in the Community. This is why the Commission has looked with special interest on the recent strengthening of the structures and operation of certain trade association secretariats, which have accentuated their character as genuine European confederations. With equal interest, it has seen the establishment of liaison bodies at Community level between various central organizations of national trade associations of a representative nature which had previously played no part in Community life.

This organization and action by the two sides of industry must, of course, be matched by their increased participation in the life of the Community and in the formulation of common policies. The establishment of joint, even tripartite, bodies, many of which already exist at Community level, can play a useful role here. More intensive and more active participation in the process of economic integration by workers and employers, through their European organizations, is bound to make for effective democratization of the institutions and to provide a better guarantee of attainment of the social aims assigned by the Treaty to the European Community, aims whose importance was stressed at the Hague Conference by the recognition of the value of close concertation of social policies.

In the spirit of Articles 117 and 118 of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission has constantly sought to promote, extend, intensify and render more fruitful this indispensable concertation of national social policies. Backed by the Member States' final realization that any programme for reactivating and consolidating European integration must be based on an appropriately concerted social policy, the Commission is preparing to propose to the Governments and the two sides of industry a co-ordinated set of guidelines and objectives calculated to promote and chart the course of social progress in the seventies.

## IV. COMMON INDUSTRIAL POLICY PROBLEMS IN THE AEROSPACE SECTOR

An accurate idea of the extent and the nature of aerospace activities in the world today is provided by a few data showing that this sector is dominated by the United States.

	Aerospace sector's turnover in 1967, in millions of \$	% of GNP	Manpower
EEC	1 758	0.5	164 000
UK	1 610	1.4	248 000
USA	23 258	2.8	1 168 000

The second salient feature of this sector is that it is very much under the influence of the various governments. Thus the EEC aerospace industry's market in 1967 showed the following breakdown of sales to final buyers: 63.2% to the government (military and civil equipment, including purchases by state enterprises); 2.3% to the private sector; 34.5% exported. During the same year, 89% of R & D expenditure was met from public funds. In addition, the government has substantial holdings in the capital of certain firms constructing aerospace hardware, especially in France and Italy.

1. Why is joint action by the Community necessary? The answer to this question comprises many facets, three of which are:

- a) *the market and its prospects.* In the field of civil aviation, all long-haul turbojets in service with EEC airlines in April 1968 were American-made, and 54% of the value of all jets in service with the same companies was accounted for by US machines, the only European civil aircraft to play a leading part being the Caravelle.

At the same time, order books at that date revealed a marked tendency towards an increase in the proportion of US equipment. Moreover the outlook as regards the development of demand for air transport media points to an expansion in the value of all civil aircraft in the world from \$17 000 million in 1968 to \$90 000 million in 1980, by which time Europe will have a fleet valued at 24% of the world fleet. With such market prospects opening up, it would be a matter for anxiety if European industry failed to strengthen its position in this sector.

- b) *profitability problems.* With their present structure, European firms' profitability is low compared with their US counterparts in this sector; furthermore, R & D profitability is limited by the inadequate volume of sales of aircraft types produced compared with the relevant investments. These two facts are reflected in the low level of output per employee per year, which in 1967 was \$10,719 in the EEC and \$6,491 in the UK, as against \$19,912 in the USA. The main cause of relative lack of efficiency in this respect lies in the inability of the European industry and the public authorities to resolve the problems inherent in R & D, production and marketing and then to plan and implement sufficiently long production runs to make the underlying investments pay their way and to bring about the adoption of up-to-date organizational policies necessary for such runs. Needless to say, the expression "long production runs" applies to the number of machines and to the rates of output, which are still too slow in Europe.
- c) *European-scale action.* This is necessary because co-operative projects, which offer very appreciable benefits in view of what would otherwise be a total lack of co-ordination, notably by securing a certain integration of production and better market prospects, are operations of a scattered nature and unlikely to help to solve the fundamental problems outlined above. The better productivity which should be the Community's aim entails changes in industrial structures and presupposes a planning approach whose requirements and results are quite different from those inherent in production on a co-operative basis.

2. Having examined the need for Community-wide action, let us consider the procedure which it entails.

Assuming that the overall aim was to invest European industry with an efficiency comparable to that of US industry, so that after a period of exceptional (and non-recurrent) aid it could make itself competitive on the world level, the relevant thinking, co-ordination and planning should be simultaneously directed to a number of interlinked objectives.

As regards correlation of supply and demand, government spending on both R & D and purchases is already in operation in the civil, military and space fields and would appear to be tending, if not to increase, at least to remain constant in relation to the GNP. Moreover, the Community as a whole possesses, except in the space sector, the necessary technical capability. What is required, therefore, is to orient the use of the available resources to the satisfaction of existing needs, at the same time ensuring that this operation plays an active part in reorganizing the sector so as to improve its all-round competitive power at Community level. In this respect, the tendency in the field of civil aviation towards thoroughgoing diversification of the equipment required by airlines undoubtedly increases the European industry's chances of success.

With regard to the *supply of aeronautical hardware*, it will be necessary to pursue a policy of options based on the analysis of marketing forecasts. In the case of the civil equipment market, the number of aircraft types selected would inevitably have to be fairly small in order to derive the maximum benefit from the anticipated effects of integration and from the economies of scale achieved by quantity production at relatively high rates. This options policy should be a long-term one in order to secure by the end of the decade an optimum workload for an aerospace industry which has been restructured at Community level to the satisfaction of the Member States and in accordance with their capabilities. Such a long-term policy cannot, however, be developed out of thin air and, having regard to the desirable lines of action, must dovetail with an extension of the major programme decisions enacted to date. In this connection, the decisions relating to the programmes and the participation of the governments and industry are of the utmost importance in both the civil and the military field (e.g. MRCA-75). In the former, programmes such as the European A-300B Airbus and the Mercure open up prospects extending beyond those intrinsic to the programmes themselves.

The interests of the Member States and of the industrial companies tend to converge in these programmes to such an extent that the co-operation formula employed when they originated would appear to incorporate the foundations for a *restructuring of industry* at Community level, or at a broader-based European level as soon as that becomes possible. As part of this process of restructuring the entire sector while paying due heed to the concept of equitable division of labour, attention will have to be directed to rationalizing programmes by preventing duplication in investments of every type (R & D, production lines) and to suiting the structure to the product and not the product to the structure. In addition, account will have to be taken of the comparative development of the various sub-sectors — airframes, engines, equipment — in order to ensure the all-round soundness of the sector. Finally, if this policy for the sector's development is considered in terms of efficacy, the principle of equity as between countries which has hitherto governed the apportionment of orders and financial commitments (Eldo being an example) will have to be extended to cover acquired skills, specialization and accumulated knowhow, with a view to securing the optimum cost effectiveness in respect of funding and to obviating returns for which there could only be political and not economic justification.

It would appear that planning will be translated into operational terms more quickly if effected at the sector level; in view of possible difficulties at this level, however, a solution might be sought within a multisectoral framework, where, if the interests involved are clearly defined in the countries and sectors concerned, and if there is a strong "European" political will, the result of the efforts made would be bound to be favourable.





PART TWO

**Community activities in February 1970**



# I. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE COMMON MARKET

## FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

### *Common customs tariff*

#### Classification of goods

1. On 6 February 1970,<sup>1</sup> after endorsement by the Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature Committee, the Commission agreed a regulation on the classification of goods under subheadings 28.04 C V and 38.19 T of the tariff.

This regulation, adopted under the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 97/69 of 16 January 1969, classifies silicon (polycrystalline or monocrystalline), of very high purity, doped, under CCT subheading 28.04 C V if it is in cylinders, bars, rods or unworked drawn shapes and under subheading 38.19 T if it is in discs, thin slabs, rings or similar shapes.

On 9 February 1970,<sup>2</sup> again after endorsement by the Nomenclature Committee, the Commission agreed a regulation on the classification of goods under CCT subheading 21.07 F.

This regulation, also adopted the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 97/69 of 16 January 1969, classifies under CCT subheading 21.07 F certain *food preparations* of milk fats which are not to be consumed as sauces, condiments and seasonings, although they contain various ingredients also found in the said sauces, condiments and seasonings.

#### Reduction of duties

2. On 17 February 1970 the Council, acting on a Commission proposal and in accordance with Treaty Article 28, adopted a regulation on the temporary reduction of the CCT autonomous duty to 6.4% for *doped silicon* under the above subheading 38.19 T.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette L 36, 14.2.1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 32, 10.2.1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 43, 24.2.1970.

The main purpose of this regulation is to ensure that user industries in the Member States can — at least for a certain period — import the product in question under the same tariff conditions, irrespective of its shape.

### *Technical obstacles to trade*

3. At its 102nd session in Brussels early in February, the Council adopted two directives on motor vehicles — one dealing with “EEC acceptance testing”, the other with the “permissible noise level and the exhaust device”.

After the directive on the denomination and labelling of cut glass, adopted on 15 December 1969, the Council has made a start on implementing the “General Programme for the elimination of technical obstacles to trade in industrial products arising from disparities between the laws and regulations of the Member States”, which it approved on 28 May 1969. Harmonization of the laws in force in the Member States — an essential precondition for the free movement of vehicles within the Community — has thus begun in the motor car sector. Present technical barriers comparable to genuine customs barriers are thus also being eliminated and the economic, commercial and social advantages are bound to make themselves felt promptly. The directive on EEC acceptance testing lays down the components and characteristics of motor vehicles which are to be inspected on the basis of data furnished by the maker or in accordance with Community standards before Community licensing. This common procedure is supplemented by the principle of the mutual recognition of acceptances by Member States. Transitional provisions are laid down, since EEC acceptance of a vehicle will not be complete till all the specific directives on its various components or characteristics have come into force.

The Council has decided to set up a “Committee for the adaptation to technical progress of directives in the motor vehicle sector”. The Commission is to take the chair in this Committee, which will be responsible for establishing close co-ordination between the Member States and the Commission to ensure that the standards laid down by the directives are quickly brought into line with technological progress.

At its 85th plenary session at the end of February 1970, the *Economic and Social Committee* adopted its Opinions on the two aforementioned directives for motor vehicles.

4. At its session of 6 February 1970 the *European Parliament* adopted — subject to some comments — its Opinions on the Commission’s proposals for two directives on the approximation of Member States’ laws covering non-automatic weighing instruments and meters for liquids other than water.

## COMPETITION POLICY

### *Main lines of a competition policy as regards the structure of the iron and steel industry*

5. The structure of enterprises in the Community iron and steel industry has been undergoing rapid changes in the last few years, designed to make firms more competitive in relation both to Community and to non-Community rivals.

This process has involved a growing number of mergers and concentrations, one effect of which has been that there are now fewer enterprises operating in the Common Market.

While the Commission is anxious to promote moves in the direction of increased competitiveness, it has at the same time to ensure that the necessary conditions for effective competition in the Common Market are maintained.

It has therefore felt obliged to inform producers of the attitude it will be adopting in appraising projected mergers and concentrations, and also joint-selling and specialization agreements requiring its prior authorization, and has accordingly published in the official gazette<sup>1</sup> an announcement outlining its future competition policy with regard to the structure of the steel industry.

The main point is that the formation of major combines representing more than a given proportion — fixed by the Commission at 12-13% — of Community crude-steel production would in its view constitute a real threat to effective competition, and that it will therefore examine with special care all applications for the authorization of concentrations beyond this level.

On the other hand, it will encourage exchanges of capacity, and specialization and joint-selling agreements, between small and medium-sized enterprises as a means to more efficient production and distribution.

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

#### **Fiat/Citroën and Fiat/Lancia concentrations**

6. The Commission has authorized
- (a) the setting-up of a holding company for the joint control of Citroën SA by Fiat SpA and the Michelin group;
  - (b) acquisition of the stock of Lancia SpA by Fiat SpA.

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette C 12, 30.1.1970.

The Fiat motor company also makes steel, so that these two operations required prior authorization under Article 66 of the ECSC treaty. This was duly given, since the concentrations do not permit the firms concerned to impede effective competition in the steel market or to evade the ECSC treaty rules of competition.

### *National monopolies for manufactured tobaccos*

7. The *European Parliament*, sitting on 6 February 1970, passed a resolution approving, subject to certain changes, the Commission's amended draft regulation on national trading monopolies for manufactured tobaccos.

The resolution emphasizes that the freeing of retail trade from restrictions is absolutely basic to genuine competition; it further asks that parallel tax and accounting requirements should be imposed for the retail side of the production monopolies and for comparable private businesses.

The *Council* at its 102nd session on 5-6-7 February 1970 agreed the following resolution:

- The French and Italian Governments undertake to make all necessary arrangements for the abolition of discriminations arising out of national trading monopolies.
- Sole import and wholesale rights must be abolished by 1 January 1976.

## **FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES**

### *Implementation of Council directives*

8. The Commission has submitted to the Council, at its request, a report describing the stage reached, on 30 September 1969, in implementing the directives introducing freedom of establishment in Member States. The report informs the Member States of the national laws and regulations adopted pursuant to the directives. It is also intended to prepare the ground for the subsequent publication by the Commission of a complete list of these laws and regulations. On 30 September 1969, 32 directives on freedom of establishment were in force in the Member States. They deal mainly with the removal of restrictions on self-employed activities by foreigners, where, because of EEC Treaty Articles 54(3 a) and 63(3) the introduction of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services constitute a specially valuable contribution to the development of production and trade.

In order to put these directives into effect the Member States must shoulder substantial obligations as regards the modification or elimination of discriminatory laws and regulations. The Member States have honoured these obligations in the main, though well behind schedule in some cases. An annex to the Commission report, based on information supplied by the Member States, lists all the national laws and regulations adopted pursuant to the various directives.

It should be stressed, however, that the report is not complete. Basically, it enumerates the national provisions adopted to discharge the specific obligations of Member States with regard to the elimination of restrictions on freedom of establishment. The list of the restrictions specified by the directives is, however, not exhaustive.

The extent of the freedom of establishment to be introduced results much more from the two general programmes adopted by the Council on the matter, to which the directives refer in each case. In this connection, freedom of establishment can be restricted more particularly by provisions in Member States which conflict with the directives liberalizing capital movement adopted to date under EEC Treaty Article 67, or which are inconsistent with the obligation placed on Member States by EEC Treaty Article 221 to treat individuals and corporations of other Member States in the same manner, as regards financial participation in the capital of companies, as they treat their own nationals.

Several procedures for infringement of the Treaty have been instituted by the Commission in furtherance of the stipulation in EEC Treaty Article 155 that it is to ensure the application in the Member States of the provisions of Community law. In most cases the Member States involved fulfilled their obligation to abolish or amend certain discriminatory provisions while these procedures were taking their course.

The report transmitted to the Council has been addressed to the Member States by the Commission, with a request that they review it and add any relevant particulars. As indicated, the report is to be published at a later date.

### *Activities of lawyers*

9. At its 85th plenary session the Economic and Social Committee adopted a unanimous Opinion approving, subject to certain observations, the proposal for a Council directive on procedures for implementing freedom to supply services in certain activities of lawyers.

## APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EUROPEAN LAW BY CONVENTIONS

### *Testing of branded pharmaceuticals*

10. On 9 February the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a directive seeking to approximate the legislation of the Member States on the standards and procedures for the analysis and pharmaco-toxicological and clinical *testing of branded pharmaceuticals*.

The proposed directive is designed to supplement those already submitted on the subject, with the object of preventing differing appraisals by the different national authorities in considering applications for permission to market proprietary drugs. It lays down agreed principles for the testing of the products, itemizes the factual details to be supplied in the application, and sets forth agreed principles to be observed in appraising applications.

From the economic point of view, this enactment, once adopted, will be a further contribution to free movement of pharmaceuticals, and also to alignment of conditions of competition, inasmuch as it sets out to harmonize the Member States' requirements as to analytical, pharmaco-toxicological and clinical testing; furthermore, it will give an additional fillip to research by enabling the scientific potential of the Community to be more efficiently turned to account.

### *European patent law*

11. The *European Parliament* at its session on 5 February passed a resolution on the scheme for instituting a European patent. It noted with satisfaction that the plan had been reactivated since the beginning of the year, so much so as to give grounds for hope that the negotiations now going on could be successfully concluded at an early date; the Parliament further signified approval of the Community's action to extend the purview of the patent to a number of other European countries by preparing an international convention, though it was noted that difficulties had been encountered in the drafting of this instrument. Several recommendations were added for expediting the current negotiations and broadening their scope.



## II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

### ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

#### *Entry into force of short-term monetary support arrangements*

12. The Governors of the Central Banks of the Member States met in Basle on 9 February 1970 and decided, in accordance with the Council decisions of 26 January 1970, to implement from 9 February 1970 the agreement establishing a system of short-term monetary support among the Central Banks.

As the Commission had urged, the system is closely bound up with the co-ordination of economic policies in the Community. Its purpose will be to tide countries over any balance of payments difficulties due to chance complications or divergent market movements. The funds for short-term support will total \$2 000 million — 1 000 million made up of six allotted portions which, as Vice-President Barre informed the European Parliament, will determine the amount of the support to which each Central Bank will be entitled and the amount of the support it must be prepared to cover, plus an additional 1 000 million constituting a strategic reserve which may be deployed for support purposes in special cases where the circumstances warrant this.

The Community is thus now provided with flexible and effective machinery, the first tangible evidence of organized Community monetary solidarity.

#### *Monetary Committee*

13. The Monetary Committee held its 135th session in Brussels on 10 February 1970, with M. Clappier in the chair. It dealt with a number of items of current importance, including advance consultation on the German Bill to abolish the "Kouponsteuer", and also continued its discussions on the establishment of a system of medium-term financial assistance, on which its alternates were asked to meet on 13 and 23 February.

#### **Working Party on securities markets**

14. The Working Party on securities markets met in Brussels on 19 February, with M. De Voghel in the chair. It adopted Part II of its draft report to the Monetary Committee on Member States' policies with regard to their fixed-interest securities markets in 1966-69, and discussed the expected trends in the debentures markets of the Member States in 1970.

### *Short-term Economic Policy Committee*

15. The Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 46th meeting in Brussels on 12 February. The chair was taken first by M. Sérisé and then by M. Brouwers. The Committee elected its officers. Since M. Sérisé was not standing again as chairman, Professor Brouwers was unanimously elected to this post and M. Sérisé Vice-chairman, while M. Mertens de Wilmars and M. Guidotti were re-elected Vice-chairmen. The Committee went on to review the current position in detail, devoting special attention to the economic situation in Italy, Germany and France.

#### **Panel of Experts on economic budgets**

16. The Panel met on 16 February to consider possible changes in the outline for the economic budgets. It examined two draft amendments prepared by the German and Dutch experts, and compared these with the present outline.

The Commission is to draw up a fresh proposal which will be discussed at a later meeting.

### *Medium-term Economic Policy Committee*

17. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 38th meeting in Brussels on 13 February. Having noted its working parties' progress to date, it adopted an outline advance draft for the Third Programme in accordance with the Commission's proposals.

The Committee also discussed the general economic situation.

In addition, it considered the draft Council decision on the organization of Community means of action for regional development (proposed by the Commission), on which it is to deliver an opinion.

#### *Panel of Experts on short-term economic surveys*

18. The Panel met on 9 February 1970. The Netherlands delegation was present once more, the Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek having started work on the Community survey in September 1969.

The Panel discussed a number of points concerning the conduct of harmonized surveys. It is to meet again in June 1970.

#### *Working Party on comparison of budgets*

19. The Working Party met in Brussels on 16 and 17 February 1970.

It completed its examination of the report drawn up for the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee on financial aids to enterprises and the breakdown of these by industries, and went on to a preliminary discussion of the problems of introducing the integrated European economic accounting system in Government departments.

### *Study Group on medium-term economic forecasts*

20. The Group met on 5 and 6 February, with M. P. de Wolff in the chair.

It considered the proposed layout for its report, and discussed the possible content of the chapter on the 1971/75 projections for the Community's third medium-term economic policy programme.

After outlining the latest changes and additions to their respective countries' medium-term projections, the members undertook to furnish the national figures in a form suitable for incorporation in the programme by the beginning of April.

The Group then discussed an account of price trends in France, and debated in detail the readings given for 1975 by the model of variations in world trade.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

21. The Council met three times on agriculture during February 1970.

At its session of 5-7 February it agreed the regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy and the regulation laying down additional provisions for 1970. It also added another of the finishing touches to the common agricultural policy by agreeing the regulation on the common organization of the market in unmanufactured tobacco and passing a resolution on the common organization of the wine market.<sup>1</sup>

The Council continued its discussions on the Commission's memorandum concerning market equilibrium,<sup>2</sup> and on the proposals for fixing the prices of various agricultural products. Despite the urgent need for action on these matters, the Council failed to agree, and it was decided to take up the subject again at subsequent sessions and seek a comprehensive solution.

<sup>1</sup> For the Council's various decisions on this occasion with respect to the "completion" of the Community, see Bulletin 3-70, Part One, Ch. II.

<sup>2</sup> On 4 February the European Parliament passed an important resolution on this issue, and also on the question of the market in vine products.

## *Common organization of the markets*

### **Grain and rice**

22. On 27 February the Commission adopted a regulation settling the marketing procedure and conditions for grain held by intervention agencies.<sup>1</sup> The regulation, which supersedes one of 23 June 1967 on the same subject, provides *inter alia* that grain may be put for sale at a marketing centre other than that where it is stored, an arrangement intended to facilitate disposal and avoid storage costs. Where the product is being sold for export, the Commission is to fix a minimum price case by case.

### **Beef and veal**

23. On 4 February the Commission adopted regulations defining the beef or veal carcass and fixing meat-content coefficients for certain preserves made from frozen meat.<sup>2</sup> Both these regulations were in the form of amendments to earlier enactments.

On 20 February it adopted a regulation (superseding parts of an earlier one) on the selling price of certain cuts of beef and veal,<sup>3</sup> to enable the prices for frozen hindquarters held by the French intervention agency to be brought more into line with the present state of the Community market,

Also on 20 February, the Commission adopted a regulation on the admissibility of applications for subsidies in return for undertakings to withhold milk and milk products from the market;<sup>3</sup> this was done to enable the Member States to act on all applications they deemed admissible which had been lodged between 1 and 31 January 1970.

### **Milk and milk products**

24. On 3 February the Commission amended various regulations on permanent tendering for butter and skim milk powder, more especially with regard to the deadline for receipt of tenders.<sup>4</sup>

On 4 February the Commission adopted a regulation on communications between the Member States and itself in connection with milk and milk products, making various changes and additional arrangements as to the particulars to be supplied, in order to give it a better picture of the state of the market in this sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette L 47, 28.2.1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 28, 5.2.1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 41, 21.2.1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 27, 4.2.1970.

By a regulation of 23 February it also amended a number of previous regulations relating to the dairy sector, on the use of Community transit papers.<sup>1</sup> The amendments were to bring the existing regulations in line with the new customs papers for Community transit to be introduced from 1 March 1970.

## Oils and fats

25. By a regulation of 6 February the Commission made arrangements for the putting up to tender of a stock of some 119 tons of colza and rapeseed bought in by the German intervention agency in 1969/70.<sup>2</sup>

On 11 February the Commission adopted two regulations relating to the intervention procedure for oilseeds and the procedure for the buying-in of olive oil by the intervention agencies.<sup>3</sup> The regulations lay down the criteria for deciding where these commodities are to be sent when not to the centre indicated by the holder, in the event of that centre's not having sufficient storage capacity for them at the time of the transaction, or not offering sufficient certainty that they would be kept in proper condition.

Also on 11 February, the Commission amended an earlier regulation on communications between the Member States and itself with respect to oils and fats.<sup>3</sup>

## Sugar

26. On 5 February the Commission laid down the rules as to permanent tendering for the determination of export refunds on raw beet sugar.<sup>4</sup> This system, enabling export contracts to be concluded at any time, will help among other things to reduce the Community's sugar surpluses.

## Fruit and vegetables

27. By a regulation of 2 February the Commission established the procedure for implementing the measures to promote the marketing of Community-grown oranges and mandarins.<sup>5</sup> The regulation specifies the conditions to be fulfilled by contracts between Community sellers and buyers to encourage the flow of Community oranges onto the markets of the Member States, and the

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette L 44, 25.2.1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 30, 7.2.1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 34, 12.2.1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 29, 6.2.1970.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* L 26, 3.2.1970.

terms on which sellers are entitled to financial compensation under these contracts.

On 4 February the Commission adopted two regulations, the one detailing the procedure for implementing the measures taken to promote processing of oranges, and the other fixing for the marketing year 1969/70 the minimum purchase price for oranges sold to processors and the compensation payable.<sup>1</sup>

On 25 February it adopted a regulation extending to the Biondo Comune variety, for one year, the measures to boost sales of Italian oranges on the markets of the other Member States.<sup>2</sup> The measures in question are short-term marketing devices pending broader action to restructure orange-growing generally.

On 5 February the Council adopted a regulation supplementing a previous enactment fixing the basic price and buying-in price for apples from 1 January to 31 May 1970.<sup>3</sup>

### *Conditions of competition in agriculture*

28. Following the alignment of grain prices in 1967, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg were granted Community funds over three marketing years (1967/68, 1968/69 and 1969/70) to compensate farmers for loss of earnings.

With regard to the payment in Germany in 1969/70 of the compensation financed by the Community as agreed by the Council in December 1964, the Commission had no particular comments to offer under Article 93(3) of the EEC treaty concerning the portion paid in the form of acreage subsidies, but it considered the extra compensation for sales of malting barley to be incompatible with the Common Market. Concerning these measures, therefore, it began proceedings under Article 93(2), first paragraph.

As required by Article 93(1), the Commission examined with the Member States at the time the national production and marketing aids for grain, eggs and poultrymeat, pigmeat, oils and fats, and fruit and vegetables. It then proposed appropriate steps for doing away with some of these arrangements and for harmonizing others, after which the Member States submitted their comments on the suggested action. At the beginning of February 1970 the Commission felt called upon to pronounce on some of the aids in five Member States, in the light of these States' comments, either requiring (in accordance with Article 93(2)) that its original proposals be acted on, amplifying them, or even indicating that similar steps should be taken in respect of other aids as well.

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette L 28, 5.2.1970.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 46, 27.2.1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 29, 6.2.1970.

## *Financing the common agricultural policy*

The Standing Committee on Agricultural Structures and the EAGGF Committee, meeting on 17 and 18 February 1970, expressed themselves in favour of the Commission's proposals regarding assistance from the EAGGF Guidance Section under the second tranche for 1969, on which the Commission will have to give its final ruling early in March.

The proposals relate to 180 projects, broken down as follows:

Country	Number of projects	Assistance	
		u.a.	%
Belgium	16	3 464 191	7.62
France	33	9 881 570	21.75
Germany	47	12 663 761	27.87
Italy	53	15 776 083	34.72
Luxembourg	3	94 550	0.21
Netherlands	28	3 554 253	7.83
	180	45 434 408	100.00

Of this total, 26 391 279 u.a. is to go on projects for improving production structures (80), 16 921 823 u.a. on projects for improving marketing structures (88) and 2 121 306 u.a. on combined projects (12).

This will bring the amount granted under the first two tranches for 1969 to 53 907 245 u.a. and the number of projects so aided to 214, leaving 106 092 755 u.a. for assistance under the third and fourth tranches.

The *Economic and Social Committee* at its 85th plenary session rendered an opinion with regard to the definitive regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy, in which it advocated pluriannual programming of EAGGF expenditure.

## *Harmonization of plant health legislation*

30. Upon proposal by the Commission, the Council, on 8 December 1969, adopted its first three directives on plant health control,<sup>1</sup> laying down the minimum action required of Member States to control potato wart, potato-root eelworm and San Jose scale. The Commission's proposals had been submitted

<sup>1</sup> See official gazette L 323, 24.12.1969; Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, Ch. II, sec. 28.

in late 1967 and early 1968, and speedily endorsed by the Member States as regards the technical aspects, but only now has agreement been possible on the legal basis.

The Council has not yet come to a decision on the proposed directive on action to prevent importation of plant pests into Member States. Here too, the technical side is pretty well settled, but, over and above the matter of the legal basis, there are a number of institutional problems, especially with regard to the possible setting-up of a standing plant health committee. The Commission proposed this at the end of 1968, as part of its draft Council regulation fixing maximum pesticide residue contents on and in fruits and vegetables.

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY

### *Iron and steel industry*

#### State of the market

31. Around the turn of the year 1969-70, a distinct slowdown occurred in business activity in the Community: a number of sectors were working so near capacity that production was losing elasticity, some activities were interfered with to a greater extent than usual by the bitter weather in December, and in parts of the Community production in several sectors was temporarily crippled by industrial strife, the Commission points out in its "steel" programme with forecasts for the 2nd quarter of 1970.<sup>1</sup>

Demand continued to climb briskly, and only in a few countries did the first symptoms emerge of a certain disproportion in the volume of new orders as between one sector and another. With unit costs still rising — if anything even faster in some countries — the price trend remained very definitely upwards. The strong demand pressure was also reflected in the trade balance of most of the member countries.

The flow of orders to the steel-consuming industries was rather less marked than a few months previously. This should not affect the expansion in production in the coming months, however, as the backlog is exceptionally large, representing over six months' production in several sectors. Most of these industries will therefore continue producing close to capacity during the second quarter.

The winter months witnessed a slight seasonal downturn in steel consumption, which, however, did not affect the underlying market trend. Larger

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette C 39, 2.4.1970.



tonnages were still required at the beginning of 1970 than could be produced internally; while the flow of sales within the Community has increased in recent months, it is apparent, despite some additions to stocks, that the steel market is not as yet by any means in balance.

Many products are still in such short supply within the Community that imports from outside have risen sharply, even though the world prices for most of them are above the Community level. The shortage is most acute, in the main, for coil, wire rod and heavy plate.

The French and German markups from 1 January 1970 brought internal Community prices to a new high. Export prices, which had earlier increased more substantially than internal prices, have meantime remained at the same level as in the late autumn.

### Steps to ease the supply position

32. In view of the shortage of steel and the rise in prices all over the Community, the Commission and the Governments are taking the same action to help ease the supply position for the first part of 1970 as they did in the second half of 1969.

Thus, after consulting the Commission, the Governments again introduced a special makeweight quota for the first six months of 1970, allowing restricted importation of specified tonnages of iron and steel products from State-trading countries to a total of approximately 215 000 tons. On a proposal by the Commission, they also directed the suspension of duties on various steel products from 1 February to 31 May 1970: under this arrangement ingots, semis and coil are to be allowed in duty-free and plate, reinforcing rods and wire-rod at 4%, 3.5% and 4% respectively — about half the present Kennedy Round rates.

For certain special products the Commission and the Governments also raised the regular yearly and half-yearly reduced-duty quotas, to help keep pace with the rising demand.

For pig-iron the Commission instituted extra quotas for all types, in addition to the quotas already in force for special pig-irons; tonnages imported under the new quotas are to be dutiable *ad valorem* at 4.4% instead of at the flat rate of five dollars per ton. The Commission took this step because the demand for foundry pig-iron has been increasing markedly, whereas the available capacity has been used more and more for steelmaking pig.

Steel consumption may be expected to undergo another sizeable increase during the second quarter of 1970, bringing the level to about 8% above that for the second quarter of 1969; consumption in 1969, in turn, was some 10% up on 1968. These figures indicate that the rise will almost certainly continue

pretty well unabated, since, with existing capacity now fully extended and no manpower reserves left, capital spending in the steel-consuming industries is all set to push up potential and productivity in a big way. Besides this, seasonal factors will contribute to the upward movement in the second quarter. Real consumption, then, can be expected to work out at about 24.1 million ingot tons, as against 22.2 million in the second quarter of 1969. A certain build-up of stocks will meantime develop.

Export demand is likely to remain high, since expansion is continuing in the main customer countries, though less rapidly than before. Community plants will, however, not be anxious to accept new export orders during the next few months, owing to the very large demand in the internal market. Accordingly, exports to non-member countries should rise in the second quarter to something like 4.75 million ingot tons, compared with 4.3 million in the third quarter of 1969.

As the aggregate production potential of the Community industry in 1970 will be over six million ingot tons higher than in 1969, the theoretical maximum production in the second quarter would be more than 29 million ingot tons, as against 27.2 million in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. However, there will probably not be enough coke to operate all plants to capacity, even by using scrap instead of pig-iron where possible, so that real production will doubtless be rather below this figure.

In consequence of the steps taken by the Commission and the Governments, imports from non-Community countries should continue to rise, to perhaps 1.8 million ingot tons, compared with 1.5 million in the second quarter of 1969.

In all, the Community's total crude steel availabilities should amount to 30.35 million tons. Of this, some 4.75 million tons will be exported. Additions to stocks should work out at about 1.5 million ingot tons; it may well be that a fair proportion of this will go into plants' and dealers' buffer holdings, which could help to ease the present tightness of the market somewhat.

## SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

### *General research and technology*

#### **Expenditure on nuclear physics and research**

33. In a reply<sup>1</sup> to a written question (410/69) by M. Oele, a Netherlands member of the European Parliament, the Commission supplied the following facts

<sup>1</sup> Official gazette C 27, 5.3.1970.

on expenditure by the Community Member States in 1968 on basic nuclear physics and basic and applied research on nuclear energy. (In the case of France, the figures have been combined):

*Expenditure on basic nuclear physics in 1968*

(High, medium and low energy)

(in million u.a.)

Total expenditure per capita expenditure	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands
National total	2.2 (IISN)		11.6 (DESY)	12.3 (INFN)	0.9
per capita	0.23		0.20	0.23	0.07
CERN total	2.5	13.8	15	7.4	3
per capita	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.14	0.23

*Expenditure on basic and applied research on nuclear energy in 1968*

(in million u.a.)

Total expenditure per capita expenditure	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands
National total	10 (CEN)	89.8 (CEA)	190	39.7 (CNEN)	24.6
per capita	1.04	1.8	3.25	0.74	1.92
Euratom total	7.4	22.5	22.5	17.2	5.2
per capita	0.77	0.45	0.38	0.32	0.4

**Nuclear technology**

**Capacity of nuclear reactors in the Community**

34. The comparison of the capacity of nuclear reactors in the Community, broken down by types, reveals the development of the pressurized light water reactor at the expense of the gas-graphite reactor. The proportion of the

capacity of reactors in operation or under construction between January 1969 and January 1970 has dropped from 46% to 26% in the case of the gas-graphite type and has risen from 26% to 48% in the case of the pressurized light water type.

The table below gives a list of the power plants in operation, under construction or planned in the Community on 12 January 1970.

*Net electrical capacity of nuclear power stations in service, under construction or planned in the Community as at 12 January 1970*

	country	in service MWe	under const. MWe	planned MWe
<b>1. PROVEN-TYPE REACTORS</b>				
<i>Gas/graphite</i>				
Chinon 1 (EDF 1)	F	70	—	—
Chinon 2 (EDF 2)	F	200	—	—
Chinon 3 (EDF 3)	F	480	—	—
St-Laurent 1 (EDF 4)	F	480	—	—
St-Laurent 2	F	—	515	—
Bugey 1 (St-Vulbas)	F	—	540	—
G 2 Marcoule	F	40	—	—
G 3 Marcoule	F	40	—	—
ENEL (Latina)	I	200	—	—
<i>Boiling water</i>				
KRB (Gundremmingen)	G	237	—	—
KWL (Lingen) <sup>(1)</sup>	G	155	—	—
VAK (Kahl)	G	15	—	—
ENEL (Garigliano)	I	150	—	—
GKN (Dodewaard)	N	52	—	—
KKW (Würgassen, Weser)	G	—	640	—
Kernkr. Elbe (Brunsbüttel koog)	G	—	770	—
ENEL 4 (Piacenza/Po)	I	—	—	750
<i>Pressurized water</i>				
KWO (Obrigheim)	G	283	—	—
SENA (Chooz) <sup>(2)</sup>	F	266	—	—
ENEL (Trino Vercellese)	I	257	—	—
BR 3 (Mol)	B	10	—	—
KKS (Stadersand, Elbe)	G	—	630	—
SEMOM (Tihange s/Meuse) <sup>(3)</sup>	B	—	870	—
Centre Nucl. de Doel (Doel/Scheldt)	B	—	780	—
PZEM (Flushing)	N	—	450	—
RWE (Biblis/Rhin)	G	—	1 150	—

<sup>1</sup> Not including fuel-oil superheating.

<sup>2</sup> Franco-Belgian (50/50) plant.

<sup>3</sup> With 50% French (EDF) participation.

	country	in service MWe	under const. MWe	planned MWe
<b>2. ADVANCED CONVERTERS</b>				
<i>Heavy water</i>				
M/ZFR (Karlsruhe)	G	50	—	—
KKN (Niederaichbach)	G	—	100	—
EL 4 (Monts d'Arrée)	F	70	—	—
CIRENE (Latina)	I	—	—	32
<i>High temperature</i>				
HKG (Schmehausen)	G	—	—	300
AVR (Jülich)	G	13	—	—
KSH Geesthacht 2	G	—	22	—
<i>Sodium-zirconium hydroxide</i>				
KNK (Karlsruhe)	G	—	19	—
<i>Nuclear superheat</i>				
HDR (Grosswelzheim)	G	22	—	—
<b>3. FAST BREEDERS</b>				
Phénix (Marcoule)	F	—	233	—
SNR (Weisweiler) <sup>(1)</sup>	G	—	—	300
<b>4. TYPE NOT YET DETERMINED</b>				
Kernkraftwerk Neckar (Lauffen)	G	—	—	750
BASF (Ludwigshafen) <sup>(2)</sup>	G	—	—	1 200
ENEL 5 (...)	I	—	—	650
KBE-EVS + Badenwerk (Oberhausen)	G	—	—	800
Chem. Werke HULS + VEW (Marl)	G	—	—	600
Fessenheim 1	F	—	—	p.m.
Fessenheim 2	F	—	—	p.m.
KKW Schmehausen (VEW) (Westfalen)	G	—	—	600
GKM + Badenwerk (Kirschgarthausen)	G	—	—	700
Bayernwerke + Isaramperwerke	G	—	—	600
Grosskraftwerk Mannheim	G	—	—	700
Total		3 090	6 719	7 982
Total January 1969		3 068	2 491	7 585
Grand Total			17 791	
Grand total January 1969			13 144	

<sup>1</sup> Participation: Germany 70%, Netherlands 15%, Belgium 15%.

<sup>2</sup> Including 400 MWe for steam supply.

## Applications of high temperature nuclear reactors not connected with electricity production

35. The Sub-group on Steelmaking Processes, composed of national experts from the different iron and steel manufacturing research centres in the Community, met on 23 February 1970. It discussed the initial results of the study it was asked to undertake at its meeting in October 1969. The aim of this study is the examination of foreseeable developments in conventional integrated iron and steel works (up to about 1980), consideration being given, notably, to the influence of the price of electricity and coke, the use of pre-reduced fuels and new energy sources. The second part of this study will be devoted to an examination of the possible utilization of nuclear energy in the iron and steel industry, based on the use of direct reduction processes.

### Training

36. On 28 February 1970 the situation with regard to scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows:

*Student trainees:* 44 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged and nine new trainees were accepted in February for a later training period;

*Grant-holders:* 47 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively engaged, 32 of them preparing a thesis and 15 specializing in a particular field. Two new grants were awarded in February.

### *Joint action*

#### Consultative Committees on Programme Management

37. The six new consultative committees on Programme Management which were set up by the Council's Decision of 25 June 1969 held their first meetings at the beginning of February.

The Committees are concerned with the following subjects: plutonium and transplutonic elements, heavy-water reactors, condensed state physics, fast reactors, high-temperature gas reactors and high-flux reactors.

The governments of the Member States appointed the national delegates to the various Committees. The Commission provided the Secretariat and each Committee appointed its Chairman following the Commission's proposal.

The Committees began an examination of the work carried out under the Euratom programme and also an exchange of views on the corresponding programmes of the Member States.

After their first meeting, certain of the Committees thought it possible to prepare the Opinion called for in the Decision to set up the Committees. On the other hand, other Committees considered that the drafting of such an Opinion was premature.

### **Future activities of Euratom**

38. After the meeting of the Parliamentary Budgets Committee in Paris on 26 January, the European Parliament adopted the Euratom research and investment budget for 1970, with two amendments concerning the credits necessary for the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre and for forward studies on non-nuclear activities. The budget should be finally approved at a forthcoming meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Simultaneous studies on the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre are being carried out at different levels. The Commission undertook to examine the problem; at its meeting in Brussels on 27 January the Scientific and Technical Committee, for its part, also examined the question in the light of the guidelines to be followed by future nuclear and non-nuclear research; finally, the competent Council authorities also dealt with this matter as well as questions of co-operation and co-ordination in research.

### **Activities of the Joint Research Centre**

#### **Technological problems relating to reactors**

39. As part of the research programme on fissile materials control, the Metallurgy and Technology Departments of the Ispra Establishment of the JRC have begun studies on the problems of labelling (by the incorporation of an appropriate material) and identifying fuel elements of the MTR type (Material Testing Reactor).

This work has led to results which, although preliminary, suggest that solutions will be found to a problem of the greatest importance for fissile materials control.

#### **Nuclear standards and measurements**

40. At Ispra on 19 February 1970 the Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements held a meeting of the Working Group on Dosimetry in Nuclear Reactors. The aim was to discuss various problems relating to the different calculation

methods applicable to the measurement of in-pile radiation, the measurement of the neutron cross-sections important for detectors, the techniques for preparing fissile material detectors and the methods for calorimetric measurements.

### Operation of the HFR reactor

41. On 20 February 1970, for the first time, the capacity of the Petten high-flux reactor was increased from 30 to 45MW.

This increase in capacity will enable future irradiation requirements to be met more adequately, as well as facilitating research on new types of power reactor. A detailed study of the reactor core temperature showed that this new rating did not involve any major modifications to the plant.

At the same time a safety investigation was carried out at 45MW capacity, the results showing that the reactor could operate at this rating without any risk.

### Co-ordination activities with regard to proven reactors

42. On 6 February the Joint Research Centre held an information meeting in Brussels on the results obtained from the research and development programme on the Trino Vercellese reactor (Euratom/ENEL and Euratom/FIAT contracts). The results of the work were submitted by FIAT, who are responsible for the programme's theoretical studies and by ENEL, who are responsible for the experimental part. The main object of the meeting was to compare the theoretical and experimental core physics data during the first fuel cycle in the Trino Vercellese reactor.

A total of 45 specialists from companies and organizations in the Community attended the meeting and much interest was created by an extensive discussion on the calculation methods developed by FIAT and ENEL for the relatively simple evaluation of the physics of pressurized water reactors.

### *Dissemination of information*

43. The heads of the Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) made an active contribution to a seminar on nuclear information processing held in Vienna in February 1970 by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Some 200 representatives from the IAEA member countries attended this conference, which was especially important for the Commission's representatives owing to the fact that the IAEA, in setting up its world nuclear documentation system (INIS), has decided to make use of the facilities developed



by the CID by adapting them to its particular needs. The terms of a contract of collaboration signed between the IAEA and the Commission stipulate, moreover, that the CID should make available to the international organization the bulk of its knowhow on automated nuclear documentation.

The Commission has officially announced the two-day seminar on coking which it will hold in Luxembourg on 23 and 24 April 1970.

With regard to scientific publications, No. 2/1970 of "Euroabstract" which gives details of the most recent scientific publications by the Commission, has appeared.

During February the CID fed 24 718 nuclear scientific documents into its automated documentation system, bringing the total number of documents stored away to 965 429.

With regard to the transfer of information and industrial property, five Technical Notes were circulated, four patent applications filed and 30 patents granted.

In the course of its routine work, the CID circulated 23 scientific and technical reports, 72 "communications" (in accordance with Article 13 of the Euratom Treaty) and also 77 offprints from articles and addresses. The semi-automatic documentation system processed problems sent in by 56 customers and a total of 2 005 abstracts were sent to inquirers.

## ENERGY POLICY

### *Electric power in 1969*

44. The provisional results for 1969 give rise to the following observations:

#### **Electric power consumption**

45. As a result of the particularly lively expansion of the Community's economy, both in industrial production and private consumption, there has been an acceleration in the demand for electric power: net consumption (including losses) in the Community reached the level of 517 000 million kWh, an increase of 9% over the 1968 figure. This jump is the largest recorded since 1969 and is considerably more than the average annual rate of 7.2%, corresponding to a doubling of consumption in ten years.

The very high rates in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium are the result of a marked rise in economic growth coupled with the introduction of new industrial plant. When adjustments are made allowing for the events of

May and June 1968, the rate of increase for France can be set at 7.8%. In the case of Italy, the reason for the figures was the social difficulties occurring during the last quarter of the year.

*Net consumption of electric power (including losses)*

<i>(in '000 million kWh)</i>							
	Community	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands
1968	474.3	25.0	119.2	195.1	101.2	2.2	31.6
1969	517.1	27.2	130.6	214.4	107.6	2.4	34.9
Change 1969/8	+ 9.0 %	+ 9.0 %	+ 9.5 %	+ 9.9 %	+ 6.3 %	+ 7.6 %	+ 10.5 %

**Electric power production**

46. As regards production, 1969 was characterized by normal hydrological conditions which, relative to 1968 — a very satisfactory year from the point of view of water-power — resulted in a slight drop in hydroelectric output. Owing to the continuing growth in internal demand and a large rise in exports to non-member countries, an increase of almost 13% in thermal production was necessary to meet these needs. Taking into account the improved thermal yield, a considerable increase — about 11% — can be expected in the power plants' total fuel consumption.

As to production by nuclear energy, which accounted for 11 000 million kWh, this has increased by almost 50% as the result of the continuous operation of large production units, especially in Germany, where nuclear production trebled in 1969, and in spite of the lengthy shut-down of some power plants owing to damage. In the Community as a whole, nuclear energy's share in the total production of electric power has now reached 2.1%.

*Net total production*

a) Breakdown by country

<i>(in '000 million kWh)</i>							
	Community	Belgium	France	Germany	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands
1968	466.7	25.0	117.9	189.7	100.2	2.0	31.8
1969	513.2	27.6	131.5	210.4	106.3	2.1	35.2
Change 1969/8	+ 9.9 %	+ 10.3 %	+ 11.5 %	+ 10.9 %	+ 6.0 %	+ 7.9 %	+ 10.7 %

b) Breakdown by energy source

(in '000 million kWh)

Community	Total	Hydroelectric	Geothermal	Nuclear	Conventional thermal
1968	466.7	111.1	2.5	7.3	345.8
1969	513.2	110.1	2.6	11.0	389.6
Change 1969/68	+ 9.9 %	- 1.0 %	+ 2.5 %	+ 49.4 %	+ 12.6 %

## TRANSPORT POLICY

### *Access to the market*

47. At its session from 2 to 6 February 1970, the European Parliament passed a resolution embodying its Opinion on the proposed Council regulation on the establishment of common rules for ordinary and specialized scheduled *bus* and *motor-coach services* operated between Member States. The resolution approves the Commission's proposal, subject to two amendments on points of detail.

### *Technical harmonization*

48. At its plenary session from 24 to 26 February 1970, the *Economic and Social Committee* rendered its Opinion on the proposed Council regulation on the introduction of a *mechanical monitoring device* in road transport. The Committee approved the Commission's proposal in principle, provided certain amendments were taken into consideration and the device complied fully with the conditions laid down by the regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport, without it being necessary to retain the individual log book for supervision purposes.

### *Rates and conditions of carriage*

49. At its session from 2 to 6 February 1970 the *European Parliament* rendered a favourable Opinion on the proposed Council regulation 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.

## *Consultative Committee on Transport*

50. On 26 February 1970 the Consultative Committee on Transport had an initial discussion on *supervision and penalties* for Community rules on road transport. On the basis of the discussion in the plenary session, a group of rapporteurs is to draw up a draft opinion which the Committee could consider at its next session.

The Committee has been entrusted by the Commission with the study of *distortions* in the terms of competition in international transport by rail, road and navigable waterway within the Community. A working party has been established and instructed to draw up a draft opinion.

## REGIONAL POLICY

### *Financing of new activities*

51. The Commission has taken a formal decision concerning the grant, under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty, of an industrial conversion loan of a maximum amount of DM 2 100 000 (525 000 u.a.) to the *firm of Signode-System GmbH* at Dinslaken (North Rhine/Westphalia). The company, which manufactures components of packaging systems (steel tape, hooping sockets, tighteners) intends to invest about DM 16 million to finance a programme to increase its production capacity and create 180 new jobs, of which about 90 will be reserved for former ECSC workers. This scheme, in a coalmining region as yet only slightly industrialized, is calculated to improve the economic structure of the Dinslaken area. It will receive public aids in the framework of the systems of aids notified to the Commission in accordance with the EEC treaty.

The Commission has taken a formal decision concerning the grant, under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC treaty, of an industrial conversion loan totalling DM 4 143 000 (1 132 000 u.a.) to the *Mannesmann company* in Düsseldorf; this is equivalent to half of the sum requested. The other half has been granted as an industrial loan under Article 54 of the Treaty on market terms. The loans will help to finance an investment programme for new production units and extensions, enabling about 635 new jobs to be created of which the majority (about 500) will be reserved for former ECSC workers.

Under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC treaty, the Commission has received two new *loan* applications concerning industrial conversion schemes, one in Germany and the other in France. Acting under Article 130<sup>g</sup> of the EEC treaty, the Commission has communicated its approval to the EIB for the grant of a loan in the Netherlands.

## *Studies*

52. The group responsible for the three industrial conversion studies for the *Alès and Saint-Étienne* districts, authorized by the Commission in December 1969 under Article 46(4) of the ECSC treaty, met in Brussels on 18 February 1970 for an initial exchange of views. The group will follow the progress of the studies in train between now and June 1970.

The Commission has reviewed the preliminary report concerning the study on the industrial development of the *Friuli-Venezia-Giulia* region. As planned, this report sets out the situation and the socio-economic trends in the region, its economy in the Common Market framework, and a synopsis of the development aims and guidelines under regional and national programming. The broad approaches to the exploration of development possibilities are also shown. This document will shortly be discussed with representatives of the Italian Government, the region and the institutes carrying out the study.

The panel instructed to formulate the general lines of the study on development in the *South of Belgium* met in Brussels on 19 February 1970. It made an initial examination of the subjects which must be tackled in phase III of this study concerning development prospects in the region.

## SOCIAL POLICY

### *Social aspects of the common policies*

53. The Commission has drawn up the draft of a second report to the Council on how the Community's social policy is related to its other policies, the principal aim of which is to bring out the most important social policy tasks connected with the various common and Community policies, particularly the economic, agricultural, industrial, energy and regional policies. This report is a follow-up to the first one, examined by the Council at its session of 13 March 1969.

### *Vocational training*

54. At its 85th session the *Economic and Social Committee* unanimously approved the proposed Council recommendation concerning the use of the European career brief for the training of skilled machine-tool operators. The Committee reiterated its wish that a European institute for the scientific study of vocational training be set up.

## *Employment*

### **Use of computers for job placement and clearing of employment offers and applications**

55. The use of computers is now proving to be one of the most promising techniques for job placement and the clearing of offers and applications. Wishing to contribute towards solving the problems raised by the introduction of such a promising instrument in employment services, the Commission arranged a study meeting whose results have been communicated to the Council.

The reports presented specify the role and object of computers in employment services and the consequences of introducing them as far as profitability, training, the organization of problems encountered, statistics and classification are concerned.

The use of computers by employment services was still in its early stages but as it is planned to introduce them in all the employment administrations of the Member States, the Commission hopes that the latter will try to reach an agreement, within the framework of the Community studies, on the definition and representation of the main statistical elements included in the mechanized card indices before the extension of the new systems makes alteration too difficult.

On this point the Commission attaches particular importance to regular exchange of information and experience, as provided for by the plan for co-operation between the employment services of the Member States.

### **Study of placement techniques**

56. The Commission has carried out an examination of placement techniques and their adaptation to the requirements of economic and social development. On the basis of contributions from the national experts, a general account of the development of job placement has been drawn up which analyses its operations, examines the means of action available, describes the results achieved and future prospects.

In view of the great upheaval which has occurred in the structure of employment, this study proves to be well-timed to offer new objectives to the labour services. This applies particularly to the placement of workers, which is the main task of these services. For several years the Member States have been endeavouring to take account of the requirements resulting from technical progress and the changes in economic and social life when drawing up forecasts and initiating appropriate measures.

## *Readaptation and reorganization*

57. In February the Commission, acting under Article 56(2) of the ECSC treaty, decided to contribute Bfrs. 35 500 000 (710 000 u.a.) towards the readaptation expenses of 1 505 workers affected by the final shutdown of two coalmines in *Belgium*.

It also decided to increase by DM 60 000 (16 393,44 u.a.) a credit opened in 1964 for a coalmine in *Germany*.

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

## *Social security*

58. The panel of independent experts responsible for various studies on occupational diseases finished drafting the French text of the information notices concerning the diseases on the European list which was the subject of the Commission Recommendation of 23 July 1962.

## *Working conditions*

**Joint Advisory Committee on social problems of paid agricultural workers**

59. The Committee held its 17th meeting on 11 and 12 February 1970 in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Machielsen.

It unanimously approved the report on the harmonization of living and working conditions in agriculture. This report emphasizes the responsibility in this matter of the employers' and workers' organizations, which are competent in fields governed by collective agreements. It also observes that certain objectives need to be laid down for a more intensive harmonization effort. At the present stage the recommendation by professional organizations in the Community — such as that of 6 June 1968 on the working week in agriculture — appears to be the most appropriate instrument. Meantime, endeavours will have to be made to remove the obstacles to the conclusion of Community collective agreements. A working party has been instructed to draw up concrete proposals to eliminate obstacles and disparities.

Lastly, the Committee approved the proposal to draw up a permanent survey of collective agreements in agriculture.

## *Health protection*

### **Mines safety**

60. The Committee of Experts on explosives and explosions set up in 1966 to co-ordinate the research work on dust explosions in coalmines held its eighth meeting on 3 February 1970 in Luxembourg. It had to deal *inter alia* with the experiments which have led to the development of methods of combating explosions both by laying the dust with salt pastes and by the use of water trough barriers. Following a recent Commission decision, its task will henceforth be extended to be the new joint research programme on trigger barriers to be financed by the Centre d'études et recherches des Charbonnages de France and the Versuchsgrubengesellschaft of Dortmund. This programme receives financial assistance from the ECSC under Article 55 of the Treaty of Paris.

### **Mines Safety and Health Commission**

61. The Mines Safety and Health Commission held its plenary session on 26 February. It took note of various reports concerning methods of reducing dust production in underground workings, the specialized services responsible for the control of this dust production and the reduction of dust in the use of winning and tunnelling machines and new procedures for the measurement and checking of ropes and guides both in shafts and roadways.

It also approved an opinion of the Working Party on "Rescue Arrangements and Mine Fires" on the use of polyurethan foam and examined the bi-annual report of the Working Party on "Rescue Arrangements".

Group accidents which occurred in England (Michael mine) in 1967, at Varenne (Loire) in 1968, at l'Escarpelle (Douai) in 1969 and at Fouquières-lès-Lens on 4 February 1970, were studied.

In February the working parties of the Mines Safety and Health Commission studied ventilation problems and particularly the trials with computers carried out at Essen with the Ventilation Committee of the Steinkohlenbergbauverein. They also concluded that research was necessary to perfect a fire-proof dress for protection against flames resulting from explosions, studied the statistical value of accident returns and examined reports on the electrical insulation of the cables of mobile machines, on safety measures relating to trolley locomotives and on over-voltages in underground workings due to a flashover.

### **Financial aid for victims of mining accidents**

62. On 27 February the Commission decided to grant assistance totalling FF 54 000 to the families of the victims of a mining accident which occurred on 4 February 1970 in the Nord *département* (France).



### III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

#### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

63. At its session of 5, 6 and 7 February 1970 the Council heard a verbal progress report from the chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the Committee's work on a common basis for negotiations. In December 1969 the Committee was instructed by the Council to draw up an initial report on the matter, in close co-operation with the Commission.

The Council discussed the points mentioned in the progress report and agreed to take up the matter again at its next session on the basis of an initial written report to be submitted by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, which is continuing its work under the terms of reference mentioned above.

#### RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED COUNTRIES

##### *Greece*

64. The EEC/Greece Association Council met on 20 February 1970 at ambassadorial level in Brussels. It discussed a number of points arising in connection with the day-to-day implementation of the Athens Agreement.

65. During its February session the European Parliament — in a debate on oral question (15/69) to the Council — reviewed the action taken by the Governments of the Member States and the Council on its resolution of 7 May 1969, and the question of how the Council assesses the Greek Government's attitude to the EEC. A draft resolution was referred to the competent Committees.

##### *Morocco*

66. The EEC/Morocco Association Committee met on 23 February 1970 at the request of the Moroccan mission. A consultation was held on the situation created by the withdrawal of conditional preferences for EEC imports of Moroccan oranges.

##### *EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association*

##### **EEC-AASM Association Committee**

67. The Association Committee held its 27th meeting on 13 February 1970 under the chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador Emile Kassa-Mapsi, Gabon

representative with the EEC. The main point on the agenda was the consultation of the Associated States on the changes in the CCT for various tropical products. This consultation had been provided for at the third ministerial session of the Contracting Parties for the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention on 29 May 1969. These tariff changes concern three main products — unroasted coffee, cocoa beans and palm oil — and some secondary tropical products. The proposed temporary reduction would lower the CCT duties from 9.6 to 7% for unroasted coffee, from 5.4 to 4% for cocoa beans and from 9 to 6% for palm oil. The AASM stated the case for their unfavourable opinion on these proposals, which have nevertheless been submitted to the Council of the European Communities for a decision.

By letter dated 12 December 1969, the Community had informed the AASM of the provisions it contemplated adopting for various processed and unprocessed agricultural products from the AASM or OCT. These provisions concerned all AASM and OCT products for which the Community is considering special preferential arrangements, with the exception of rice and broken rice on the one hand and tobacco on the other. The AASM were therefore consulted on the following: beef and veal, oilseeds, processed fruit and vegetables, tapioca and chocolate, derogatory measures for the overseas *départements* (trade in live animals between Madagascar and Réunion), processed cereal products. The AASM welcomed these various special arrangements, apart from the one concerning processed cereal products incorporating manioc and manioc starch, which in their opinion was not a sufficient improvement on the previous system. These regulations may come into force before the new Convention and will be valid till 30 June at the latest.

## European Development Fund

### New financing decisions

68. On 27 February 1969 the Commission of the European Communities took three financing decisions<sup>1</sup> involving grants from the second Fund totalling 6 825 000 u.a. The three proposals had been examined by the EDF Committee at its 47th meeting on 10 February 1970.

- a) *Netherlands Antilles* — Improvements to the port of Willemstad (Curaçao): Fl. 11 300 000, or about 5 993 000 u.a.
- b) *Cameroon* — Crop improvements for the 1969/1970 farming years: Frs. CFA 158 900 000, or about 572 000 u.a.
- c) *Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Gabon* — Expansion of training and further training courses by correspondence (medium-grade cadres and agricultural sector): Frs. CFA 72 147 000, or about 260 000 u.a.

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette, C 28, 9.3.1970.

## Meetings

69. On 11 February 1970 a Rwanda delegation led by M. S. Nsanzimana, Minister for International Co-operation, and M. F. Minani, Minister of Information and Tourism, was received at the EDF to discuss current matters of joint interest and for a general review of the investment programme which the Rwanda Government recently submitted to the Commission.

The first EIB/EDF co-ordination meeting was held in Brussels on 2 February 1970. Discussion centred on investment projects of potential interest to the two institutions.

Assistance supplied under German/EDF bilateral aid arrangements was the subject of a co-ordination and information meeting on 24 February 1970.

## Visits abroad and overseas

70. M. Rochereau, member of the Commission, visited New York and Washington from 15 to 19 February 1970. He had talks with M. McNamara, President of the World Bank (IBRD) and with various other leading figures. M. Rochereau was accompanied by M. Hendus, Director-General in the Commission, M. Ferrandi, Deputy Director-General, and M. Durieux, Director in the Commission's Directorate-General for Development Aid.

M. Rochereau visited Mali from 5 to 9 February 1970 at the invitation of the Mali authorities. The main purpose was to review the pattern of aid from the European Development Fund to Mali.

From 22 February 1970 to 1 March 1970, a EDF team accompanied the Audit Committee to Senegal.

A mission led by M. Ferrandi, Deputy Director-General for Development Aid and EDF Director, arrived on 25 February 1970 in Ivory Coast, where it will stay until 4 March 1970. The aim is to finalize the projects to be financed from the third Fund.

On 24 February an EDF mission visited Congo (Kinshasa), Burundi and Rwanda to study problems of electrification in these countries.

## Training, in-service periods, seminars

71. The new session of further training for officials of the overseas states, countries and territories associated with the EEC began on 16 February. It is being attended by ten citizens of Burundi, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal (two), Netherlands Antilles and the Comoro Islands.

A seminar on the various aspects of the Association and the activities of the European Development Fund was held in Luxembourg for fifty African students and trainees who had come from France and Germany.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

### *Austria*

72. Following a meeting on 17 and 18 December 1969 with an Austrian delegation,<sup>1</sup> the Commission drew up a memorandum to the Council on the Community's relations with Austria. The memorandum gives a detailed description of the Austrian application for an agreement whereby present impediments to trade between Austria and the Community could be eliminated.

After analysing the context and possible contents of such an agreement, the Commission looks forward to the earliest possible adoption of a Council decision for the establishment of a directive on negotiations.

### *Denmark*

73. On 19 February the Commission received M. Andersen, the Danish Minister of Economy, Nordic Affairs and European Market Relations. The purpose of the visit was to inform the Commission on progress made towards the establishment of a Nordic customs union<sup>2</sup> and to discuss the latest developments in the Communities, more particularly in connection with the Hague summit conference. M. Andersen was accompanied by H.E. Ambassador Finn Gundelach, Head of the Danish Mission to the European Communities, and by senior officials from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### *Israel*

74. The fourth session of the negotiations with Israel was held in Brussels from 11 to 13 February 1970. The two delegations found that their views coincided on the wording and contents of the agreement. The text will now be submitted to the respective authorities for their approval, in preparation for the final procedures of conclusion and signature.

### *Lebanon*

75. Exploratory talks were held on 5 and 6 February 1970 by a Commission delegation and a delegation from Lebanon, to consider the application for

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-70, part two, sec. 71.

<sup>2</sup> Embracing Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland.

a preferential trade agreement submitted by the Lebanon Government on 1 October 1969. The Lebanon delegation was led by H.E. Ambassador Kesrouan Labaki, Head of the Lebanese Mission to the European Economic Community and the Commission delegation by M. Helmut Sigrüst, Director-General for External Relations.

The two delegations had a wide-ranging discussion and exchange of information on the various points raised by Lebanon's application. The talks were held in an excellent atmosphere and yielded a number of guidelines which will provide a basis for subsequent work.

### *Yugoslavia*

76. The trade agreement concluded between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia after the negotiations begun in October 1968 was signed on 19 March 1970.<sup>1</sup>

This is the first preferential trade agreement of general content which the EEC has concluded with a non-member country and the first agreement on which negotiations have been terminated since the common commercial policy came into force on 1 January 1970.

### *Japan*

77. M. Deniau, member of the Commission, visited Tokyo from 16 to 20 February at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Those accompanying him included M. Wellenstein, Director-General for External Trade in the Commission. M. Deniau had talks with M. Kiichi Aichi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Kiichi Miyazawa, Minister of International Trade and Industry, M. Ushiba, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Ichiro Sato, Minister of State and Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency.

The background to M. Deniau's visit to Japan is the Council decision of 10 November 1969 instructing the Commission to approach the Japanese Government and explore the possibilities of opening negotiations between the Community and Japan for an agreement increasing trade between the two parties and making for the harmonious expansion of world commerce.

The commercial policy to be pursued with regard to Japan was considered by the European Parliament at its session of 2 February 1970, when a resolution was passed calling for extensive economic co-operation between that country and the Community.

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<sup>1</sup> See Part One, Ch. II.

## *Mauritius*

78. On 12 February 1970 M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, received the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who was accompanied by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. G. Duval, and Minister of Finance, Mr. V. Ringadoo.

The Mauritian delegation then met a Commission delegation, led by M. Edoardo Martino and M. Henri Rochereau, members of the Commission. The meeting took place in a very cordial atmosphere. The two delegations discussed the problems posed for Mauritius by the prospect of negotiations for the possible accession of the United Kingdom to the Community.

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

### *Elaboration and implementation of the commercial policy*

#### **Trade agreements: tacit renewal, extension or derogation**

79. Acting on Commission proposals, the Council has taken a number of decisions relating to the negotiation or extension of bilateral trade agreements.

By a decision of 6 February 1970, following the consultation specified by Article 2 of the Council decision of 16 December 1969,<sup>1</sup> it authorized the extension of the agreement signed on 2 December 1954 between the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.

On the same day it authorized France to conclude an arrangement on trade with Japan in 1970, pursuant to the basic agreement signed between these two countries on 14 May 1963.

On 12 February 1970<sup>2</sup> the Council authorized Italy to exchange letters with the USSR on trade in 1970, pursuant to the long-term agreement between the two countries the conclusion of which was authorized on 20 December 1969.<sup>3</sup>

On 17 February the Council also adopted a decision authorizing Italy to conclude with the Polish People's Republic an outline trade agreement for the period from 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1974.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette L 326, 29.12.1969.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* L 38, 18.2.1970.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* L 6, 9.1.1970.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* L 43, 24.2.1970.

## *Special commercial policy measures*

### **Cotton textiles**

80. On 6 February 1970 the Council adopted a decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate on behalf of the Community for the possible renewal of the Long-term Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles.

At the same time the Council adopted a number of directives which lay down preliminary guidelines for the negotiations. It also agreed that these would be conducted by the Commission with the assistance of the Special Committee set up under Treaty Article 113 and that, in this context, the Commission would study the development of the situation and supply the Council with a regular progress report on the negotiations.

This decision is of special importance, since it is first one taken by the Council under Article 113, which specifies that after the transition period all commercial policy problems are to be dealt with by Community negotiations.

## **THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

### *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

81. The UNCTAD Board held the third part of its 9th session in Geneva from 2 to 16 February 1970, with the European Economic Community taking part as an observer. During this meeting the Board fixed 31 March as the date for the 4th session of the Special Committee on Preferences, at which the developing countries are to be consulted on the preliminary preference offers submitted to UNCTAD on 14 November 1969. The Board also approved the UNCTAD contribution to the United Nations Second Development Decade.

## **THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

82. *The 26th session of the Contracting Parties* was held in Geneva from 16 to 27 February 1970. In accordance with the new working procedures in force since the 25th session, the many questions which had formerly been laid before the Contracting Parties were dealt with by the Council of Representatives. The Contracting Parties adopted the Council's report and focussed their discussions on the key issue of the programme of work for the expansion of international trade.

This programme, launched at the 24th session in November 1967, is concerned with pinpointing and analysing all facts and figures which may help to identify problems which will be the subject in due course of a fresh multilateral drive for further trade liberalization, in accordance with GATT objectives and traditions.

In the light of progress by the three Committees set up to carry out the aforementioned work programme — the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products, the Agriculture Committee and the Committee on Trade and Development — the Contracting Parties laid down appropriate guidelines and instructions for further work by these Committees. These guidelines, set out in the "Conclusions" negotiated in detail, open up a further constructive stage and confirm the determination of the Contracting Parties to move progressively towards the further reduction of trade barriers. It was found, in fact, that the Committees had carried factual research and analysis far enough for them to begin to explore the possibilities for concrete action to resolve the problems identified in the fields of industrial and agricultural products.

At their next session the Contracting Parties are to examine the various techniques devised by the three Committees, and draw the conclusions which seem appropriate at that time.

The Community has played a key part in working out these guidelines. In particular, it has had to ensure — despite certain trends — that the Contracting Parties adhered to the logical and consistent line followed since 1967 in implementing the work programme, by which the fresh stages to be undertaken are assessed gradually in the light of progress and results. This approach, far from calling into question or impairing the validity of the objectives, confirms the determination to impart maximum solidity and efficiency to the action required to achieve them. It should be remembered that GATT is now to tackle a completely new field of action, much more complex than the customs tariffs and quantitative restrictions on which attention has been focussed to date.

### *Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)*

83. The Commission of the European Communities was represented at the thirteenth session of the Trade Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held in Bangkok from 2 to 11 February 1970.

The Commission reviewed the trend of the trade and the commercial policy of the countries of the region during the decade just ended, with special reference to 1968 and 1969. The main items of discussion were the promotion of the exports of developing countries belonging to ECAFE and the liberalization of trade in the region.



## DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

84. On 6 February 1970 the President of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Ambassador Dr. M.V.P. Peiris, OBE, who presented his letters of credence as Head of the *Ceylon* Mission to the European Economic Community.

## IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

### THE PARLIAMENT

Meeting in Strasbourg from 2 to 6 February,<sup>1</sup> the European Parliament heard a statement by President Rey on the working programme of the European Commission<sup>2</sup> and another by M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on the economic situation of the Community.<sup>3</sup>

The Parliament recalled its attitudes on the question of budgetary powers and asked that a Parliament-Council contact committee be set up to examine the problem of election to the Parliament by direct universal suffrage. The Parliament discussed the political situation in Greece on the basis of an oral question and adopted a resolution on aid to the inhabitants of Nigeria. It expressed its opinion on commercial policy vis-à-vis Japan, on the measures to be taken to restore the balance of agricultural markets and on the organization of the table wines and textile fibres markets. After expressing its opinion on a regulation concerning national tobacco monopolies, the Parliament defined its position with regard to a European patent law, discussed common competition policy and approved the Euratom research and investment budget. Finally, it formulated several Opinions concerning questions of the approximation of legislation and transport.<sup>4</sup>

President Scelba delivered the funeral oration in memory of M. Bertoli (Communist, Italy), member of the European Parliament, who died in an accident on 20 January 1970.

At its sitting of 5 February the European Parliament approved the appointment of the members of the German delegation nominated by the Bundestag on 21 January 1970.<sup>5</sup>

Christian Democrat Group: M. Aigner, M. Artzinger, M. Burgbacher, M. Dittrich, M. Furler, M. *Jahn*, M. Klinker, M. Löhr, M. Lücker, M. *Meister*, M. Memmel, M. Müller, M. Richarts, M. Riedel, M. *Schwörer*, M. Springorum, M. Werner.

Socialist Group: M. *Adams*, M. Behrendt, M. Dröscher, Mme Elsner, M. Faller, M. Fellermaier, M. *Flämig*, M. Gerlach, M. *Haage*, M. *Hein*, M. *Koch*, M. Kriedemann, M. *Lange*, M. Lautenschlager, Mme *Orth*, M. *Schwabe*, M. *Seefeld*.

Liberal and allied Group: M. *Achenbach* and M. *Starke*.

<sup>1</sup> The full texts of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session are published in official gazette C 25, 28.2.1970.

<sup>2</sup> Bulletin 3-70, Part One, Ch. III.

<sup>3</sup> Bulletin 3-70, Editorial.

<sup>4</sup> This summary record is taken mainly from *Parlement européen — informations*, published by the European Parliament 2/1970 (French text).

<sup>5</sup> The names of the new members are printed in italics.

## “Own resources” and budgetary powers of the Parliament (3 February)

The purpose of the report by M. Spénale (Socialist, France) on the development of the problem of resources of their own for the Communities was to describe and define the Parliament's political position on the eve of new Council meetings.

In his report, M. Spénale recalled the attitude adopted by the Parliament in its resolution of 10 December 1969<sup>1</sup> and studied the Commission's proposals of 11 December, which are considered to be very positive and very close to what the Parliament desires. The rapporteur thought that the compromise achieved by the Council on 22 December 1969 was acceptable in spite of the reservations it called for. On the other hand, any solution which appeared to fall distinctly short of this compromise would run counter to the Parliament's resolution of 10 December 1969. M. Spénale considered that the Parliament should assert that if the decisions to be taken by the Council on 5 and 6 February next seemed in its opinion to be dangerous for the future of parliamentary democracy it would be unable to recommend the national parliaments to ratify the proposals which the Council will submit to it. In presenting his report, M. Spénale put several precise questions to the President-in-office of the Council, especially concerning “own resources”, the financial autonomy of the Parliament and its budgetary powers.

M. Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and President-in-office of the Council, stated that the decision taken at The Hague to confer complete financial autonomy on the Communities and to widen the budgetary powers of the Parliament was in itself a characteristic act of European political unification and should not be isolated from the complex of deliberations and manifestations of political will expressed at The Hague. These two points were only a sort of preface to a more complete political work. As for the strengthening of the Parliament's budgetary powers, M. Harmel went on to say that he himself will put the question as to whether this will not have to be accompanied by increased participation in the lawmaking power. Then, after having recalled all the work accomplished since the Hague Conference, the President of the Council summed up what had been achieved with regard to the Parliament's participation in the budgetary power: the “last word” left to the Parliament concerning its own budget already in the transitional period; agreement to improve the system whereby the budget is passed from the Council to the Parliament and back; presence of a Council representative at budget debates; improvement of the system of *post facto* control by the Parliament over the implementation of the budget; agreement on a final phase, as from 1975, in which the Parliament will exercise its “last word” in matters which are not limited by the powers attributed by the Treaty to the other institutions. Concerning this very important restriction which the Parliament does not accept, as it deprives it of the

<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, Ch. IV, European Parliament, and official gazette C 2, 8.1.1970.

final control over the major part of the budget, allowing it to have the "last word" on administrative expenditure only, M. Harmel said that he hoped the Council would be able to take decisions in principle which would already determine what is to happen in 1975. With regard to the second point at issue — whether its "last word" on operating credits will, in 1975, be the prerogative of the Parliament alone, or will apply within limits laid down by texts, or, again, as the result of an agreement between the three institutions concerned, the President of the Council considered that, in view of its limited nature, this was not a matter for a fundamental debate. The magnitude of the decisions to be taken during this half-year in the fields of enlargement, development and political union was sufficient reason for not concentrating attention on a single subject, however important it might be. In conclusion, M. Harmel asked the Parliament to reciprocate the confidence which the Council, for its part, wishes to accord it and recalled the favourable prospects for the building of Europe which the change in climate resulting from the Hague Conference had opened up.

The Parliament's debate mainly dealt with the last two points mentioned by the President of the Council. Most members did not agree that in 1975 the Parliament should have the right of initiative with regard to only about 5% of the expenses pertaining to the working of the institutions. While remaining 95% would result from decisions taken by the Council or the Commission, the Parliament would have to assume the political and legal responsibility of these decisions vis-à-vis public opinion.

Until wider powers were conferred on the Parliament, M. Spénale requested that its opinion should be required for all normative decisions with budgetary effects and that such opinion be taken into consideration by the other institutions. Lastly, the rapporteur asked that the Parliament should have a right of initiative with regard to revenues. "In this matter", the rapporteur emphasized, "the issue is one of respect for the principle of parliamentary democracy."

On behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, M. *Furler* (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. *Westerterp* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), M. *Burger* (Socialist, Netherlands) and M. *Berkhouwer* (Liberal, Netherlands), for their respective political groups, approved M. Spénale's report. They stressed that the Parliament should be endowed with real budgetary powers and feared that the Hague Agreement and the agreement concluded in the Council on 22 December might be called into question again.

M. *Triboulet* (France), Chairman of the UDE Group, after recalling that the right of initiating expenditure was a notion foreign to French parliamentarians, emphasized that the main thing was budget control, which should be exercised through a vote by the Parliament on the whole budget. If the budget was rejected, the Council should make a fresh study, reply to the Parliament's criticisms and would have the last word. In all countries, voting the budget

was the vital political act. M. Triboulet considered that it would be dangerous if the Parliament were to have amendments voted on measures decided upon by the Council or the Commission; national interests could clash and a demagogic attitude prevail on certain points.

M. *Leonardi* (Communist, Italy) asked for real powers and, in particular, powers of control for the European Parliament. There was still an enormous disproportion between the renunciation of rights asked of the national parliaments and the transfer of these rights to a European Parliament which still had no power.

M. *Bernani* (Socialist, Italy) was concerned about the decisions which had been made without the opinion of the Parliament being taken into account. M. *Rossi* (Liberal, France) laid emphasis on the Community's independence in budgetary matters and suggested that, in view of the tendency to limit the Parliament's power to increase expenditure, a ceiling be fixed proportionate to the increase in the gross Community product.

In his replies to the various speakers, M. *Harmel*, President-in-office of the Council, considered that the ceiling of receipts provided for at present was fully adequate to cover the expenses of the Communities. He pointed out that the Parliament would obtain total independence for its budget as the expenditure was not to exceed certain reasonable limits. Concerning the two particularly sensitive questions raised during the debate, M. Harmel said he was convinced that the Council would find solutions satisfactory for everybody. He noted that the discussion on the control of the expenses resulting from normative decisions was chiefly related to the possibility for the Parliament to express itself in time concerning the important regulations which give rise to these expenses. This was a reasonable and legitimate request. In conclusion, M. Harmel stressed the parliamentary and democratic ideal which inspired all the Community countries.

Before the resolution was adopted, there was a long discussion between the protagonists (particularly the Christian Democrat and Socialist Groups) of a direct appeal to the national parliaments inviting them to refuse to ratify Council decisions, if these did not take account of the fundamental requirements of the European Parliament, and the protagonists (UDE Group and a few Liberals) of a more general text affirming that in this case the Parliament would use all the means in its power to secure respect for its attitudes. Finally, a compromise text incorporating the two ideas was approved by all the political groups. In this resolution the Parliament, after expressing its anxiety over the difficulties which had appeared in the Council, "solemnly affirms that if the fundamental opinions defined in the resolution of 10 December 1969 were not accepted by the Council, it would find itself unable to advise the national parliaments to ratify the proposals submitted to them and would use all the means in its power to obtain respect for these opinions".

## Election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage (3 February)

In the resolution, tabled by *M. Dehousse* (Socialist, Belgium), which it approved, the Parliament urged that the Council complete its work on the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage at the earliest opportunity. It asked for the establishment by common consent of an appropriate procedure of contact between Parliament and Council to define, on the basis of its 1960 draft, the concrete provisions for the implementation of the Treaty articles relating to the method of election.

The rapporteur, *M. Dehousse*, emphasized that this was a procedural resolution which would enable the Parliament and the Council to work in close co-operation and to prepare a single draft. With the prospect of new members joining the Community, this method of work would also enable the Parliament to be informed, through the Council, of the intentions of the countries applying for membership.

*M. Cifarelli* (Socialist, Italy), *M. Habib-Deloncle* (UDE), France and *M. Westerterp* (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) approved the resolution on behalf of their political groups.

## Agricultural policy

### Balance of the agricultural markets (4 February)

The report presented by *M. Lücker* dealt with the Commission's Memorandum to the Council on the balance of the agricultural markets.

The resolution attached to the report drew attention to the fact that the measures proposed by the Commission would not in themselves re-establish balance between supply and demand on certain markets, that they would cause farmers appreciable losses of income and would further increase the differential in relation to the incomes of comparable occupational groups. Consequently, the money saved by restoring balance between supply and demand would have to be used to take appropriate measures to offset these income losses and facilitate the adaptation of farmers and their enterprises to the requirements of our times. Recalling the principle of Community preference and common financial responsibility, the resolution opposed the fixing of a ceiling for EAGGF expenses and called for a multiannual financial programme. It recognized the need to provide for a rate of increase in financing at least equal to those of the national budgets and of the gross Community product.

As regards the restoration of the balance of the cereals, sugar and milk products markets, the resolution stated a position with regard to the measures envisaged by the Commission and formulated new ones. It also approved the structural and social measures outlined by the Commission, drew attention

to the need to accelerate the creation of new non-agricultural jobs in certain rural areas and invited the Commission to present precise proposals relating to these different measures as soon as possible.

The text of this proposed resolution was adopted by the Parliament subject to two amendments by M. *Lücker* (Christian Democrat, Germany) and M. *Vetrone* (Christian Democrat, Italy) specifying certain points, and one by Mlle *Lulling* (Socialist, Luxembourg) who noted that the imbalance in the milk market was partly due to the fact that the common organization of the liquid milk market was still not in force and asked that it should be applied as from 1 April 1970.

M. *Cointat* (UDE, France), rapporteur of the Committee for Finance and Budgets, said that to continue with the present mistaken ideas would very probably lead to deadlock and catastrophe. In his concern to seek new ways and to try to work out new solutions, the speaker submitted the following three general and fundamental ideas to the Parliament for consideration: (i) penalize those who are responsible, not for the surpluses, but for the intervention expenses, (ii) make the farmers partners in the organization of the markets by effective participation including financial participation, (iii) perhaps envisage a sectoral limitation of Community financing to avoid the anarchy in production if the means of guiding and regulating output prove inadequate.

M. *Dewulf* (Belgium) said that "the Christian Democrat Group considered that M. *Lücker*'s report constituted a valid compromise and had paid attention to farmers' incomes, which will be affected by the proposed measures." M. *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands) regretted that markets and prices policy was again being discussed, whereas the problem lay in the very situation in which agriculture was placed. The group voted in the majority against the resolution, which it thought pusillanimous. Referring to the Commission's Memorandum on the reform of agriculture, M. *Lefebvre* (Liberal, Belgium) asked that the measures necessary be taken to enable those who will have to leave their farms to readapt themselves honourably. For the Liberal Group he proposed a round-table conference to discuss all agricultural problems. On behalf of the UDE Group, M. *Briot* (France) stressed the need to bring order into markets and production and, especially, to prepare the reception of those whom progress would drive from their homes.

M. *Blondelle* (Liberal, France) very severely criticized the Commission's agricultural policy and its Memorandum which was leading to a general fall in farm prices. European agriculture must enjoy prices enabling it to finance investments and provide farmers with a decent income. M. *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany) shared this view. M. *Baas* (Liberal, Netherlands) was against the proposed resolution and asked for an incomes policy in agriculture.

M. *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, asked the House to keep closer to realities. How could a solution to the problem of the imbalance of

the markets be found without harming farmers? After stressing the need to respect political balance, M. Mansholt said that the whole of agriculture was in difficulty because of the lack of a bold enough prices policy and emphasized the financial effects of the present policy. But it was above all a question of a political choice. The great fear was that what was good for one country might not necessarily be good for the others; this was why it was so risky to strive for a unified policy at any price.

#### Common organization of the wine market (4 February)

The Parliament discussed the report by M. Vals (Socialist, France) on a regulation on supplementary arrangements for the common organization of the market in vine products and more particularly on the organization of the market in table wines.

M. Vals proposed several modifications to the Commission's text. He asked in particular that allowance be made for production costs and regional origin when fixing the basic price. Aids for publicity and sales promotion could be granted to certain bodies in public law. M. Vals introduced the principle of the complementarity of imports in relation to Community resources and envisaged a prohibition of the extension of areas planted in regions where the enrichment of table wines by the addition of sucrose is authorized. Furthermore, he proposed to limit the alcoholometric titre of wine which has been enriched. The rapporteur asked for a prohibition on the blending of table wines with imported wines and the import of grape musts and grape juices. Lastly, he advocated a method to control the expansion of production.

Before opening the debate, the Parliament decided to hear what M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, had to say on the resolution adopted by the Council on the previous day relating to the same subject.<sup>1</sup> Several members regretted that the Council had not waited for the opinion of the Parliament.

M. Mansholt first of all pointed out that the Commission had adopted a pragmatic attitude and that it was convinced of the need to conclude an agreement on wine at the earliest opportunity. He then described the main point of the resolution adopted by the Council and noted that, in general, this text met the rapporteur's concern. M. Vals, speaking on his own behalf, drew attention to the problem of the import of Algerian wines, which benefit from specially favourable treatment in the Community countries. He asked the Commission to make proposals as soon as possible so that Community preference might really work to the advantage of Community countries.

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<sup>1</sup> Official gazette C 19, 13.2.1970.



On behalf of their political groups, M. *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands) and M. *Briot* (UDE, France), approved the report presented by M. Vals. However, concerning oenological practices, difficulties emerged within the Christian Democrat Group. M. Briot stressed the need to offer quality wines to consumers. M. *Cipolla* (Communist, Italy) emphasized the problem of manpower, whose departure from the land must be prevented. The Italian Communists would vote against a text which aimed at limiting wine production which was not superfluous.

M. *Vetrone* (Christian Democrat, Italy) thought that the limitations, the prohibition of chaptalization and Community preferences had been inadequately dealt with and that, for viticulture, the problem was one of shortage rather than overproduction. M. *Dröscher* (Socialist, Germany) emphasized that the problem should be studied from the consumer's angle. M. *Romeo* (Liberal, Italy) opposed the import of wines from non-member countries and, in order to prevent an exodus of local labour, M. *Scardaccione* (Christian Democrat, Italy) was opposed to limiting the area of vineyards.

M. *Vals* said that if he were to pay due regard to his position as representative of viticulture in the South of France he would vote against his report, but, as the latter was the result of certain concessions he would vote for it. Everyone could not find in the regulation all that he would be entitled to hope for.

M. *Mansholt*, Vice-President of the Commission, stated that he would make allowance for certain amendments proposed by the Parliament when the proposals the Commission must submit to the Council are drawn up. He made certain reservations concerning support measures and agreed to the system proposed with regard to the non-member countries.

The Parliament approved the proposed resolution after adopting amendments — which did not modify the fundamental options of the report — by M. *Vetrone* (Christian Democrat, Italy) and M. *Richarts* (Christian Democrat, Germany).

#### Common organization of the market in textile fibres (5 February)

The Parliament was consulted concerning two proposals for regulations, one on the common organization of the market in textile fibres and the other extending to linseed the price arrangements made for oilseeds. In his report, M. *Dewulf* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) emphasized that the organization contemplated differs from the other existing market organizations in that it provides for a system of bonus per hectare which is analogous to a deficiency payment system. After having explained the reasons for the proposed regulations the rapporteur recommended that the Parliament adopt them.

M. *Behrendt* (Socialist, Germany), rapporteur of the Economic Affairs Committee, considered that the Community's aid for the production and processing of textile fibres must be sought rather in regional, structural, industrial and commercial policy measures. This was also the point of view of the Socialist Group set forth by M. *Kriedemann* (Germany), who expressed his opposition to the Commission's proposals. M. *Boano* (Christian Democrat, Italy), rapporteur of the Committee on External Trade Relations, was in favour of the proposals, as were M. *Blondelle* (Liberal, France) and M. *Richartz* (Christian Democrat, Germany) on behalf of their groups. M. *Blondelle* stressed the interest of the textile industries in the production of flax. M. *Blondelle* was sceptical as regards a structural policy to replace production aid, but stated that, when all was said and done, the production of flax and hemp was of advantage to the Community.

After rejecting amendments by M. *Zaccari* (Christian Democrat, Italy) and M. *Cipolla* (Communist, Italy) proposing that cotton be considered as a Community textile fibre, the Parliament adopted a resolution approving the Commission proposals and urging that the aim of the regulations should be balance between production and marketing possibilities.

#### National monopolies for manufactured tobacco (5 and 6 February)

A proposed regulation concerning national tobacco monopolies of a commercial nature was laid before the Parliament. This text amended the first proposed regulation on which the Parliament already rendered its Opinion on 3 July 1969.<sup>1</sup>

In his report, M. *De Winter* (Christian Democrat, Belgium) asked for amendments to the proposed regulation. Apart from the abolition of monopolies, the liberalization of the retail trade was necessary to guarantee the minimum conditions for true competition, and he asked, in addition, for analogous provisions in tax and accountancy matters, for the distribution services of production monopolies and for comparable enterprises in the private sector.

The Parliament voted a resolution which approved M. *De Winter*'s proposals. It rejected an amendment purely and simply approving the Commission's proposal tabled on behalf of the UDE Group by M. *Cointat* (France).

#### Fruit juices: manufacture and trade (2 February)

After examining a complementary report by M. *Ricci* (Christian Democrat, Italy) on the proposed regulation, the Parliament approved a compromise

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 9/10 - 1969, Ch. IX, European Parliament.

solution as regards fruit juice reconstituted by adding water to the concentrated product. Several other amendments to the Commission's proposed regulation were requested by the Parliament in the interest of consumers and public health.

#### Approximation of laws concerning macaroni, spaghetti and similar products (2 February)

The Parliament studied a complementary report by M. *Santero* (Christian Democrat, Italy) on the proposal for a directive on this subject. The rapporteur requested that the manufacture and marketing of pastas obtained from common wheat alone and from mixed flours of common and durum wheat be authorized in all Community countries. An amendment suggested by M. *Rivière* (UDE, France), asked that this authorization be granted as a transitional measure in Community countries where the situation required it. The Parliament rejected this amendment and approved M. Santero's point of view after a long discussion between the advocates of pastas manufactured exclusively from durum wheat and those in favour of freedom of manufacture.

#### Protection of Community livestock against the foot-and-mouth virus (2 February)

On the basis of a report presented by M. *Santero* (Christian Democrat, Italy) the Parliament approved a proposal for a decision allowing the Community States to hold vaccines against tropical aphtous viruses prepared by a Teheran institute.

#### Export refunds in the eggs sector (6 February)

On the basis of the report by M. *Scardaccione* (Christian Democrat, Italy), the Parliament approved a proposed regulation concerning the advance fixing of these refunds.

#### Financing of the common agricultural policy (6 February)

Following a report presented by M. *Vredeling* (Socialist, Netherlands), the Parliament approved a proposal for a regulation extending the time-limit granted to the Italian Government to produce the supporting documents concerning expenditure on the improvement of tobacco production and marketing structures.

## Budget and financial questions

### Euratom research and investment budget (3 February)

The rapporteur *M. Posthumus* (Socialist, Netherlands) recommended the Parliament to approve the draft budget subject to two amendments. He recalled the positions of the Parliament with regard to the problems of research and the budget pertaining thereto and the political decisions which preceded the draft budget under discussion. He made several observations which were repeated in the resolution adopted at the close of the debate.

The Parliament noted in this resolution that the will expressed at The Hague could put an end to a crisis which has lasted several years. It considered, however, that the 1970 draft budget had only a conservatory and temporary value and, for the time being, allayed the fears of the staff. The Parliament invited the Council to adopt a multiannual research and teaching programme at the earliest opportunity. The Parliament noted that only part of the budget was financed by all the Member States, and therefore feared that Community action might, in the future, be seriously reduced or even cease if the financing of the programmes did not again become an entirely Community matter.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat Group, *M. Noe* (Italy) approved the report and the resolution. For the Socialist Group *M. Oele* (Netherlands) severely criticized the Council's attitude to Euratom. The draft budget submitted to the Parliament solved no problem. In conclusion, *M. Oele* said there was no point in adopting a budget if items which enable short-term proposals to be made were discarded. *M. Bousquet* (UDE, France) said that his group would vote the budget, for it hoped that the results of the Hague Conference would be followed by practical achievements. He noted that there was no Community research and mentioned the problem of industrial and supply policy. The Joint Research Centre must be reorganized before joint programmes were drawn up. In the opinion of *M. Leonardi* (Communist, Italy) the present situation was leading to a certain deterioration and the Communist parliamentarians would vote against the draft. Although he was dubious about the future of Euratom, *M. Biaggi* (Liberal, Italy) would vote the budget. *M. Armengaud* (Liberal, France) asked two questions: one on the Anglo-German-Dutch agreement relating to the enrichment of uranium by ultracentrifuging and the other on the construction of a European isotope separation facility.

*M. Coppé*, member of the Commission, gave assurances with regard to the fate of the staff of the research centres. *M. Hellwig*, Vice-President of the Commission, affirmed that considerable progress had been achieved recently, but many problems remained, particularly with regard to co-operation with private industries and the reorganization of the JRC. The Community was on the right road and real opportunity was knocking at the door.

## Operational budget and rate of ECSC levy for 1970 (6 February)

Following a report presented by M. *Borocco* (UDE, France), the Parliament approved by a resolution the Commission's decision to maintain the rate of levy at 0.30% until 31 December 1970, in accordance with the opinion expressed by the competent parliamentary committees.

## Procedure relating to the discharge in respect of the implementation of the Communities' budget (3 February)

On the basis of a report by M. Spénale, the Parliament approved the proposal to revise Article 206 of the EEC Treaty. It is a question of associating Parliament with the Council with regard to the right to receive a discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget of the Communities. This revision constitutes the necessary corollary to the complex of proposals concerning the establishment of "own resources" and the strengthening of the budgetary powers of the Parliament.

## Relations with associated countries and non-member countries

### The EEC-Greece Association (3 February)

In an oral question followed by a debate (No. 15/69), the Council of the European Communities was asked action had been taken by the member Governments and the Council pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Parliament on 7 May 1969<sup>1</sup> and how the Council appraised the attitude of the Greek Government with regard to the EEC.

M. *Glinne* (Socialist, Belgium), Chairman of the Committee for the Association with Greece, expounded the terms of the oral question by recalling the major political events in Greece in 1969 and, in particular, that country's withdrawal from the Council of Europe, its denunciation of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the recent agreement with the Soviet Union. In M. Glinne's opinion, the basic issue was whether one should be satisfied with more or less severe restrictive measures when implementing the EEC-Greece Agreement or whether a more categorical attitude and more far-reaching action were necessary. Personally, M. Glinne favoured clarifying the situation by envisaging the necessary measures officially to suspend the Association Agreement.

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<sup>1</sup> See Bulletin 7-1969, Ch. IX, European Parliament, and official gazette C 63, 28.5.1969.

Replying for the Council, M. *Harmel*, its President-in-office, recalled that in the absence of any change in the political situation in Greece, the Council believed that it had to maintain the attitude adopted since the events of April 1967. It therefore confined itself to the minimum activity necessary for the administration of the Agreement and ruled out all fresh developments. The Council considered that until such time as democratic liberties were re-established in Greece it was impossible to pursue the developing process of the Agreement. As soon as the situation had become normal again the Community would be ready to revise its position.

M. *Dehousse* (Socialist, Belgium), M. *Triboulet* (UDE, France) and M. *Scarascia Mugnozza* (Christian Democrat, Italy) approved the Council's position on behalf of their political groups. M. Dehousse declared, however, that, in his opinion, the situation created by the violation of human rights in Greece appeared to justify the denunciation of the Association Treaty. In M. Triboulet's opinion it was a good thing to keep the Association Treaty in reserve, in the interest of the Greek people and with an eye to the future. M. Scarascia Mugnozza stressed the need to harmonize the bilateral relations of the Member States with Greece.

M. *Amendola* (Communist, Italy) did not doubt that the Greek people would be able to recover their freedom. It was for the Greeks themselves and not the Member States of the Community to make an effort to achieve liberation. Europe must not denounce the Association but break off relations with a régime which violated the most elementary human rights.

M. *Romeo* (Liberal, Italy) did not think it was in the Community's interest to exert real pressure on a country's internal structures. This would risk throwing Greece into the arms of the USSR and of allowing other countries to profit from the situation to expand their commercial relations with the Hellenes.

Concluding the debate, M. *Glinne* (Socialist, Belgium) sought to dispel certain ambiguities and asked the Council to see to it that the Association Treaty became "a sort of empty shell" to which the substance would be restored only when the government of the colonels has given way to a truly representative one.

A proposed resolution, tabled on 5 February by M. *Vals* (Socialist, France) on behalf of the Socialist Group, was returned to the Committee for the Association with Greece for detailed examination and to the political Affairs Committee for its opinion.

#### Trade relations between the EEC and Japan (2 February)

On 10 November 1969 the Council of the Communities asked the Commission to begin exploratory talks with the Japanese Government to determine

the possibilities of opening negotiations and concluding a Community/Japan commercial agreement. With this in view, a report drawn up by M. Baas (Liberal, Netherlands) was submitted to the Parliament so that it might define its position on commercial policy with regard to Japan.

In his report, M. Baas noted in particular that the Community had every interest in entering upon such negotiations in order to set up a single and uniform system of imports and to create the possibility of widening trade in the world.

During the debate, M. Löhr (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany), M. Cousté (UDE, France) and M. Bousquet (UDE, France) stated that their groups approved the contents of the proposed resolution and hoped that the negotiations envisaged would rapidly be crowned with success. M. Cousté urged that any liberalization of trade should be progressive and truly reciprocal and recalled that Japan was a highly protectionist country. For his part, M. Bousquet drew attention to three basic problems: quotas, safeguard clauses and investments.

M. Deniau, member of the Commission, stressed the importance of the conversations about to begin between the Community and Japan and whose aim was the liberalization of trade. After recalling the question of the harmonization of Member States' commercial policies and the problems involved in the implementation of Article 115 of the EEC Treaty, M. Deniau said that, leaving aside bilateral questions proper, in the case of a country of the size and the importance of Japan, there were other questions which were interesting to mention and which concerned Community activity with Japan on the world plane and with regard to other countries. "We must not let slip this opportunity of discussing, co-ordinating and exchanging our views on problems of world interest and not simply of Japanese or Community interest," M. Deniau concluded.

In the resolution terminating the discussion, the Parliament hoped that the Japanese Government would reply affirmatively to the Communities' offer to negotiate. It invited the Commission to have drawn up for the Community market a joint list of products whose sensitivity justified special measures or even the temporary maintenance of quotas (as far as their import from Japan was concerned). The Parliament was further of the opinion that the future agreements must contain a safeguard clause which the two parties will be able to invoke on a basis of complete reciprocity and that relations between the Community and Japan could not remain limited to regulation of trade but must cover more extensive economic co-operation in all fields of common interest.

Lastly, the Parliament instructed its competent Committee to study the possibility of establishing contacts with members of the Japanese Parliament, where appropriate.

### Food aid for the population of Nigeria (4 February)

The Parliament adopted a resolution, tabled on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee by M. Cantalupo (Liberal, Italy), in which, referring to the prospects and aims defined during the negotiations on the EEC-Nigeria Association Agreement, it noted the intention expressed by the Nigerian Government to achieve broad reconciliation. It hoped that the aids intended for those who suffered from the hostilities would be immediately used. The Parliament noted with the greatest concern how difficult it was to act quickly enough and hoped that it would be possible to arrange the organization of help, especially for children and the disabled, more effectively. Lastly, the Parliament approved the Council's decision to supplement the humanitarian action of the Community already approved by supplying more sophisticated food products.

M. Rey, President of the Commission, agreed with this resolution and said that the Commission had done all it could through the intermediary of the International Red Cross to provide help for the population of Nigeria.

### Competition policy (5 February)

M. Berkhouwer (Liberal, Netherlands) presented a report on the rules of competition and the position of European enterprises in the Common Market and in the world economy. The rapporteur considered that a threefold aim should be assigned to the common competition policy: to prevent the economic expansion and the rise in living standards to which the Common Market is leading from being thwarted by distortions of competition; to facilitate the adaptation of enterprises to technical progress and the development of the market; to ensure freedom of choice for the purchaser.

During the debate, Mme Elsner (Socialist, Germany) asked for increased powers for the Commission in matters relating to competition. Measures to promote the profitability of enterprises and service to consumers were necessary, but, at the same time, care should be taken not to copy the American example slavishly.

For the Christian Democrat Group, M. Boersma (Netherlands) said he was, in principle, pretty much opposed to monopolies and oligopolies and emphasized the importance of a genuine competition policy. At present we were groping in the dark. On behalf of the Socialist Group, M. Oele (Netherlands) advocated setting up a Community cartel office and considered that the main problem was the antagonism between the public administrations and private interests.

On behalf of the Liberal and allied Group, M. Rossi (France) said concerning cartels that the Community's policy had taken a turn in a liberal direction; he had the most express reservations about making a declaration prior to any merger of enterprises obligatory. The Liberal Group tabled several amendments with the object of achieving a compromise between the need for industrial combinations and their moral and social aspects. On behalf of the UDE Group,



M. Liogier (France) emphasized that competition should play its part in the Community; cartels could be the best or the worst things. A broad regional and decentralizing policy should be promoted.

M. Scoccimarro (Communist, Italy), who agreed with the aims proposed in the report but doubted whether they could be achieved, stressed the growing social imbalance resulting from industrial combinations.

A policy enabling small and medium-sized enterprises to preserve their independence was needed. In view of these observations the Communist parliamentarians would abstain in the voting on the proposed resolution.

In the opinion of M. Schuijt (Christian Democrat, Netherlands), both co-ordination and fixing of the limits of aids are indispensable. M. Giraud (Christian Democrat, Italy) asked for Community programming in order to prevent certain enterprises from becoming veritable power centres. M. Offroy (UDE, France) was attached to the principle of free competition and stressed the need for the restructuring of certain enterprises, and this implied increased combination. M. Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy) emphasized that industrial combinations constituted a factor of stimulation and were justified in the form of economic 'conglomerates'. M. Romeo (Liberal, Italy) concurred with M. Berkhouwer's report, but asked that prior authorization for industrial combinations be dropped.

M. Sassen, member of the Commission, emphasized that knowing where industrial combinations were desirable and could be created was not only a matter of competition but also a political and social question. In reply to the various speakers, M. Sassen particularly stressed the need for the general notification requirement for restrictive agreements and announced proposals concerning small and medium-sized enterprises and licences. Overall solutions were difficult to find for the various fields referred to during the debate and were perhaps not desirable. Nevertheless, distortions which might result from a policy with too much emphasis on particular sectors had to be avoided. M. Sassen agreed to submit an annual report on competition policy to the Parliament.

At the request of Mme Elsner, Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee, and of M. Berkhouwer, the rapporteur, voting on the proposed resolution was postponed until the March session because of the tabling of eighteen amendments.

## Approximation of legislation

### European patent law (5 February)

M. Armengaud (Liberal, France) presented a report to the Parliament on European patent law and a proposal for a resolution in which the Parliament was called upon to specify its point of view.

M. Boertien (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) and M. Lautenschlager (Socialist, Germany) approved the resolution on behalf of their groups. M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, assured the Parliament that everything would be done so that the two draft conventions may be signed simultaneously and as rapidly as possible in the best Community spirit.

In the resolution the Parliament stressed that the creation of the industrial Common Market implied the adoption of Community arrangements, particularly with regard to patents. The Parliament was in favour of the two conventions envisaged under certain conditions. They must be signed simultaneously and must not be isolated from the international context. The conditions specified by the Parliament relate in particular to the ratification of the Strasbourg Convention of 27 November 1963 by the States signatories to the enlarged convention; as soon as it is signed, the latter should be thrown open to the greatest possible number of European States; the rules to which the European patent will be subjected on the territory of the Six must not clash with territorial licences nor with the Member States' right to intervene in the decision to grant compulsory licences and in the conditions under which the latter are issued, in any case wherever these are in the public interest; this should apply at least as long as economic integration is not complete. Accessibility to the European patent by nationals of States not signing the two proposed conventions will have to be granted only subject to certain conditions and precautions. In conclusion, the Parliament invited the Council to take any necessary decision to prepare a convention corresponding to the above-mentioned considerations and instigate all action required for the convention on patents to be signed by all the States concerned.

#### Removal of technical obstacles (6 February)

The Parliament approved two proposed directives on the basis of two reports presented by M. Bermani (Socialist, Italy). The purpose of these directives is the approximation of the Member States' legislation, firstly with regard to meters for liquids other than water and, secondly, with regard to non-automatic weighing instruments. The Parliament regretted that the harmonization solution chosen in the directives was the optional and not the complete one.

#### Transport policy (2 February)

On the basis of the report by M. De Gryse (Christian Democrat, Belgium), the Parliament approved a regulation laying down the general conditions of implementation of the bracket rates introduced by a Council regulation of 30 July 1968. M. Fellermaier (Socialist, Germany) and M. Bousquet (UDE, France) said that their groups were in favour of the regulation. M. Posthumus wondered whether the proposed system would function properly.

Following a report by M. Cifarelli (Socialist, Italy), the Parliament approved a proposal for a regulation which specifies common rules for the conditions governing scheduled bus services between Member States.

## THE COUNCIL

In February 1970 the Council held three sessions. The decisions taken at its 102nd session on the financing of the common agricultural policy, increased budgetary powers for the European Parliament and the common policy in the tobacco sector, constituted an important step forward towards the "completion"<sup>1</sup> of the Community.

### *101st session (2/3 February 1970) — Agriculture*

The Ministers of Agriculture of the six Member States met in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Charles Heger, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

The main item on the agenda was the common organization of the wine market. The Council agreed on a resolution concerning oenological definitions and practices, control of new planting, the price system and interventions, arrangements at frontiers and other aspects complementary to these four points.

The Council then had an exchange of views on the Commission's memorandum concerning the balance of agricultural markets and the proposals for fixing the prices of certain agricultural products. Examination of the proposal for a regulation on the circulation of liquid milk was postponed to a later date.

### *102nd session (5, 6, 7 February 1970) — Mainly general affairs*

Under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 15 Ministers and 4 State Secretaries from member countries met in Brussels.

Concerning "completion", the Council agreed the regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy, the regulation on complementary arrangements for 1970, the decision on "own resources", and confirmed the resolution on increased powers for the European Parliament, which it had adopted on 22 December 1969 as regards the budgetary procedure during the final period.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See also Part One, Ch. II of Bulletin 3-70.

Pursuing its work in the tobacco sector, the Council (i) as regards agricultural aspects, agreed the regulation on the common organization of the markets for unmanufactured tobacco; (ii) as regards the fiscal aspects, adopted a resolution on taxes on the consumption of manufactured tobacco other than turnover taxes. It also adopted a resolution concerning the monopoly side of the question. In the other agricultural spheres, a resolution on the common organization of the wine market and a regulation supplementing the regulation fixing the basic and buying-in prices of apples were adopted. As for the balance of the agricultural markets, there was a brief exchange of views on the urgency of taking measures in this field, notably in the sugar sector.

In the commercial policy field, the Council adopted a decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate on behalf of the Community for the possible renewal of the long-term Arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles. It appointed the regular members of the special Committee provided for in Article 113(3) of the EEC Treaty, replacing the 111 Committee. It authorized France to conclude a trading arrangement with Japan and the extension of the German-Swiss trade agreement.

As regards applications for membership, the Council heard an interim oral progress report by the chairman of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on the Committee's work relative to the establishment of a common basis for negotiations. The Committee will present an initial written report at the next session of the Council.

Concerning the elimination of technical obstacles to trade within the Community, the Council adopted the basic directive on the approximation in the Member States of legislation on the acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers, and also the first individual directive in this field, which concerns the permissible noise level and exhaust device of motor vehicles.

Finally, as requested by the Commission, the Council, acting under Article 56, paragraph 2a of the ECSC Treaty, endorsed the following four loans:

- (i) a maximum amount of Fl. 40 million for re-lending to industrial concerns setting up on the Industrieschap Oostelijk Mijng gebied development site;
- (ii) a maximum of FF 32 500 000 to the Simca concern for the establishment of a new car assembly plant at Bouchain (Valenciennes);
- (iii) a maximum of FF 17 000 000 to the Chausson concern for the establishment of a car body factory at Maubeuge (Nord);
- (iv) a maximum of FF 66 600 000 to Citroën to build a factory manufacturing gear boxes at Metz-Borny (Lorraine).

## 103rd session (16/17 February 1970) — Agriculture

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Charles Heger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture. Four Ministers of Agriculture and a State Under-Secretary from member countries were present.

The Council agreed<sup>1</sup> the proposal for a regulation modifying the common organization of the markets in the milk and milk products sector as regards the movement of liquid milk within the Community. A further agreement in principle was reached on the regulation laying down the general rules for measures to increase the use of butter by certain consumer categories.

The Council also continued its work on the balance of markets and the proposals for the fixing of certain farm prices. It discussed the proposal for a regulation establishing further rules for the common organization of the milk and milk products markets as regards liquid milk, the basic problems arising from the two proposals for regulations on textile fibres and oil seeds, and the proposal for a regulation modifying the common organization of the sugar markets as regards Surinam sugar. Also on the agenda was the situation of the apple market in the Community.

Finally, the Council adopted four regulations on the common customs' tariff and Community tariff quotas. It agreed a decision on the appropriate procedures for the consultations provided for by the Council decision of 17 July 1969 on the co-ordination of Member States' short-term economic policies. It also agreed the regulation modifying the regulation concerning the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between the Member States, and, in the commercial policy sector, authorized Italy to conclude a trade agreement with Poland.

The Government representatives of the Member States of the ECSC, meeting in the Council, took a decision on the export — within certain quantitative limits — of several kinds of scrap iron to non-member countries.

### COMMISSION

#### *Appointments, transfers, resignations*

In February 1970 the Commission made the following appointments:

M. Walter Much as Director-General of the Legal Service. M. Much, who was formerly Deputy Director-General of this Service, thus succeeds M. Michel Gaudet.

<sup>1</sup> One delegation agreed *ad referendum*.

M. Jacques Ferrandi, Director of the European Development Fund in the Directorate-General for Development Aid, as Deputy Director-General for Development Aid.

M. Fabrizio Gillet as Director-General for Credit and Investments. M. Gillet, who has hitherto been Director for Credit in the same Directorate-General, thus takes over from M. Theunissen.

M. Maurice Schaeffer, Head of Division in the Directorate-General for Development Aid, has been transferred to the post of adviser to M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission.

Lastly, M. Henry Faas has been appointed head of the Community Information Office in The Hague and M. Marcello Buzzonetti — formerly adviser and assistant to the Director-General for Energy — head of the Programmes and Means of Action Division in the Directorate-General for General Research and Technology.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### *New cases*

#### Case 6/70 — MM. Borromeo v. Commission

This is a suit for alleged failure to act, filed on 27 February 1970 under Article 175 of the EEC Treaty, seeking a ruling that Treaty Article 155, third sub-paragraph, has been infringed.

#### Case 7/70 — Commission official v. Commission

This case seeks the annulment of an administrative decision of the Commission with regard to the plaintiff.

#### Case 8/70 — Commission v. the Italian Republic

On 4 March 1970 the Commission lodged a suit with the Court, asking it to find that Italy had failed to comply with the requirements of the agricultural regulations by imposing a 0.5% charge for administrative services in connection with the import of products for consumption within the Italian customs territory.

## *Rulings*

### Case 13/69 — Commission official v. Commission

The issue was the dismissal of an official for disciplinary reasons, a question which had never before been the subject of proceedings in the Court of Justice. The Court ruled on a whole series of points of law relating to disciplinary procedure, notably before the board of discipline, so that its ruling is of special importance and adds to the case law interpreting relevant provisions of the Statute of Service.

The ruling also has broader implications, since for the first time the Court endorsed the concept of “duty of assistance” (“Fürsorgepflicht”) — better known in German labour and public service law — and thus made it part and parcel of the rules concerning Community officials.

### Case 31/69 — Commission v. the Italian Republic

The Commission had asked the Court to find that Italy had failed to comply with the requirements of Community agricultural regulations by undue tardiness in paying operators export rebates for products coming under common market organizations.

These regulations specify that the rebates — fixed uniformly by the Commission for the entire Community at regular intervals — are paid to the parties concerned by the Member States, which are subsequently reimbursed. They do not state the exact periods within which payments are to be made. The Commission considers that the delays observed in Italy are liable to reduce the efficiency of the rebate machinery and to distort competition between operators in Italy and those of other Member States.

In its ruling, handed down on 17 February 1970, the Court judged on the law that since the Member States are required to pay the said rebates in advance, the exporters concerned are entitled to receive them. The Court added that payments must be made within a reasonable period to ensure that exporters are not treated differently, depending on the frontier across which their products are sold.

These important points of law having been settled, the Court ruled in the case at issue that, although the evidence adduced revealed sometimes significant delays in the payment of rebates in Italy, it did not prove conclusively enough to satisfy the requirement of the law that there was an infringement within the meaning of Article 196 of the EEC Treaty.

## Case 38/69 — Commission v. the Italian Republic

The Commission had filed with the Court a suit concerning the charging by Italy of customs duty on imports of unwrought lead, unwrought zinc, lead waste and zinc waste.

In its ruling, handed down on 18 February 1970, the Court of Justice held that Italy had failed to comply with the requirements of the EEC Treaty:

- a) By charging from 1 January to 1 July 1968 customs duties 15% above those applied on 1 January 1957 to imports of the products in question from other Member States, and by charging on the same products from non-member countries customs duties totalling more than those effectively applied on 1 January 1957 less 60% of the difference between the latter and CCT duties;
- b) By not having abolished customs duties on imports of these products from other Member States on 1 January 1968, and by not having applied, at that date, CCT duties on unwrought lead and unwrought zinc imported from non-member countries.

It should be recalled that in 1966 the Commission had authorized Italy, under Article 226 of the EEC Treaty to introduce safeguard measures for unwrought lead and zinc, subject to the application of certain duties to imported lead waste and scrap and zinc waste and scrap. This decision had lapsed on 31 December 1967 and had not been renewed. Since the Italian authorities had nevertheless not taken the necessary steps to comply with the provisions of the Treaty and the measures pursuant thereto, the Commission had instituted proceedings against Italy in accordance with Article 169 and referred the matter to the Court of Justice.

## Case 40/69 — Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Oberelbe v. Paul G. Bollmann Company

On 18 February 1970 the Court handed down a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the nomenclature of products coming under Regulations No. 22, Art. 1 and No. 77, Art. 3. The questions to be settled had arisen in a suit involving an importer and the German customs administration, concerning the levies applicable in 1962 to "turkey tails".

The Court classified these turkey tails as "edible offals", thus excluding them from the very high levy on "poultry cuts" on the basis of a rule on the tariff classification of the CCT to the effect that goods not included under any of the CCT headings are to be classified under the heading for goods which most resemble them. Due to their small commercial value, the Court held that turkey tails were more like offal than "noble" poultry cuts.



The Court had to settle the prior question of whether Member States are free to make this classification in accordance with the provisions of their municipal law, in the absence of an explicit and unequivocal text of Community law. The ruling of 18 February 1970 lays down that the designations of goods mentioned in Community regulations relating to a common organization of agricultural markets are concepts of Community law which are to be interpreted and applied in a uniform manner in all Member States. Power for each Member State to classify goods in accordance with its municipal law is incompatible with this principle; only national provisions without binding effect could be acceptable. Furthermore, neither Article 1 nor Article 14 of Regulation No. 22 provides for delegation to Member States of the legislative power to establish binding national rules on the Community customs nomenclature in the framework of Regulation No. 22.

## ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

131st session (13 February 1970)

The Consultative Committee met in Luxembourg on 13 February, with M. Van Berk (Germany), the Chairman, presiding, to hear statements by M. Coppé, M. Colonna di Paliano and M. Haferkamp, members of the Commission.

M. Coppé, reviewing the financial position of the ECSC, said the share of operational expenditure on readaptation and research was increasing in relation to administrative expenditure, and was now absorbing over 90% of the revenues from the levy. Total readaptation appropriations to date would probably be up by the end of the year to more than 180 million u.a., and the amount made available for research now stood at over 111 million u.a. — 45 million for steel and iron ore, 34 for coal and 32 for social research.

Referring in conclusion to the prospective enlargement of the Community, M. Coppé felt that if the new members expected to enjoy the benefits of all that the ECSC had built up over nearly twenty years it would be up to them to contribute their share in proportion to their future place in the Community.

M. Colonna di Paliano, dealing with ECSC research policy, outlined the Commission's intentions concerning research grants under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty. He made the point that ECSC research activities must form part of a comprehensive policy of scientific and technological advance in the Community, though with all due regard for the importance of specific sector-based research on the coal, steel and social sides.

M. Haferkamp, in an account of present Community availabilities of coal and coke, said the position differed from country to country and from one

consumer sector to another. Generally speaking, demand remained comparatively high, and increasing tonnages of coking fines were having to be imported from non-Community countries, in consequence of inelasticity of supply, scarcity in the world market and a shortage of manpower, at any rate in the Ruhr coalfield.

In reply to members' questions, M. Haferkamp said that to help Community producers effect in the proper manner the price alignments provided for in the Commission's decision of 19 December 1969 on coking coal and coke the Commission would in the near future be setting a guide price on which they could align, unless they were able to show that lower figures had actually been quoted.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 85th session in Brussels on 25 and 26 February 1970, with M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests Group) in the chair. The main business was the presentation of a report on the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the balance of agricultural markets and the adoption of seven Opinions.

### *Report on the balance of agricultural markets*

The Committee took cognizance of the report by M. Canonge (France, General Interests Group) on the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the balance of agricultural markets.

M. Canonge found that the Commission's proposed measures paid inadequate attention to the problems and interests of those remaining on the land, and rejected this one-sided approach by the Commission. M. Canonge said that a fair income for producers should remain a priority objective of the agricultural market, though he did not rule out price changes.

As regards the surpluses on the milk, sugar and cereals markets, M. Canonge felt that in the near future the Commission should submit specific facts and figures on the recent trend observed on these markets. He reiterated that where there were structural surpluses the Economic and Social Committee supported a system providing for a financial contribution from producers in the context of an incomes policy and indicative programming of output.

The report endorsed the Commission's proposals as to the amount and allocation of EAGGF expenditure but deplored the failure of the Council to lay down the broad prospects of the common agricultural policy and trusted that the Commission would submit more comprehensive proposals in this connection to the Council.

## *Opinions rendered by the Committee*

The Seven Opinions rendered by the Committee concerned agricultural policy, freedom to supply services, approximation of legislation, transport and social matters.

### *Opinion on the "proposal for a Council regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy"*

After studying a report by M. de Koning (Netherlands, General Interests Group), the Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion stating that the definitive regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy should constitute a framework for implementing this financing whatever the subsequent course of the common agricultural policy. In view of problems posed by the surpluses and by the need to improve agricultural structures, the Committee proposed establishing a multiannual programme for EAGGF expenditure, enabling the Council and the European Parliament to judge, each year, whether the expenditure entailed by the policy on structures and guarantees should be accepted. In this connection, the provisions of the financial regulation should not prejudice any decisions the Council might take on the policy to be implemented.

Since, under the Commission's proposal, the structures policy can be completely or partially financed by the Community, the Committee felt that the regulation should not include provisions limiting the Community's financial contribution *a priori*.

Finally, the Committee urged the need for a common monetary policy, which was essential for the proper operation of the common agricultural policy.

### *Opinion on the "proposal for a Council regulation on the common organization of the market in the textile fibres sector and on the proposed Council regulation amending Article 21 of Regulation No. 136/66/CEE on the common organization of the market in the oils and fats sector"*

In this Opinion, adopted unanimously on the basis of a report by M. Masprone (Italy, Employers' Group), the Committee approved the Commission's proposals in broad outline but made a number of comments. In particular, it stressed the need to abolish all national aids in the textile fibres sector liable to distort the terms of competition within the Community. It further urged that the Commission's proposals should come into force before 1 August 1970, the first day of the next marketing year.

The Committee also asked the Commission to look into the specific problems arising in connection with certain Community products not covered by the Commission's proposals.

*Opinion on the "proposal for a Council regulation establishing the Community classification of pig carcasses"*

The Committee adopted this Opinion unanimously on the basis of a report by M. Rollinger (Luxembourg, General Interests Group). Considering that general use of the Community scale would help to improve information about pig markets in the Community, the Committee approved the general tenor of the proposal while making a number of changes in the wording and layout.

*Opinion on the "proposal for a Council directive on procedures for implementing freedom to supply services in certain activities of lawyers"*

After examining a report by M. Zoli (Italy, General Interests Group), the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion approving the proposed directive subject to a number of specific observations.

*Opinion on the "proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to the emission of noxious gases from spark-ignition engines fitted in motor vehicles and on the amended proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to the acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles"*

The Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion on the basis of a report submitted by M. Ramaekers (Belgium, General Interests Group) approving the two proposed directives, but deploring the absence of any reference in the first to the social problem of atmospheric pollution and its significant repercussions on public health. The Committee trusted that prompt measures would be taken to limit emission of noxious gases by vehicles fitted with diesel engines, which were not covered by the proposal in question.

The Committee hoped that the Commission would take action with regard to the adoption of Community measures for motor fuels and their additives and thus further the objective of this proposed directive.

The Committee stressed that nuisances, and in particular pollution of the atmosphere, required overall solutions covering both scientific research and measures to protect public health.

*Opinion on the "proposal for a Council regulation on the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in road transport"*

The Opinion, adopted on the basis of a report by M. Mourgues (France, Workers' Group) by 53 votes to 5 with 9 abstentions, approved the proposed regulation with the proviso that account be taken of its comments on the

replacement of the individual log book for supervision purposes by the mechanical monitoring device. In this connection, it recalled the observations made when the proposal for a Council regulation relating to certain social provisions in the field of road transport was examined.

The Committee also thought that it was vital in the interests of road safety to introduce as soon as possible compulsory fitting of at least a speed-recording system in vehicles such as had long existed for other modes of transport.

*Opinion on the "proposal for a Council recommendation on the use of the European career brief in the training of skilled machine-tool operators"*

This Opinion, approving the proposal for a Council recommendation, was adopted unanimously by the Committee on the basis of a report submitted by M. Velter (Belgium, Employers' Group). The Committee stressed that future European briefs should conform to the criteria laid down in this one, the first of its kind, while allowing for technical and teaching developments and without disrupting the unity of training in progress.

The Committee endorsed the Commission's proposal that trade associations should be requested to compile draft European career briefs in accordance with the criteria it is to adopt following Council decisions and in line with the structure of the present model.

The Committee nevertheless considered that these drafts would have to be compiled at Community level by experts belonging to the associations of the two sides of industry in the six Member States if they were to make for the co-ordination and closer alignment of existing systems.

The Committee again called for the establishment of a European institute for the scientific study of vocational training. It felt that such an institute could, among other things, carry out the essential preparations for the compilation of briefs and their adaptation to technological and social developments.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

### *Loans granted*

#### Italy

On 13 February 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno five loan agreements equivalent to a total of

4 970 million Italian lire (about 8 million u.a.) for the financing of the following industrial projects in Southern Italy and Sicily:

- Construction at Licata (Agrigento) of an industrial complex to produce articles of clothing. This project is part of the industrial facilities which are being created to solve the employment problems brought about by the reorganization of the Sicilian sulphur industry. The fixed investments of the project amount to Lit. 4 100 million (6.56 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to the financing approved by the Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia (Irfis) by a loan equivalent to Lit. 2 000 million (3.2 million u.a.) granted for 12 years.
- Extension of a plant producing industrial gate valves at Patti (Messina). This project, which includes fixed investments amounting to Lit. 1 200 million (1.92 million u.a.), will not only appreciably increase production primarily intended for the oil and petrochemical industry but will also initiate the fabrication of new types of high-quality gate valves in Italy.

The Bank is helping with the financing approved by the Irfis by a loan equivalent to Lit. 550 million (0.88 million u.a.) granted for 10 years.

- Extension and modernization of a plant producing ladies' hose in Villafranca Terrina (Messina). The project comprises fixed investments of Lit. 780 million (1.25 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to the financing approved by the Irfis by a loan equivalent to Lit. 350 million (0.56 million u.a.) granted for 10 years.
- Extension of a plant producing batteries and storage cells in Casalnuovo (Naples). This project comprises fixed investments of Lit. 3 400 million (5.44 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to the financing approved by the Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (Isveimer) by a loan equivalent to Lit. 1 500 million (2.4 million u.a.) granted for 12 years.
- Construction at Foggia of a complex for the production of hard wheat semolina. The fixed investments amount to Lit. 1 260 million (2.02 million u.a.). The Bank is contributing to the financing approved by the Isveimer by a loan equivalent to Lit. 570 million (0.91 million u.) granted for 12 years.

The completion of these five projects will help create over 1 000 jobs and maintain the existing employment in the production units concerned. The EIB loans will be guaranteed by the Italian Government.

## COMMUNITY BUDGETS AND FINANCING

### *“ Own resources ”*

At its 102nd session on 5 and 6 February 1970, the Council gave its general agreement to the various regulations concerning the financing of the common agricultural policy for the definitive period and the special arrangements for 1970, and to the regulation on the replacement of the financial contributions of the Member States by the Communities' own resources.<sup>1</sup> These decisions follow on those taken towards the end of December 1969 and in January 1970.

As far as the allocation of resources of their own to the Communities is concerned, the regulation endorsed mentions a stage-by-stage system broadly following the main lines of the Commission proposals of July 1969.

The third panel of the triptych — the Parliament's budgetary powers — is to be re-examined by the Council.

Once the latter has made its decision a new stage in the Community's life can begin.

The “own resources” regulation, as approved, takes account of the following receipts:

- a) The levies and taxes on trade with non-member countries, considered in the framework of the common agricultural policy and, more precisely, the levies, production contributions on sugar and the tax on oils and fats.
- b) The Common Customs Tariff duties and the other duties established by the institutions of the Communities on trade with non-member countries.

These receipts will be allocated in full to the Communities from 1 January 1971 as far as the levy is concerned, and progressively, in accordance with an agreed formula, as regards the customs duties.

Complete financing by “own resources” will be possible only after 1 January 1975. At that time, not only will the resources mentioned above be paid in full to the Communities but additional ones will also have to be allotted to them. As from 1 January 1975, resources corresponding to a maximum of 1% of the standard basis of assessment for TVA in the Member States will be appropriated for Community requirements. However, if it is desired to allocate other resources and to exceed 1% of the basis of TVA assessment, the procedure stipulated by Article 201 of the Treaty of Rome will have to be applied again, with consequent ratification by the national parliaments.

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<sup>1</sup> Bulletin 3-70, Part One, Ch. II.

### *Budget questions*

The Council also took a decision regarding a system of financial forecasts covering three fiscal years each time in order to place the Community budget on a multi-annual footing.

These forecasts will be drawn up each year after hearing the Budget Policy Committee. After reference to the Parliament for its Opinion, the Council will examine and appraise the forecasts.

If it appears that expenditure under a given head is considerably in excess of the forecasts, the Commission will have to report to the Council and, where necessary, propose appropriate Community measures.

The draft research and investment budget drawn up by the Council at its meeting of 19 January 1970 was examined by the European Parliament on 3 February.

The Parliament adopted a resolution in which it approved this draft in principle. Nevertheless, it proposed two amendments to maintain the credits for "the study of the re-organization and the industrial management of the Joint Research Centre" on the one hand and for "the study of the possibilities of non-nuclear activities and research by the Joint Research Centre" on the other. These credits had already been proposed by the Commission in its preliminary draft budget. The Council was also asked to adopt at the earliest opportunity a multi-annual research and teaching programme to avoid the extension to the 1971 financial year of the interim solution decided on for 1970. This resolution by the Parliament was discussed by the competent departments of the Council with a view to the definitive adoption of the budget.<sup>1</sup>

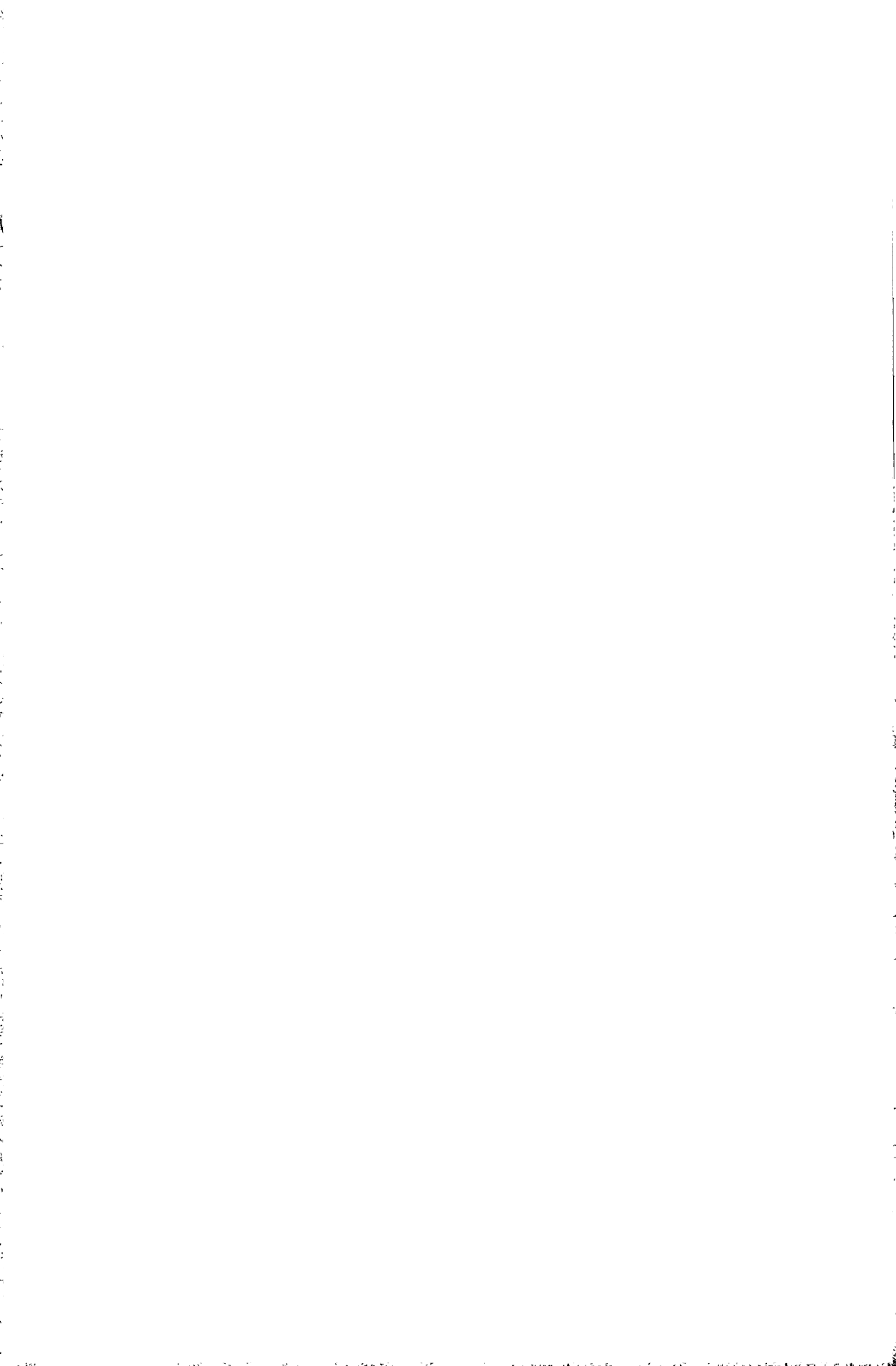
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<sup>1</sup> The budget was adopted at the Council session of 6-3-1970.



**PART THREE**

**Sources, references, information**



## Information

### I. FROM DAY TO DAY

11 February 1970

- The Centre of Young French Farmers (CNJA) stated in a press release that "The adoption of the financial regulation, the strengthening of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament and the agreements on wine and tobacco put an end to the uncertainty which prevailed concerning the will to complete the Common Market." After these agreements, the CNJA considers that "there is now no further reason to delay the revision of the common agricultural policy".

12 February 1970

- Fifty leaders of political youth organizations of the six countries met in Brussels at a symposium organized by the European Commission on "The 1980 aims for European youth. For a democratic debate on the Common Market and the building of a United Europe". The balance-sheet of the present situation, the prospects of European integration and the role of the youth organizations were thoroughly discussed. The participation of youth in the work of building Europe, recommended by point 16 of the final communiqué of the Hague Conference (1 and 2 December 1969), has thrown fresh light on these subjects. This meeting was one in the series of contacts which the Commission is organizing with qualified youth leaders to prepare the symposium it has decided to hold with all the representative youth organizations.

- In an address to the German Foreign Policy Association in Bonn, Mr. R. Schaetzel, United States Ambassador to the European Communities, emphasized "the strength and continuity of United States policy with regard to Europe." This constancy is not nullified by President Nixon's statement that the decision in the field of the progress of European unity "is essentially one for the Europeans themselves". In defining American attitudes towards the Community, Mr. Schaetzel nevertheless explained that for some time "the Americans have become aware of the existence of the Community in the field of economic activity", particularly as a competitor for the sale of agricultural surpluses on their traditional markets. "The American public has the deep-seated feeling," added Mr. Schaetzel, "that Europe is indifferent to the economic problems facing America and the political and military burdens it must bear."

In the speaker's opinion it is to be feared that Europe has itself contributed towards this change in American attitudes. During "the seven lean years of European affairs (January 1963 to the Hague Conference) America became aware of the two particularly unfavourable effects of the Community: agriculture and association, with its preferential agreements whose fallouts cannot be limited to the field of economic relations". Even the results of the Hague Conference arouse concern in the United States because the aims the European have set themselves and those of the movement towards the internal development of the Community and its enlargement have not been sufficiently explained to the Americans.

From the world trade angle, Mr. Schaetzel stressed the need to take new steps since "either advances will be achieved on the road to liberalization or else the protectionist forces which are still present will tend to eat away the progress so laboriously made". "Seeing that Europe is working for economic union," he declared, "it is logical that she should assume the direction of efforts for international action to remove and reduce non-tariff obstacles to trade". Mr. Schaetzel also suggested that Europe should reconsider the system of association agreements and that new and more effective agreements should be drawn up covering the institutional means which the Community and the United States have at their disposal to work out solutions for the problems raised.

- M. Deleau, former President of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA), declared at a press conference that "the assessments in the British White Paper on the cost of membership of the EEC and the rise in the cost of living in the United Kingdom are exaggerated" and that "this White Paper is intended for use as a tactical and psychological weapon in the negotiations". M. Deleau added that COPA desired the enlargement of the Community provided that the three aspects of "Community preference" — the fixing of common prices, the free movement of agricultural products and the protection of the common frontier by levies — were safeguarded.

### 13 February 1970

- The representatives of nine important French women's organizations announced the setting up of a "European women's action committee to defend the improvement of the lot of women in the Europe under construction and their representation in the European institutions and assemblies".

- M. Coppé, member of the European Commission, declared to the ECSC Consultative Committee in Luxembourg that the Commission will maintain at 30% the rate of levies charged on the Community's coal and steel production. Concerning Community membership for new countries, he added: "If the new members wish to benefit from the assets which the Community has built up for itself over twenty years, they will have to make a contribution to them equivalent to their future place in the Community".

## 16 February 1970

- According to a Board of Trade spokesman, British external trade showed a surplus of £39 million in January 1969, the greatest for three years (except for the record of £40 million in August 1968).

- In Brussels, M. P.-H. Spaak strongly advocated the enlargement of the Community: "The failure of the negotiations with the applicant countries? We would then be doomed to remain the Europe of the Six. Now, this is a thing we never wanted, even when the Treaty of Rome was signed, when the British refused to associate themselves with our undertaking." M. Spaak further considered that direction of the negotiations with the applicant countries should not be entrusted to the Commission. "The Treaty which has laid down a very clear procedure, must be respected," he said. "The Commission is the custodian of the institutions and its role must be to express an opinion when the negotiations have been completed and a draft agreement has been submitted to it by the two parties. How could it objectively judge work for which it had itself been chiefly responsible?"

## 17 February 1970

- M. A. Poher, President of the French Senate, stated in Grenoble at the European study seminar: "The United Kingdom wishes to join the club of the Six. It is logical that it should accept the club's regulations. Transitional measures can certainly be granted, but it would be futile to believe and to agree that the British can ask for the transformation of the Common Market into a great free-trade area".

- Mr. G. Thomson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister responsible for European affairs, stated in Birmingham that the United Kingdom would enter into the negotiations for Common Market membership on the basis of a much stronger economic and monetary position than in 1963 or 1967. He went on to add that: "We approach the negotiating table strong enough to face the difficult adjustments of going in on fair terms, and strong enough to stand outside, if we are unable to agree terms that can be recommended to Parliament". Mr. Thompson added "the way in which the present members of the Six have been conducting business recently gives reason to hope that imagination and spirit of equity will prevail".

## 19 February 1970

For the first time in 19 years the trade balance of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union showed a surplus of Bfrs. 4 000 000. Exports exceeded \$10 000 million. M. H. Fayat, Belgian Minister of External Trade, considered this to be a symbolical figure and "the highest export figure per inhabitant" in the whole world.

- During conversations in Brussels with M. S. Mansholt, M. Heeremann, President of the German Farmers' Association, reproached the Commission with making proposals on agricultural prices without having consulted the farming population and with having caused a shock to public opinion, by "deliberately dramatizing" the surpluses. M. Heeremann also hoped that relations between the Commission and the agricultural organizations could be improved.

#### 20 February 1970

- In his "message on the state of the world" to the United States Congress, President Nixon said in particular that "The peace of Europe is crucial to the peace of the world. This truth, a lesson learned at a terrible cost twice in the 20th century, is a central principle of United States foreign policy... It was essential, therefore, that my first trip abroad as President should be to the capitals of our Western European allies".

#### 23 February 1970

- Referring to the final communiqué of the Hague Conference, M. J. Hageman, President of the Hague Section of European Youth, addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Communities concerning the setting up of a Youth Council of the European Communities.

#### 24 February 1970

- Speaking of the political unification of Europe at a dinner-discussion, M. J. de Broglie, President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, said that "The Treaty of Rome should perhaps be allowed to run on its own ground and an endeavour made to build political Europe on the basis of another text. Old quarrels must be forgotten, reality made the basis for action and the texts applied. It appears to me that the future belongs to a Europe in which defence and foreign policy questions will be matters for concertation, economic and industrial affairs for co-operation, while production, trade and research will tend towards integration". As regards industrial Europe, M. de Broglie pointed out that "If this Europe of industry does not come about, it must be realized that we shall be doomed to gather the crumbs from the American economy".

- The Movement for the Independence of Europe met in plenary assembly in Paris and adopted statutes which specify that its object is "to undertake and publish all studies and engage in all activities aimed at putting an end to the division of Europe, at promoting a European consciousness and ensuring the

economic and political independence of the entire European continent, which is the condition for its security, development and contribution to a world of solidarity”.

- On his return to Rome from Paris, M. E. Colombo, Italian Minister of Finance, told journalists that the Common Market will have to adopt a common economic policy before it can hope that a common currency will be created. “Furthermore the unification of the economic policies implies an acceleration of the process of economic integration. It is becoming more and more apparent in these discussions that monetary co-operation aimed at the eventual adoption of a common currency is impossible if economic policies lack not only co-ordination but unification as well”.

- Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, said to the House of Commons that the United Kingdom should persist in its efforts to obtain admission to the European Community. “At the very moment when, after years of dispute, the Six are ready to sit down with us, to spurn them now would be to add a very large and significant chapter to the historical record of missed opportunities”, he said.

## 25 February 1970

- Mr. M. Stewart, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, reaffirmed in the House of Commons that the United Kingdom was ready to participate in the negotiations “in good faith and good hope”, and he added: “We believe that the Six want to see us enter the EEC. We desire them to understand what our anxieties are, what the costs might be, where we shall need their help and their understanding... If the negotiations are unsuccessful it would be a loss for everybody, for Europe and for Great Britain”.

- M. Georges Pompidou, President of the French Republic, made the following declaration in Washington concerning United Kingdom entry into the Common Market:

“At the Hague Conference Europe turned a corner. We had unquestionably reached a stage when France’s five partners placed the problem of the entry of the United Kingdom among the matters of concern to them, even above continuation of the Common Market. We had also reached a stage when I considered that the maintenance of the Common Market was a policy of priority interest for France and, in addition, it seems to me that the United Kingdom has, on its part, taken a certain number of steps in the direction of Europe ...”

- Speaking in the Bundestag, M. W. Scheel, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, stressed the importance of the Summit of the Six in The Hague, which,

he said, "had made it possible to put an end to the rivalries between the Common Market partners and to create the conditions for a fruitful dialogue with the East bloc". "The EEC," he added, "has finally emerged from the phase of confrontation and is entering that of interdependence".

## 27 February 1970

- In reply to questions put to him at a press conference in Brussels, M. J. Rey, President of the Commission, said that he did not agree with M. P.-H. Spaak's idea that the enlargement negotiations should be entrusted to an independent figure. M. Rey recalled that the preceding negotiations had been entirely in the hands of an inter-governmental conference so that each Member State was negotiating with the non-member countries. This method leads the Member States to aggravate rather than reduce their divergences. On the contrary, the President of the Commission thought that it was the Commission which must negotiate. In the opening phase the Commission would receive a mandate to negotiate in the name of the Community, particularly on those problems which concern the common policies. A second phase would be conducted by the Member States in the Council and would be mainly devoted to general political problems, institutional problems and adjustments needed to the Treaties.

## 28 February 1970

- At its meeting in Rome, in which 17 European countries participated, the Federal Council of the European Movement re-elected Professor Walter Hallstein as President for a further two years.

## 2 March 1970

- At a luncheon in San Francisco offered in his honour by the Government of California, M. Georges Pompidou, President of the French Republic, stated: "The important thing is that United Kingdom membership should strengthen the Community and not weaken it. The other important thing is that the considerable bloc thus formed by at least ten nations should not be an unlimited competitor for the United States. The Community must therefore be liberal and not inward-looking. We have had talks on this matter in Washington. We know that the enlargement of Europe will raise questions of relations with the United States and that this problem must be settled in a liberal and not a protectionist spirit".

- Mr. Christopher Soames, British Ambassador to France, published an article in the magazine "Preuve" in which he makes the following observations: "Europe will only truly succeed if we, the British, are in it and join the great



adventure. The entry of the United Kingdom seems to me to be indispensable, both for us and for the continental countries, since we are bringing with us a rich dowry which we shall be happy to share with our continental partners”.

- Mr. G. Wyatt, of the “Financial Times”, mentioned in an article in this newspaper that the British Government has only four Ministers who are convinced protagonists of United Kingdom membership of the Common Market: Mr. Stewart, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Diamond and Mr. Healey. “Of the seventeen other Ministers,” he added, “eight are against and nine are ... undecided”.

- In a BBC radio and television interview, M. Willy Brandt, German Federal Chancellor, recommended the British public, in connection with its hesitations concerning United Kingdom membership of the Common Market, to consider the experience of the present member countries: “We have had to pay a certain price but we have gained more than we have paid and that is true of all the partners in the Community”.

- “Overall relations between the United States and the EEC are very effective and, generally speaking, satisfactory”, declared Mr. Stans, US Secretary of Commerce, at his press conference after a talk with M. Deniau, member of the European Commission, on an official visit to the United States.

## 5 March 1970

- Concerning enlargement, M. R. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, declared in Luxembourg: “What has been won must not be called in question again. It is important that the Six and the four applicants should contemplate the future of the Community in the same way. It is not a new Community which will be negotiated, it is not the extension of a common industrial market which is at stake, but an economic, financial, social and agricultural entity”.

## 6 March 1970

- The Bundesbank raised Bank rate in the Federal Republic from 6% to 7.5%.

## 10 March 1970

- In an interview with “Husmandshjemmet”, M. Baunsgaard, Prime Minister of Denmark, stated, regarding relations between Denmark and the Community, that “it is possible but not certain that present developments in Europe will produce an enlargement of the Community. Other forms of European co-operation with the participation of several European countries can be imagined without their necessarily becoming full members of the Community”.

## II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 28 February 1970)

### EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Sessions

##### *Session 1969-1970*

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 2 février 1970 (Report of the sitting of Monday 2 February 1970)*

C 25, 28.2.1970

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les pâtes alimentaires (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to macaroni, spaghetti and similar products)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les pâtes alimentaires (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to macaroni, spaghetti and similar products)

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision relative à une action visant à protéger le cheptel de la Communauté contre le virus aphteux (Opinion on the proposal for a decision on measures for protecting the Community's live-stock from foot-and-mouth virus)

Résolution sur les relations commerciales entre les Six et le Japon (Resolution on trade relations between the Six and Japan)

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant fixation des conditions générales d'application des tarifs prévus par le règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les États membres (Opinion on the proposed regulation fixing the general conditions for the application of the rates laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between the Member States)

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*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 3 février 1970 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 3 February 1970)*

C 25, 28.2.1970

Question orale 15/69 — avec débat — de la commission de l'association avec la Grèce du Parlement européen au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur les répercussions de la situation politique actuelle en Grèce sur le fonctionnement de l'association CEE-Grèce (Oral question 15/69 with debate from the Committee for the Association with Greece of the European Parliament to the Council of the European Communities on the repercussions of the present political situation in Greece on the operation of the EEC/Greece Association)

Résolution relative au projet de budget de recherches et d'investissement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the draft research and investment budget of the European Atomic Energy Community for the 1970 financial year)

Résolution sur l'évolution du problème des ressources propres aux Communautés à la lumière de la résolution du Parlement, des propositions de la Commission des Communautés et des délibérations du Conseil (Resolution on the development of the question of resources of their own for the Communities in the light of the Parliament's resolution, Commission proposals and Council decisions)

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Avis sur le projet de révision de l'article 206 du traité CEE soumis par la Commission au Conseil concernant la procédure relative à la décharge sur l'exécution du budget des Communautés (Opinion on the proposal, submitted by the Commission to the Council, for revising of Article 206 of the EEC Treaty with regard to the procedure relating to discharge in respect of the implementation of the Community's budget)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 4 février 1970 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 4 February 1970)*

C 25, 28.2.1970

Résolution sur le sort des populations victimes des événements au Nigeria (Resolution on the lot of communities suffering from the events in Nigeria)

Avis sur les propositions d'un règlement complémentaire en matière d'organisation du marché viti-vinicole (Opinion on the proposals for a regulation on supplementary arrangements for the common organization of the market in wine products)

Résolution sur la communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes au Conseil sur l'équilibre des marchés agricoles (Resolution on the Commission's memorandum to the Council on the balance of the agricultural markets)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 5 février 1970 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 5 February 1970)*

C 25, 28.2.1970

Avis sur les propositions concernant : (Opinions on the proposals for :)

— un règlement portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des fibres textiles (A regulation on the common organization of the market in textile fibres)

— un règlement étendant aux graines de lin le régime de prix prévu pour les graines oléagineuses (A regulation extending to linseed the price arrangements made for oilseeds)

Résolution relative au droit européen des brevets (Resolution on European patent law)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 6 février 1970 (Report of the sitting of Friday 6 February 1970)*

C 25, 28.2.1970

Avis sur la proposition modifiée relative à un règlement concernant les monopoles nationaux à caractère commercial des tabacs manufacturés (Opinion on the amended proposal for a regulation on national tobacco monopolies of a commercial nature)

Résolution sur le budget opérationnel et le taux du prélèvement de la CECA pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the operational budget and rate of the ECSC levy for 1970)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux compteurs de liquides autres que l'eau (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on meters for liquids other than water)

Avis sur la proposition d'une directive concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives aux instruments de pesage à fonctionnement non automatique (Opinion on the proposal for a directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on non-automatic weighing instruments)

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- Question écrite 324/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Autorisation accordée à la République italienne d'adopter des mesures de sauvegarde pour la soie et les déchets de soie (324/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Authorization for the Italian Republic to adopt safeguard measures for silk and silk waste) . C 13, 3.2.1970
- Question écrite 329/69 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Irrégularités dans les restitutions sur la farine de maïs. (329/69 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Irregularities in maize flour refunds) C 13, 3.2.1970
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C 23, 24.2.1970

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C 24, 27.2.1970

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C 24, 27.2.1970

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C 24, 27.2.1970

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C 24, 27.2.1970

Question écrite 442/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Insertion d'amendements proposés par le Parlement dans une proposition définitive de la Commission au Conseil (442/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Insertion of amendments proposed by the Parliament in a definitive proposal of the Commission to the Council)

C 24, 27.2.1970

### The Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar

*Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 12 janvier 1970 (Report of the sitting of Monday 12 January 1970)*

C 15, 5.2.1970

Résolution sur le compte de gestion de la Conférence parlementaire de l'association pour l'exercice 1968, ainsi que sur l'état prévisionnel pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the administrative accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1968 financial year and on its statement of estimates for 1970)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 13 janvier 1970 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 13 January 1970)*

C 15, 5.2.1970

Résolution sur le cinquième rapport annuel d'activité du Conseil d'association (Resolution on the fifth annual report of activities of the Council of Association)

*Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 14 janvier 1970 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 14 January 1970)*

C 15, 5.2.1970

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## COUNCIL AND COMMISSION

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Règlement (CEE) 189/70 de la Commission, du 2 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 189/70 of 2 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 26, 3.2.1970

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- Règlement (CEE) 197/70 de la Commission, du 3 février 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 197/70 of 3 February 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 27, 4.2.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 208/70 de la Commission, du 4 février 1970, établissant les modalités d'application des mesures visant à promouvoir la transformation des oranges (Commission Regulation (EEC) 208/70 of 4 February 1970 establishing the implementing procedures of measures to promote the processing of oranges) L 28, 5.2.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 294/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 294/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 295/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 295/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 296/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 296/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 297/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 297/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 298/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 298/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 299/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 299/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 300/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 300/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 40, 20.2.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 301/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 301/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 302/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 302/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 303/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, 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) 303/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 304/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, dérogeant à certaines dispositions du règlement (CEE) 193/70 relatif à la commercialisation des oranges et mandarines communautaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 304/70 of 19 February 1970 waiving certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) 193/70 on the marketing of Community oranges and mandarins) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 305/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation d'oranges douces en provenance de Grèce (Commission Regulation (EEC) 305/70 of 19 February 1970 abolishing the countervailing charge on imports of sweet oranges from Greece) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 306/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 306/70 of 19 February 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 40, 20.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 307/70 de la Commission, du 19 février 1970, abrogeant le règlement (CEE) 1956/69 relatif à la suspension partielle de certains prélèvements fixés dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 307/70 of 19 February 1970 rescinding Regulation (EEC) 1956/69 on the reduction of certain levies in the pigmeat sector) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 308/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 308/70 of 20 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 309/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 309/70 of 20 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 310/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 310/70 of 20 February 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 311/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 311/70 of 20 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 41, 21.2.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 312/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 312/70 of 20 February 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 313/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 313/70 of 20 February 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 314/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 842/69 en ce qui concerne le prix de vente de certains produits dans le secteur de la viande bovine et abrogeant certaines dispositions du règlement (CEE) 1666/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 314/70 of 20 February 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 842/69 as regards the selling price of certain products in the beef and veal sector and rescinding certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) 1666/69) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 315/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, relatif à la constatation qu'il peut être donné suite aux demandes déposées en vue de l'obtention des primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 315/70 of 20 February 1970 on the finding that applications for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products can be accepted) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 316/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 559/68, 2085/68 et 446/69 en ce qui concerne le document T 1/T 2 n° 5 dans certains échanges intracommunautaires dans le secteur des céréales et des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 316/70 of 20 February 1970 amending Regulations (EEC) 559/68, 2085/68 and 446/69 as regards Document T 1/T 2 No. 5 in certain types of intra-Community trade in the cereals and processed cereals and rice products sector) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 317/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, relatif à une adjudication pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 317/70 of 20 February 1970 on a call for tender for butter from stocks held by the German intervention agency and intended for direct consumption in the Community) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 318/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur de la viande bovine pour la période débutant le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 318/70 of 20 February 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the beef and veal sector for the period beginning 1 March 1970) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 319/70 de la Commission, du 20 février 1970, portant modification du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 319/70 of 20 February 1970 modifying the amount of the refund for olive oil) L 41, 21.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 320/70 du Conseil, du 17 février 1970, portant suspension temporaire du droit autonome du tarif douanier commun sur le silicium (polycristallin ou monocristallin), de très haute pureté, dopé par addition ou par épuration sélective, sous forme de disques, plaquettes, rondelles ou formes similaires, ayant subi ou non un polissage, de la sous-position 38.19 T (Council Regulation (EEC) 320/70 of 17 February 1970 temporarily suspending the autonomous

common customs tariff duty on silicon (polycrystalline or monocrystalline) of very high purity, doped by addition or selective refining, in the form of discs, plates, washers or similar forms, polished or not, of sub-heading 38.19 T)

L 43, 24.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 321/70 du Conseil, du 17 février 1970, portant rétablissement du droit de douane relatif à la soie grège (non moulinée), de la position 50.02 du tarif douanier commun, et portant ouverture d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour le même produit (Council Regulation (EEC) 321/70 of 17 February 1970 re-introducing the customs duty on raw silk (not thrown) of CCT heading 50.02, and opening a Community tariff quota for that product)

L 43, 24.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 322/70 du Conseil, du 17 février 1970, portant rétablissement du droit de douane relatif aux fils de soie non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position 50.04 du tarif douanier commun, et portant ouverture d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certaines qualités de ces fils (Council Regulation (EEC) 322/70 of 17 February 1970 re-introducing the customs duty on silk yarn, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, of CCT heading 50.04, and opening a Community tariff quota for certain qualities of such yarn)

L 43, 24.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 323/70 du Conseil, du 17 février 1970, portant rétablissement du droit de douane relatif aux fils de bourre de soie (schappe), non conditionnés pour la vente au détail, de la position 50.05 du tarif douanier commun, et portant ouverture d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire pour certaines qualités de ces fils (Council Regulation (EEC) 323/70 of 17 February 1970 re-introducing the customs duty on yarn spun from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale, of CCT heading 50.05, and opening a Community tariff quota for certain qualities of such yarn)

L 43, 24.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 324/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 324/70 of 23 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 43, 24.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 325/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 325/70 of 23 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 43, 24.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 326/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 326/70 of 23 February 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 43, 24.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 327/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 327/70 of 23 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 43, 24.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 328/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, relatif à l'ouverture d'une adjudication pour la mobilisation de 15 000 tonnes de froment tendre destiné à la République libanaise à titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 328/70 of 23 February 1970 on the opening of a call for tender for the mobilization of 15 000 tons of wheat other than durum for the Lebanon as aid)

L 43, 24.2.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 329/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 2309/69 et (CEE) 911/68 en ce qui concerne le document accompagnant les olives, les résidus contenant de l'huile et les graines oléagineuses dans les échanges intracommunautaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 329/70 of 23 February 1970 amending Regulations (EEC) 2309/69 and (EEC) 911/68 as regards the document accompanying olives, residues containing oil and oilseeds in intra-Community trade) L 43, 24.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 330/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de viandes bovines congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 330/70 of 23 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of frozen beef and veal) L 43, 24.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 331/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 331/70 of 23 February 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 43, 24.2.1970.
- Règlement (CEE) 332/70 de la Commission, du 23 février 1970, modifiant différents règlements relatifs au secteur du lait et des produits laitiers en ce qui concerne l'utilisation des documents de transit communautaire (Commission Regulation (EEC) 332/70 of 23 February 1970 amending various regulations for the milk and milk products sector as regards utilization of Community transit documents) L 44, 25.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 333/70 de la Commission, du 24 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 333/70 of 24 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 44, 25.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 334/70 de la Commission, du 24 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 334/70 of 24 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 44, 25.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 335/70 de la Commission, du 24 février 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 335/70 of 24 February 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 44, 25.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 336/70 de la Commission, du 24 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 336/70 of 24 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 44, 25.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 337/70 de la Commission, du 24 février 1970, portant application du droit de tarif douanier commun aux importations de certaines variétés d'oranges douces originaires du Maroc (Commission Regulation (EEC) 337/70 of 24 February 1970 applying the CCT duty to imports of certain varieties of sweet oranges originating in Morocco) L 44, 25.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 338/70 de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 338/70 of 25 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 44, 25.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 339/70 de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 339/70 of 25 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 44, 25.2.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 340/70 de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 340/70 of 25 February 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 45, 26.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 341/70 de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 341/70 of 25 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 45, 26.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 342/70 de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 342/70 of 25 February 1970 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 45, 26.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 343/70 de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, supprimant la taxe compensatoire à l'importation d'oranges douces en provenance d'Algérie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 343/70 of 25 February 1970 abolishing the countervailing charge on imports of sweet oranges from Algeria) L 45, 26.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 344/70 de la Commission, du 25 février 1970, étendant les dispositions du règlement (CEE) 193/70 à d'autres variétés d'oranges (Commission Regulation (EEC) 344/70 of 25 February 1970 extending the scope of Regulation (EEC) 193/70 to other varieties of oranges) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 345/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 345/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 346/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 346/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 347/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 347/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 348/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 348/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 349/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 349/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 350/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 350/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 351/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 351/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 46, 27.2.1970



- Règlement (CEE) 352/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 352/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 353/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 353/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 354/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, 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) 354/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 355/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits du secteur de la viande de volaille (Commission Regulation (EEC) 355/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the supplementary amounts for products in the poultrymeat sector) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 356/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant des montants supplémentaires pour les produits d'œufs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 356/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the supplementary amounts for egg products) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 357/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 357/70 of 26 February 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 46, 27.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 358/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 358/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 359/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 359/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 360/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 360/70 of 27 February 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 361/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 361/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 362/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 362/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 363/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 363/70 of 27 February 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 47, 28.2.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 364/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 364/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 365/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 365/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 366/70 de la Commission, du 26 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 366/70 of 26 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 367/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 367/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 368/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 368/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs based on cereals) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 369/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 369/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 370/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 370/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 371/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 371/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 372/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 372/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 373/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 373/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 374/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant le montant de base du prélèvement à l'importation pour les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 374/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the basic amount of the levy on imports of syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 47, 28.2.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 375/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation, en l'état, pour la mélasse, les sirops et certains autres produits du secteur du sucre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 375/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the refunds on exports of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector in the natural state) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 376/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les procédures et conditions de la mise en vente des céréales détenues par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 376/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the procedures and terms for the sale of cereals held by the intervention agencies) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 377/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, rendant applicable, dans le secteur des fruits et légumes, le règlement 1041/67/CEE portant modalités d'application des restitutions à l'exportation (Commission Regulation (EEC) 377/70 of 27 February 1970 rendering applicable, in the fruit and vegetables sector, Regulation 1041/67/CEE establishing implementing procedures for export refunds) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 378/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1665/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur de la viande de porc à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 378/70 of 27 February 1970 modifying Regulation (EEC) 1665/69 on certain measures in the pigmeat sector following devaluation of the French franc) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 379/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 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) 379/70 of 27 February 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 789/69 on the sale of butter at reduced price to certain enterprises processing and exporting oil and fat mixtures) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 380/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 380/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 381/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 381/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 382/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 382/70 of 27 February 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 47, 28.2.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 383/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 383/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the production refund on olive oil used in the manufacture of fish and vegetable preserves) L 48, 28.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 384/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1970, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 384/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 March 1970 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 48, 28.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 385/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1970, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 385/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 March 1970 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 48, 28.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 386/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1970, à certains produits des secteurs des céréales et du riz exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 386/70 of 27 February 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 March 1970 to certain products of the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 48, 28.2.1970

Règlement (CEE) 387/70 de la Commission, du 27 février 1970, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 387/70 of 27 February 1970 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)

L 48, 28.2.1970

## Delegations and missions

Missions de pays tiers (Brésil) [(Missions of non-member countries (Brazil))]

C 13, 3.2.1970

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C 23, 27.2.1970

## THE COUNCIL

### Directives and Decisions

70/129/CECA :

Décision du Conseil, du 3 février 1970, portant modification de la décision du Conseil, du 15 novembre 1968, concernant les indemnités des membres du Comité consultatif de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier et des personnes appelées à participer, sur la base d'un statut particulier, aux travaux de ce comité (Council Decision of 3 February 1970 amending the Council Decision of 15 November 1968 on the allowances of the members of the ECSC Consultative Committee and of those called on to take part in the work of this Committee in a special capacity)

L 30, 7.2.1970

70/140/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 6 février 1970, autorisant la République française à conclure un arrangement commercial avec le Japon (Council Decision of 6 February 1970 authorizing France to conclude a trade arrangement with Japan)

L 36, 14.2.1970

70/141/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 6 février 1970, autorisant la prorogation de l'accord commercial conclu entre la république fédérale d'Allemagne et la Confédération helvétique (Council Decision of 6 February 1970 authorizing the prolongation of the trade agreement between Germany and the Swiss Confederation)

L 36, 14.2.1970

70/150/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 12 février 1970, autorisant la République italienne à procéder à un échange de lettres avec l'U.R.S.S. sur les échanges commerciaux pour 1970 (Council Decision of 12 February 1970 authorizing Italy to exchange letters with the USSR on trade in 1970)

L 38, 18.2.1970

70/156/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 6 février 1970, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives à la réception des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Council Directive of 6 February 1970 on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning the acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles)

L 42, 23.2.1970

70/157/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 6 février 1970, concernant le rapprochement des législations des États membres relatives au niveau sonore admissible et au dispositif d'échappement des véhicules à moteur (Council Directive of 6 February 1970 on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning the permissible noise level and the exhaust system of motor vehicles)

L 42, 23.2.1970

70/159/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 17 février 1970, autorisant la République italienne à conclure un accord avec la république populaire de Pologne (Council Decision of 17 February 1970 authorizing Italy to conclude an agreement with Poland)

L 43, 24.2.1970

### Consultations and Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur le mémorandum de la Commission sur la réforme de l'agriculture dans la CEE (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the Commission's memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the EEC)

C 19, 13.2.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur les deux textes proposés dans la communication de la Commission au Conseil concernant le remplacement des contributions financières des États membres par des ressources propres et l'accroissement des pouvoirs budgétaires du Parlement européen (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the two texts proposed in the Commission's communication to the Council on the replacement of the Member States' financial contributions by the Communities' own resources and on increased budgetary powers for the European Parliament)

C 19, 13.2.1970

## Preliminary acts

Avis conformes 1-70 à 4-70 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 102<sup>e</sup> session des 5 et 6 février 1970 (Confirmatory Opinions 1-70 to 4-70 rendered by the Council at its 102nd session on 5 and 6 February 1970)

C 22, 20.2.1970

## Information

Remplacement d'un membre suppléant du comité du Fonds social européen (Replacement of an alternate member of the Committee of the European Social Fund)

C 17, 11.2.1970

Résolution du Conseil, du 6 février 1970, concernant l'organisation commune du marché dans le secteur du vin (Council Resolution of 6 February 1970 on the common organization of the market in wine products)

C 19, 13.2.1970

## THE COMMISSION

### Directives and Decisions

70/84/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du concours de FSE au bénéfice du royaume de Belgique pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par l'Office national de l'emploi (ONEM) [(Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting Belgium aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Office national de l'emploi (ONEM)]

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/85/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par des « Landesversicherungsanstalten (LVA) » et la « Seekasse » (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the "Landesversicherungsanstalten (LVA)" and the "Seekasse")

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/86/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/87/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale » et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the "Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale" and a number of Italian organizations)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/88/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le « Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid » (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the "Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid")

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/89/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le « Bundesministerium für Post und Verkehr » et par la « Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung (BAVAV) » (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the "Bundesministerium für Post und Verkehr" and by the "Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsvermittlung und Arbeitslosenversicherung (BAVAV)")

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/90/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population et le ministère de l'intérieur (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the Ministère du travail, de l'emploi et de la population and the Ministère de l'intérieur)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/91/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le « Ministero dell'Interno » et l'« Opera nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra (ONIG) » (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the "Ministero dell'Interno" and the "Opera nazionale per gli invalidi di guerra (ONIG)")

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/92/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FSE au bénéfice du royaume des Pays-Bas pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de réinstallation effectuées par le « Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid » (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 granting the Netherlands aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on resettlement schemes by the "Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volksgezondheid")

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/93/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1970, dispensant le royaume des Pays-Bas d'appliquer, à certaines espèces, la directive du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes oléagineuses et à fibres (Commission Decision of 15 January 1970 dispensing the Netherlands from applying to certain species the Council Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/94/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 janvier 1970, dispensant le royaume de Belgique d'appliquer, à certaines espèces, la directive du Conseil, du 30 juin 1969, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes oléagineuses et à fibres (Commission Decision of 15 January 1970 dispensing Belgium from applying to certain species the Council Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/95/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingt-cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 16 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twenty-fifth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/96/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la douzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 16 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twelfth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/97/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1970, annulant la septième adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 16 January 1970 cancelling the seventh individual call for tender for skim milk powder in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/98/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la seizième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 16 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the sixteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/99/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1970, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à différer l'application des droits du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne certains vins algériens (Commission Decision of 16 January 1970 authorizing Germany to postpone the application of CCT duty to certain Algerian wines)

L 25, 2.2.1970



70/100/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 janvier 1970, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire la viande de l'espèce chevaline, position ex 02.01 A I du tarif douanier commun, originaire des pays tiers et mise en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 19 January 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment meat of horses of CCT heading ex 02.01 A I originating in non-member countries and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 25, 2.2.1970

70/111/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 22 January 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 27, 4.2.1970

70/113/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingt-sixième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 23 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twenty-sixth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 27, 4.2.1970

70/114/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la dix-septième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 23 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the seventeenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 27, 4.2.1970

70/115/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la treizième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 23 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the thirteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 27, 4.2.1970

70/116/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1970, annulant la huitième adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 23 January 1970 cancelling the eighth individual call for tender for skim milk powder in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 27, 4.2.1970

70/117/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2590/69 (Commission Decision of 23 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2590/69)

L 27, 4.2.1970

70/118/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1970, concernant une procédure sur la base de l'article 65 du traité C.E.C.A. relative à des accords et à des pratiques concertées sur le marché allemand de la ferraille (Commission Decision of 21 January 1970 on a procedure under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty regarding concerted practices and agreements on the German scrap market)

L 29, 6.2.1970

70/130/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 février 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatorzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69. (Commission Decision of 4 February 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the fourteenth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 30, 7.2.1970

70/133/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 janvier 1970, portant prorogation des décisions des 10 juin 1966 et 29 juin 1967, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire, respectivement, les huiles essentielles, non déterpénées, d'oranges, position ex 33.01 A ex I du tarif douanier commun, originaires des États-Unis, et le bichromate de sodium, position ex 28.47 B II du tarif douanier commun, originaire de certains pays de l'Est et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 22 January 1970 extending the decisions of 10 June 1966 and 29 June 1967 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment, respectively, essential oils, not terpenes, of orange of CCT heading ex 33.01 A ex I, originating in the United States, and sodium dichromate of CCT heading ex 28.47 B II originating in certain countries of Eastern Europe and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 34, 12.2.1970

70/134/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 janvier 1970, autorisant la République française, à exclure du traitement communautaire les animaux vivants de l'espèce ovine, position 01.04 A I b) du tarif douanier commun et la viande ovine de la position ex 02.01 A IV du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 26 January 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment live sheep of CCT heading 01.04 A I b) and mutton and lamb of CCT heading ex 02.01 A IV originating in non-member countries and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 34, 12.2.1970

70/135/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1970, remplaçant la décision, du 22 octobre 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 28 January 1970, superseding the decision of 22 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 34, 12.2.1970

70/136/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, prolongeant le délai de chargement de la décision de la Commission, du 23 juillet 1969, relative au transport de 850.000 tonnes de froment tendre, d'orge et de seigle appartenant à l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Com-

mission Decision of 30 January 1970 extending the loading deadline of the Commission Decision of 23 July 1969 on the transport of 850 000 tons of wheat other than durum, barley and rye belonging to the German intervention agency)

L 34, 12.2.1970

70/137/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la dix-huitième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 30 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the eighteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 34, 12.2.1970

70/138/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la quatorzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 30 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fourteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 34, 12.2.1970

70/139/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingt-septième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 30 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twenty-seventh individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 34, 12.2.1970

70/142/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 février 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quinzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 11 February 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund in the fifteenth partial call for tender for white sugar in accordance with the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 36, 14.2.1970

70/143/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 février 1970, prorogeant la décision du 5 décembre 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 2 February 1970 extending the Decision of 5 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 37, 17.2.1970

70/144/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 2 février 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 2 February 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 37, 17.2.1970

70/145/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 février 1970, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 3 February 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 37, 17.2.1970

70/146/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 février 1970, portant prorogation de la décision du 14 avril 1965 autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les piles électriques de la position 85.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 4 February 1970 extending the Decision of 14 April 1965 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment the primary cells and primary batteries of CCT heading 85.03 originating in Japan and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 37, 17.2.1970

70/147/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la dix-neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 6 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the nineteenth individual call for tender in accordance with the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 37, 17.2.1970

70/148/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la quinzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 6 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fifteenth individual call for tender in accordance with the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 37, 17.2.1970

70/149/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingt-huitième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 9 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twenty-eighth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 37, 17.2.1970

70/151/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1970, relative au renouvellement du mandat des membres du Comité consultatif paritaire pour les problèmes sociaux dans les transports par route (Commission Decision of 28 January 1970 on the reappointment of the members of the Joint Advisory Committee on Social Matters in Road Transport)

L 39, 19.2.1970

70/152/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 février 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les moûts de raisins de la position ex 20.07 du tarif douanier commun, originaires d'Algérie et mis en libre pratique en France (Commission Decision

of 6 February 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment the grape must of CCT heading ex 20.07, originating in Algeria and circulating freely in France)

L 39, 19.2.1970

70/153/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 février 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les carreaux, pavés et dalles de pavement des positions ex 69.07 et ex 69.08 du tarif douanier commun et la vaisselle et les articles de ménage ou de toilette en porcelaine de la position 69.11 du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et des pays de l'Est et mis en libre pratique en république fédérale d'Allemagne (Commission Decision of 6 February 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment the setts, flags and paving of CCT headings ex 69.07 and ex 69.08 and the tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian) of CCT heading 69.11, originating in Japan and countries of eastern Europe and circulating freely in the Federal Republic of Germany)

L 39, 19.2.1970

70/154/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 février 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les machines à coudre (les tissus, les cuirs, les chaussures, etc.) et leurs parties et pièces détachées, à l'exclusion des meubles pour machines à coudre, de la position ex 84.41 A du tarif douanier commun, originaires du Japon et des pays de l'Est et mises en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 6 February 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment sewing machines and their parts, excluding furniture specially designed for sewing machines, of CCT heading ex 84.41 A, originating in Japan and eastern European countries and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 39, 19.2.1970

70/155/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 février 1970, autorisant la République française et la république fédérale d'Allemagne à percevoir un droit de douane additionnel lors de l'importation de café non torréfié, non décaféiné, de la position 09.01 A I a) du tarif douanier commun, originaire des pays non membres de la CEE, autres que les États africains et malgache et les pays et territoires d'outre-mer associés, et mis en libre pratique dans les pays du Benelux (Commission Decision of 10 February 1970 authorizing France and Germany to levy an additional customs duty on imports of coffee not roasted or freed from caffeine, of CCT heading 09.01 A I a), originating in countries not members of the EEC other than the Associated African States and Madagascar and Overseas Countries and Territories and circulating freely in the Benelux countries)

L 39, 19.2.1970

70/158/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 février 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la seizième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 18 February 1970 fixing the maximum refund for the sixteenth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 41, 21.2.1970

70/160/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 février 1970, autorisant la République française à exclure du traitement communautaire les engrais minéraux ou chimiques azotés, de la position 31.02 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays de l'Est et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 5 February 1970 authorizing France to exclude from Community treatment mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous, of CCT heading 31.02 B, originating in countries of eastern Europe and circulating freely in the other member States)

L 45, 26.2.1970

70/161/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 février 1970, relative à l'adoption de certaines mesures à prendre par les États membres, au titre de l'article 115, dans le secteur du nickel (Commission Decision of 12 February 1970 on the adoption of certain measures to be taken by the Member States in pursuance of Article 115 in the nickel sector)

L 45, 26.2.1970

70/162/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la seizième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 13 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the sixteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 45, 26.2.1970

70/163/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 13 février 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingt-neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 13 February 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twenty-ninth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 45, 26.2.1970

70/164/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 février 1970, relative au transport de 300.000 tonnes de froment tendre, de seigle et d'orge appartenant à l'organisme d'intervention allemand (Commission Decision of 17 February 1970 on the transport of 300 000 tons of wheat other than durum, rye and barley belonging to the German intervention agency)

L 45, 26.2.1970

70/165/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 février 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les appareils radio-récepteurs et téléviseurs de la position ex 85.15, les électrodes en graphite de la position 85.24 ex C et les jouets de la position 97.03 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de certains pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 17 February 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment radio-broadcasting and television reception apparatus of CCT heading ex 85.15, graphite electrodes of CCT heading 85.24 ex C and toys of CCT heading 97.03, originating in certain non-member countries and circulating freely in the other Member States)

70/166/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 février 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire divers produits du secteur de la soie, originaires de certains pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres États membres (Commission Decision of 17 February 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment various products of the silk sector originating in certain non-member countries and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 45, 26.2.1970

70/167/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 février 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la première adjudication partielle de sucre brut de betterave effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 224/70 (Commission Decision of 18 February 1970 fixing the maximum refund for the first partial call for tender for raw beet sugar under the permanent tendering conditions specified in Regulation (EEC) 224/70)

L 45, 26.2.1970

70/168/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 février 1970, autorisant la République italienne à exclure du traitement communautaire les bananes fraîches de la position ex 08.01 B du tarif douanier commun, originaires des pays tiers et mises en libre pratique en Allemagne et dans les pays du Benelux (Commission Decision of 6 February 1970 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment fresh bananas of CCT heading ex 08.01 B originating in non-member countries and circulating freely in Germany and in the Benelux countries)

L 46, 27.2.1970

## Recommendations and Opinions

70/112/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 23 janvier 1970, relative à l'organisation des services des administrations centrales des douanes chargés de l'application des dispositions concernant la valeur en douane des marchandises (Commission Recommendation of 23 January 1970 on the organization of the departments of the central customs administrations responsible for applying provisions regarding dication (the customs value of goods)

L 27, 4.2.1970

70/119/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à la République italienne au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des allumettes (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to Italy on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for matches)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/120/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission du 22 décembre 1969, à la République française au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des allumettes (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to France on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for matches)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/121/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à la République française au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des scories Thomas (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to France on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for basic Bessemer slag)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/122/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à la République italienne au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial du papier à cigarettes (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to Italy on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for cigarette paper)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/123/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à la République italienne au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des pierres à feu (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to Italy on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for flints)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/124/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à la République italienne au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial du sel (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to Italy on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for salt)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/125/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à la République française au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des alcools (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to France on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for spirits)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/126/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à la République fédérale d'Allemagne au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des alcools (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to Germany on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for spirits)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/127/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à la République française au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des poudres et explosifs (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969 to France on adjustment of the national trading monopoly for powder and explosives)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/128/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, prévue à l'article 37 paragraphe 6 du traité CEE, à la République française au sujet de l'aménagement du régime d'importation des produits pétroliers (Commission Recommendation of 22 December 1969, provided for by Article 37 (6) of the EEC Treaty to France on adjustment of import arrangements for petroleum products)

L 31, 9.2.1970

70/131/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1970, adressée aux États membres au sujet du régime d'exportation à appliquer vers les pays tiers pour certains déchets et cendres de métaux non ferreux et des méthodes de coopération administrative entre les États membres (Commission Recommendation of 21 January 1970 to the Member States on arrangements applicable for exports to non-member countries of certain non-ferrous-metal waste and ashes and methods of administrative co-operation between the Member States)

L 34, 12.2.1970



70/132/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1970, adressée aux États membres au sujet du régime d'exportation à appliquer vers les pays tiers pour certaines catégories de peaux brutes (Commission Recommendation of 21 January 1970 to the Member States on arrangements applicable for exports to non-member countries of certain categories of raw hides and skins)

L 34, 12.2.1970

### Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

Décision 67, du 29 octobre 1969, concernant la notion de « cours officiel de change » pour l'application des règlements 3 et 4 (Decision 67 of 29 October 1969 on the concept of "official exchange rates" for the application of Regulations 3 and 4)

C 16, 7.2.1970

### Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant prorogation du délai prévu par l'article 12 paragraphe 3 deuxième alinéa du règlement 130/66/CEE relatif au financement de la politique agricole (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) prolonging the period provided for in Article 12 (3, second para.) of Regulation 130/66/CEE on the financing of the agricultural policy)

C 14, 4.2.1970

Proposition de directive du Conseil portant prorogation du délai prévu à l'article 7 paragraphe 1 C de la directive du Conseil, du 26 juin 1964, relative aux échanges intracommunautaires d'animaux (Proposed Council Directive prolonging the period provided for in Article 7 (1 C) of the Council Directive of 26 June 1964 on intra-Community trade in cattle and pigs)

C 14, 4.2.1970

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux règles générales d'application de l'article 11 et de l'article 12 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) 1975/69 instituant un régime de primes à l'abattage des vaches et de primes à la non-commercialisation du lait et des produits laitiers (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) on the general implementing rules of Article 11 and Article 12 (1) of Regulation (EEC) 1975/69 setting up a system of premiums for the slaughter of milk cows and for the non-marketing of milk and milk products)

C 14, 4.2.1970

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil complétant le règlement 122/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la fixation à l'avance des restitutions à l'exportation dans le secteur des œufs (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) supplementing Regulation 122/67/CEE as regards the advance fixing of refunds on exports in the eggs sector)

C 14, 4.2.1970

Projet de révision de l'article 206 du traité CEE (Draft revision of Article 206 of the EEC Treaty)

C 14, 4.2.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil abrogeant les règlements (CEE) 1541/69 et 1542/69 du Conseil relatifs aux importations des agrumes d'Espagne et d'Israël (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) rescinding Regulations (EEC) 1541 and 1542/69 on imports of citrus fruit from Spain and Israel)

C 14, 4.2.1970

Propositions de directives : (Proposed directives :)

C 18, 12.2.1970

I. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour les activités non salariées de la sage-femme (I. on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of self-employed activities of midwives)

II. visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres de la sage-femme (II. on mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of midwives)

III. visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant l'accès aux activités non salariées de la sage-femme et l'exercice de celles-ci (III. on the co-ordination of laws and regulations concerning access to and practice of self-employed activities of midwives)

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant la mayonnaise, les sauces dérivées de la mayonnaise et les autres sauces condimentaires émulsionnées (Proposed Council Directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on mayonnaise, sauces derived from mayonnaise, and other emulsified condiment sauces)

C 18, 12.2.1970

Proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les caséines et les caséinates (Proposed Council Directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on caseine and caseinates)

C 18, 12.2.1970

Proposition d'une directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des États membres concernant les aliments diététiques pauvres en sodium (Proposed Council Directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on low sodium-content dietary foodstuffs)

C 20, 14.2.1970

Proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation de services pour quelques activités non salariées (ex classe 01 à classe 90 CITT) [Proposed Council Directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of certain self-employed activities (ex ISIC major groups 01 to 90)]

C 21, 19.2.1970

### European Development Fund

Avis d'appel d'offres 871, par consultation publique, de la République du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 871 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)

C 13, 3.2.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 872, par consultation publique, de la République du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED (Call for tender 872 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC - EDF)

C 13, 3.2.1970

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C 13, 3.2.1970

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C 14, 4.2.1970

- Avis d'appel d'offres 874, par consultation publique, de la république démocratique du Congo (commission agricole du Katanga) pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 874 by Congo (Kinshasa) (Agricultural Commission of Katanga) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 16, 7.2.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 875, par consultation publique, de la république démocratique du Congo (commission agricole du Kasai oriental) pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 875 by Congo (Kinshasa) (Agricultural Commission of Eastern Kasai) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 16, 7.2.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 876, par consultation publique, de la république islamique de Mauritanie, pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 876 by Mauritania for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 17, 11.2.1970
- Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 866 (Corrigendum to call for tender 866) C 17, 11.2.1970
- Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Approval of projects financed by the EDF) C 17, 11.2.1970
- Résultats d'appels d'offres (728, 765, 769, 770, 771, 774, 780, 796, 803, 809, 822, 824 et 837) [(Results of calls for tender (728, 765, 769, 770, 771, 774, 780, 796, 803, 809, 822, 824 and 837)] C 19, 13.2.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 877, lancé par le Surinam, pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 877 by Surinam for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 20, 14.2.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 878, lancé par la république du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 878 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 20, 14.2.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 879 lancé par république de Haute-Volta pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 879 by Upper Volta for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 21, 19.2.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 880, par consultation publique, de la république du Dahomey (Société nationale pour le développement rural — Sonader) pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 880 by the National Rural Development Company of Dahomey (Sonader) for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 22, 20.2.1970
- Avis d'appel d'offres 881 lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 881 by the Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 23, 24.2.1970
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- Avis d'appel d'offres 882, par consultation publique, de la République malgache pour un projet financé par la CEE - FED (Call for tender 882 by Madagascar for a project financed by the EEC - EDF) C 24, 27.2.1970
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- Rectificatif à l'avis d'appel d'offres 867 (Corrigendum to call for tender 867) C 24, 27.2.1970

## Memoranda

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant des notifications (IV/10 498, 11 546, 12 992, 17 394, 17 395, 17 971, 18 772, 18 888 et ex 3 213 — Omega) [Memorandum in accordance with Article 19 (3) of Regulation 17 concerning notifications (IV/10 498, 11 546, 12 992, 17 394, 17 395, 17 971, 18 772, 18 888 and ex 3 213 — Omega)]

C 17, 11.2.1970

Aides des États (articles 92 à 94 du traité instituant la CEE) — Communication faite conformément à l'article 93 paragraphe 2 première phrase du traité, aux intéressés autres que les États membres, et relative à une aide octroyée en Allemagne (Bavière) sous forme de primes pour la production de porcelets (State aids (Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty) — Memorandum in accordance with Article 93 (2) first sentence of the Treaty to the interested parties other than the Member States on an aid granted in Germany (Bavaria) in the form of premiums for the production of piglets)

C 23, 24.2.1970

Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (art. 54 du traité CECA) [List of Opinions on investment programmes (ECSC Treaty Article 54)]

C 24, 27.2.1970

## Information

Modification des adjudications permanentes effectuées par les organismes d'intervention pour le beurre et le lait écrémé en poudre en ce qui concerne les délais pour la présentation des offres (Amendment of permanent tendering by the intervention agencies for butter and skim milk powder as regards the time-limits for the presentation of tenders)

C 14, 4.2.1970

Adjudication du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris — Avis d'adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers (1/1970) [Call for permanent tender by the Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris, for determining the refund on exports of raw beet sugar to non-member countries (1/1970)]

C 16, 7.2.1970

Adjudication de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a.M. » — Avis d'adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers (1/1970) [Call for permanent tender by the "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt/Main", for determining the refund on exports of raw beet sugar to non-member countries (1/1970)]

C 16, 7.2.1970

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C 16, 7.2.1970

Adjudication du « Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag » — Avis d'adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers (1/1970) [Call for permanent tender by the "Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten", The Hague, for determining the refund on exports of raw beet sugar to non-member countries (1/1970)]

C 16, 7.2.1970

Adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Bruxelles — Avis d'adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers (1/1970) [Call for permanent tender by the "Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture", Brussels, for determining the refund on exports of raw beet sugar to non-member countries (1/1970)]

C 16, 7.2.1970

Adjudication du ministère de l'agriculture, Luxembourg — Avis d'adjudication permanente pour la détermination de la restitution à l'exportation de sucre brut de betterave vers les pays tiers (1/1970) [Call for permanent tender by the Minister of Agriculture, Luxembourg, for determining the refund on exports of raw beet sugar to non-member countries (1/1970)]

C 16, 7.2.1970

Adjudication du 11 février 1970 de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette », en vue de la vente d'environ 119 tonnes de graines de colza et de navette provenant des interventions de la campagne 1969/1970 (Call for tender of 11 February 1970 by the "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette" for the sale of about 119 tons of colza and rapeseed bought in during the 1969/1970 marketing year)

C 17, 11.2.1970

Mise à jour de la liste des entrepôts frigorifiques stockant du beurre destiné à la fabrication de mélanges de graisses (vente par adjudication permanente : règlement (CEE) 1732/69) (Updated list of cold storage warehouses storing butter intended for the manufacture of fat mixtures — Sale by permanent tendering: Regulation (EEC) 1732/69)

C 20, 14.2.1970

Mise à jour de la liste des entrepôts frigorifiques stockant du beurre destiné à l'exportation après transformation (vente par adjudication permanente : règlement (CEE) 1033/69) (Updated list of cold storage warehouses storing butter for export after processing — Sale by permanent tendering: Regulation (EEC) 1033/69)

C 20, 14.2.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de la « Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo » (AIMA) en application du règlement (CEE) 268/70 de la Commission, du 12 février 1970 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from stocks of the "Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo" (AIMA) pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 268/70, 12 February 1970)

C 20, 14.2.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G) en application du règlement (CEE) 268/70 de la Commission, du 12 février 1970 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from stocks of the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Getreide und Futtermittel (EVSt-G) pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 268/70 of 12 February 1970)

C 20, 14.2.1970

Avis d'adjudication permanente de l'OBEA pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation, sur le territoire de la Communauté, en aliments composés pour l'alimentation des porcs ou de la volaille (Call for permanent tender by the OBEA for the sale of skim milk powder for processing on Community territory into compound pig or poultry feed)

C 22, 20.2.1970

Avis d'adjudication permanente du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Call for permanent tender by the Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) for the sale of skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed)

C 22, 20.2.1970

Mise à jour de la liste des entrepôts (annexe 1 de l'avis publié au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes C 89 du 5 juillet 1969) (EVSt-F, FORMA) [Updated list of warehouses (Annex 1 to the Opinion published in the official gazette of the European Communities C 89 of 5 July 1969) (EVSt-F, FORMA)]

C 22, 20.2.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'« Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette » (Call for tender for the sale of butter from "Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette" stocks)

C 23, 24.2.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de la Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA) en application du règlement (CEE) 328/70 de la Commission du 23 février 1970 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from stocks of the Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo (AIMA) pursuant to Commission Regulation (EEC) 328/70 of 23 February 1970)

C 23, 24.2.1970

## COURT OF JUSTICE

### New cases

Affaire 71-69 : Recours introduit, le 2 décembre 1969, par M. Algiso Brembati contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 71-69: Suit filed on 2 December 1969 by M. Algiso Brembati against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 13, 3.2.1970

Affaire 72-69 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance de la VII<sup>e</sup> chambre du Bundesfinanzhof dans l'affaire Hauptzollamt Bremen-Freihafen (Bureau principal des douanes de Brême-Freihafen) contre Bremer Handelsgesellschaft mbH (Case 72-69: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the VIIth Chamber of the Bundesfinanzhof *in re* Bremen-Freihafen Hauptzollamt v. Bremer Handelsgesellschaft mbH)

C 13, 3.2.1970

Affaire 73-69 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance de la VII<sup>e</sup> chambre du Bundesfinanzhof dans l'affaire Entreprise H. Oehlmann & Co. contre Hauptzollamt Münster (Bureau principal des douanes de Munster) (Case 73-69: Request for preliminary ruling by order of the VIIth Chamber of the Bundesfinanzhof *in re* H. Oehlmann & Co. v. Münster Hauptzollamt)

C 13, 3.2.1970

- Affaire 74-69 : Demande de décision préjudicielle formée par ordonnance de la VII<sup>e</sup> chambre du Bundesfinanzhof dans l'affaire Hauptzollamt (Bureau principal des douanes) de Brême-Freihafen contre entreprise « Waren-Import-Gesellschaft Krohn & Co. » (Case 74-69: Request for preliminary ruling by order of the VIIth Chamber of the Bundesfinanzhof *in re* Bremen-Freihafen Hauptzollamt v. "Waren-Import-Gesellschaft Krohn & Co.") C 13, 3.2.1970
- Affaire 75-69 : Recours introduit, le 15 décembre 1969, par l'entreprise Ernst Hake & Cie contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 75-69: Suit filed on 15 december 1969 by Ernst Hake & Cie against the Commission of the European Communities) C 13, 3.2.1970
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- Affaire 77-69 : Recours introduit, le 22 décembre 1969, par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre le royaume de Belgique (Case 77-69: Suit filed on 22 December 1969 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Kingdom of Belgium) C 13, 3.2.1970
- Affaire 1-70 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par ordonnance du président de la neuvième chambre civile de l'Oberlandesgericht de Karlsruhe, siégeant à Fribourg, dans l'affaire Parfums Marcel Rochas contre Helmuth Bitsch (Case 1-70: Request for preliminary ruling by order of the President of the Ninth Civil Chamber of the Karlsruhe Oberlandesgericht, sitting in Friburg, *in re* Parfums Marcel Rochas v. Helmuth Bitsch) C 13, 3.2.1970
- Affaire 2-70 : Recours introduit, le 14 janvier 1970, par la Société « Acciaierie e Ferriere Riva Sp.A. » contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 2-70: Suit filed on 14 January 1970 by Acciaierie e Ferriere Riva S.p.A against the Commission of the European Communities) C 19, 13.2.1970
- Affaire 3-70 : Demande de décision préjudicielle présentée par arrêt du Conseil de Prud'hommes d'appel de Mons, dans l'affaire Caisse de compensation pour allocations familiales des charbonnages du Couchant de Mons contre Francesca Di Bella (Case 3-70: Request for a preliminary ruling by the Conseil de Prud'hommes d'appel of Mons *in re* Caisse de compensation pour allocations familiales des charbonnages du Couchant de Mons v. Francesca Di Bella) C 19, 13.2.1970
- Affaire 4-70 : Recours introduit, le 21 janvier 1970, par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre le royaume des Pays-Bas (Case 4-70: Suit filed on 21 January 1970 by the Commission of the European Communities against the Kingdom of the Netherlands) C 22, 20.2.1970
- Affaire 5-70 : Recours introduit, le 26 janvier 1970, par M. Prelle Maurice contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 5-70: Suit filed on 26 January 1970 by M. Prelle Maurice against the Commission of the European Communities) C 22, 20.2.1970

## Judgments

- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 45-64 (Judgment of the Court in Case 45-64) C 19, 13.2.1970
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#### Cases struck off

Radiation de l'affaire 21-69 (Case 21-69)	C 19, 13.2.1970
Radiation de l'affaire 22-69 (Case 22-69)	C 19, 13.2.1970
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**8269 Free movement of labour and the labour markets in the EEC, 1969**  
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It also gives the estimates made at the beginning of 1969 for Member States' requirements of non-national manpower and the estimates for numbers of workers seeking employment in a Community country other than their own.

The report seeks to promote a better balance in the labour markets by suggesting certain measures, particularly with regard to information on vacancies and applications.

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