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This issue covers the activities of the European Communities in January 1970.

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THE BASES OF ECONOMIC AND MONETARY UNION

*by M. Raymond BARRE,
vice-president of the Commission*

Consolidation of what the Community has achieved and the development of the common policies will depend in large measure on future progress in co-ordinating the economic policies of the Member States and strengthening monetary solidarity among them.

The realization that this was the case led to the memorandum which the Commission submitted to the Council on 12 February 1969. The principles of the various moves proposed in the memorandum were approved by the Council in July 1969. At their conference in The Hague, the Heads of State and Government sanctioned them as the indispensable basis for progress towards economic and monetary union.

These moves must be made parallel and simultaneously at two levels. First of all, there is the convergence of economic policies without which disparities in development are liable to call the Common Market into question again and deprive transactors of the confidence they need that the Community is here to stay. Secondly, there is monetary and financial solidarity, because if the risks are shared, as is normal in any collective undertaking, solidarity must develop both inside the Community and towards the outside world.

These two levels are manifestly complementary. Monetary and financial solidarity is not acceptable unless each partner has a say in what the others do. Conversely, the constraints which co-ordination of the economic policies imposes can be put up with only if they are offset by the certain knowledge for any country in difficulty that it will receive immediate aid and support from its partners.

In accordance with the Commission's wish, the Council at its session of 26 January 1970 clearly showed that it was determined to make progress both in the co-ordination of economic policies and in the establishment of monetary and financial solidarity. It

endorsed the conclusions of a Commission memorandum on the broad medium-term economic guidelines for the period 1971-1975, adopted a decision on the practical procedures for prior consultations on current economic policy, noted with pleasure the agreement concluded by the Governors of the Central Banks of the Community on short-term monetary support, and instructed the Monetary Committee to complete its work on medium-term financial aid as rapidly as possible.

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In presenting its memorandum on the broad medium-term guidelines for the period 1971-1975, the Commission desired to specify the conditions under which harmonization of medium-term policies could be pursued during this period. To this end, it proposed an objective, presented a method and put forward figures.

The objective aimed at is, on the one hand, to ensure that the Community is economically coherent by laying down the main medium-term guidelines by which the economic policies of the Member States can be made more convergent and, on the other, to put in hand or intensify the measures needed for the progressive elimination of structural, regional or social disparities among the member countries. The method consists in adopting quantified medium-term guidelines (concerning the external balance, prices, the growth rate of GNP, unemployment) to serve as terms of reference in the pursuit of current economic policies and the assessment of business trends. The figures drawn up on the basis of information provided by experts from the Member States and of studies by specialized Community services constitute a first approximation.

The Council having approved the principle of quantified guidelines, it is now for the Commission, in close co-operation with the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, to lay these down in the draft of the third medium-term programme, which will also outline the main structural measures which should be completed at national and Community level.

The Council also approved the practical procedures for the consultations provided for by the Council decision of 17 July 1969. These consultations will be held within the Monetary Committee, the Short-term Economic Policy Committee or the Budget Policy Committee, in line with their respective competences and depending

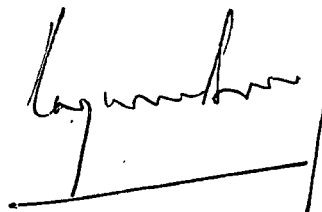
on the nature of the decisions and measures on which consultations are required. Although modest in appearance, the procedure thus laid down should constitute one of the most efficient means of co-ordinating economic policies.

On the mechanism of short-term monetary support proposed by the Commission in February 1969 the Governors of the Central Banks of the Community signed an agreement that entered into force on 9 February 1970. As desired by the Commission, this system is closely linked to the co-ordination of economic policies. It will serve to provide temporary financing to meet balance of payments disequilibria that may develop because of fortuitous difficulties or differences in the business trend. \$2 000 million will be made available for short-term support. Thus the Community will in future have at its disposal a flexible and efficient mechanism constituting the first expression of organized monetary solidarity between the Six.

Lastly, the Council examined an interim report by the Monetary Committee on medium-term financial aid. This lays down the rules of procedure to be followed and pinpoints the problems that remain to be studied, the most important one being that of the liquidity of claims built up within the Community system. Once the Monetary Committee has completed its work, the Commission will be able to submit a proposal to the Council on the setting up of a Community system of medium-term financial aid.

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A number of procedures and mechanisms have thus been devised that are of the greatest importance since they will constitute the basis for progress towards economic and monetary union, in accordance with the decisions taken in The Hague in December 1969 by the Heads of State and Government of the Community.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'L. J. ...', written over a horizontal line.



PART ONE

Features and documents

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE THIRD GENERAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITIES IN 1969

The year 1969 ended better than it started. On 1 January 1970 the Community moved into its final stage. Important political decisions were taken with regard to the completion and strengthening of the Community and to its enlargement. Happily, the atmosphere in which the Community is embarking on the new phase of its existence is far more serene.

It is, however, important to preface the analysis of the ultimate political results by a brief review of the developments that marked the year, and to bring out the action taken by the Commission and the other institutions of the Community during this eventful period.

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At the beginning of 1969 the political disagreements between Member States over vital problems did not appear to be diminishing. The economic and monetary trends apparent in the various countries were still widely divergent. Discussions on the enlargement and strengthening of the Community remained as difficult as ever. The Parliaments were growing impatient with this lack of visible progress. Leading protagonists of the European cause were beginning to feel discouraged and pessimistic. There was open talk of crisis, paralysis and even the possible disintegration of the Communities.

Faced with this situation, the Commission decided to concentrate its action in two main directions:

Firstly, it spared no effort to carry construction of the Community forward by presenting the Council with further proposals in all fields of economic union, convinced as it was that the difficulties of the moment were ephemeral.

Secondly, it opposed any extension of the transitional period, seeking thereby to prevent persistence of the political malaise in the Community and to ensure that the Council and the Member States would at the end of the year have to take all the decisions involved in the changeover to the final stage.

In spite of unforeseen difficulties which arose in the course of the year, the outcome corresponds in large measure with the hopes which inspired the Commission.

I. *The current activities of the Community*

As usual, this report covers, grouped by subject, the Commission's activities and the moves it has made in the various fields, the main Opinions issued by the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, and the discussions and decisions in the Council; it would be impossible to refer to them all here without overburdening this introductory chapter.

The policies already embarked on and the executive tasks incumbent on the Commission have been pursued in the economic, monetary and fiscal spheres, in the social field, in that of regional policy, in the industrial, technological and energy sectors, in nuclear and general research, in the realms of competition, the internal market, agriculture and transport, and also in the spheres of external relations, commercial policy and development aid.

Particular stress must be laid on the fresh steps taken by the Commission in 1969. The year began with the forwarding to the Council in early February of proposals to co-ordinate the Member States' economic policies and reinforce their monetary solidarity. This plan, which was looked upon as audacious at the time, has gradually gained support from Central Banks and Governments in the Member States, and the essential points in the plan have just been adopted.

The Commission has put before the Council and the Parliament the draft for a far-reaching reorganization of the European Social Fund which would transform it from a mere accounting mechanism into a powerful instrument of social and economic policy and so provide the Community as a whole with an instrument which has already proved its worth in the more limited setting of the Treaty of Paris.

The Commission has prepared a first overall programme of regional measures at Community level, the aim being to move out of the stage of general or sector-by-sector studies and get down to practical action, which is awaited with impatience in all regions of the Community.

It has submitted proposals regarding a programme for Euratom, based on a Community policy for scientific research and development of the nuclear industry.

It has put before the Council fresh proposals on agriculture, seeking in particular to improve the present market organizations, to achieve better control of the markets and ensure the gradual elimination of surplus stocks at the same time as action is taken on the plan to reform agriculture.

In the field of external relations, the Commission has completed association negotiations with Tunisia and Morocco, resumed Community negotiations with Spain, Israel and Yugoslavia and the talks with Austria, and embarked on exploratory talks with the UAR. It has also been authorized to open exploratory talks with Japan. Likewise it has resumed its discussions with the Council on relations between the Community and Latin America.

Now that the problem of renewing efforts to enlarge the Community has come to the fore again, the Commission has gone over its earlier Opinions and sent the Council, at the end of September, a new detailed Opinion on the whole problem of enlarging and deepening the Community and of reinforcing its institutions; the Opinion also deals with the problem of the procedure to be followed in negotiations with the candidate countries.

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In several spheres decisions have already been reached as a result of the work done by the Council, assisted by the Permanent Representatives Committee. The Parliament has greatly helped the other institutions with its well-informed opinions, vigilant supervision and justified impatience. Its political dynamism throughout 1969 has dispelled any temptation to be discouraged by difficulties and has helped the Commission maintain the rhythm of work and spirit of initiative in the Community.

In the sphere of development aid, for instance, a joint effort by the Parliament, Council and Commission made it possible to negotiate a new Association Convention with the Associated States and Madagascar; it was signed at Yaoundé in July. Likewise a new Agreement with the East African States was signed at Arusha in September.

On the basis of Commission proposals, the Council has adopted several regulations that are essential for the functioning of the common commercial policy from 1 January 1970, and has found transitional solutions, as "Community" as possible in character, for commercial policy towards the East bloc countries.

On two occasions the Community was faced with serious monetary difficulties. In August 1969 the French Government decided to devalue its currency. Strict application of the existing rules would have involved a corresponding increase in the farm prices covered by the market organizations and would have deprived the French economy of a good part of the advantages that devaluation was intended to bring. Furthermore, such an encouragement to increase agricultural production at a time when the Community was already grappling with the serious problem of surpluses was evidently inadvisable. Exceptional measures, therefore, had to be taken in conjunction with the Council.

Hardly had these measures been put into effect when it was necessary to cope with fluctuations in the value of the mark and its subsequent revaluation. This time the incomes of German farmers were threatened, and the Community had to help support them. The Community's institutions rose to the occasion, but this unforeseen expansion of the work-load proved to be a heavy burden on their end-of-year schedule and is the main reason why certain important decisions had to be postponed until the early months of 1970. Conversely, the difficulties in which the Community found itself because of these monetary

fluctuations contributed in no small measure to the conviction among the Member States that urgent action must be taken to prevent their repetition and to step up decisively the degree of monetary solidarity in the Community.

II. The end of the transitional period

In the spring of 1969 the Commission had to consider whether it should propose an extension to the transitional period under the term of Article 8 of the EEC Treaty.

There was no lack of arguments in favour of extension. It was clear that some of the things which the Treaty required to be done during the transitional period, such as the adjustment of monopolies of a commercial nature and adoption of the directives on freedom of establishment, would not in fact be accomplished by the end of the year. Moreover, there was little time left in which to take the essential political decisions implied by the end of the transitional period, and it was doubtful whether it would be possible to settle matters in the rather heavy atmosphere prevailing at the time.

The Commission, after weighing the pros and cons, decided against extending the transitional period. It recalled that the Community's last crisis, which had arisen in 1963 in circumstances not unlike those of 1967/1969, had been resolved by a set of decisions under which the internal and external policies of the Community had been advanced simultaneously and in parallel. The Commission felt that the same approach should be adopted this time; that there was no point in trying to decide which was the most important or which should be tackled first, of the problems that came to be discussed under the heads of completion, strengthening and enlargement of the Community; and that it would be impossible to reach unanimous agreement except by dealing with all three aspects at the same time. It also considered that nothing was more likely to ensure success than the existence of a deadline — the end of the year — fixed by the Treaty; if the deadline were to be met, an exceptional effort would be required of all the institutions.

Events bore out these expectations. The Community institutions also did what was expected of them. Work was stepped up in all the institutions from June onwards. The Commission spared no effort to ensure that its main proposals would be ready in mid-July. The Council met more and more frequently. The Parliament sat in extraordinary session on a number of occasions. The last month of the year witnessed more meetings by day and night than the Community had ever before known in a comparable stretch of time.

These concentrated efforts were finally rewarded. A decision of fundamental importance was reached on the application of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty and the creation of the Community's own resources; the relevant provi-

sions take effect gradually over a period beginning on 1 January 1971 and ending on 1 January 1975. At the same time the budget contributions to be made by the several Member States were reviewed so as to correct certain glaring inequalities that were developing and to ensure that financial burdens were allocated in a way that corresponded more closely with criteria based on the national product of each Member State.

The provisions to be laid down in the new financial regulations for the common agricultural policy covering the interim period of 1970 and the definitive period starting on 1 January 1971 were discussed in detail and finalized.

As for the strengthening of the European Parliament's budgetary powers, which can be expected to go together with the creation of own resources, it was decided that, beginning with the preparation of the Communities' budget for 1975, the European Parliament should have the last word on budget matters.

Most of these questions were settled at the December 1969 sessions. A number of problems, however, could not be wholly resolved simply for lack of time. These were therefore referred to the Council's sessions at the beginning of 1970, and it was not until after the session of 5-7 February 1970 that the decisions reached during the "marathon" at the end of December were definitively enacted.

The unanimous feeling in the Council and the Commission when the meeting broke up early in the morning of Monday, 22 December, was that the main points had been cleared up, that a great step forward had been made and that the Community's last crisis had been overcome.

III. Conference of Heads of State or Government

A conference of Heads of State or Government was held in The Hague on 1 and 2 December at the suggestion of the French Government and on the invitation of the Netherlands Government. The Commission was invited to take part in the work of this conference.

The results of this meeting have been of very great importance. Since the conference was not a Treaty institution and since it was not called upon to deal with texts being discussed within the Council, care was taken not to trespass on the powers and responsibilities of the Community institutions; but clear, forceful pronouncements were made on a number of the major political issues confronting the Community. The very detailed communiqué, with a preamble as significant as the resolutions themselves, will not be summarized here. But two key declarations which will undoubtedly influence future action by those holding authority within the Community should, however, be singled out from among many significant passages. The first is the unanimous declaration by the six Governments of their willingness to maintain the

gradual advance towards a genuine economic and monetary union and the close alignment of social policies which this entails. The second is their willingness to resume their endeavours to enlarge the Community.

The Commission regretted that the conference did not achieve more on the political and institutional front, but welcomed the decisions which were taken. After several years of hesitation and disagreement, these decisions provide proof of the Governments' refund and dramatically reaffirmed willingness to press ahead with fresh political vigour to complete the construction of the Community both within its present frontiers and beyond.

It has even been possible to talk of a "Hague spirit". This was neither inaccurate nor exaggerated. The first reflection of this spirit was felt that same week when the Council discussed the future of Euratom and its Joint Research Centre in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

IV. *Tasks for the future*

With the twelve-year transitional period over and the European Economic Community at the start of the final stage, this is an appropriate moment at which to look back on the lessons of the past and forward to the tasks ahead.

The considerable progress made in twenty years — 9 May 1970 will be the twentieth anniversary of Robert Schuman's declaration — towards what Schuman called the Federation of Europe is a source of legitimate satisfaction. The task of gradually uniting and integrating the European continent, of gathering into one fold the old nations which had so long been divided, of creating a customs union and common policies, and — more important still — of fostering a common sense of purpose in an area long disunited, was an ambitious undertaking; those responsible for the work of building Europe cannot but be aware of the distance which has been covered.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the last two decades is the way in which they have shown that the forces uniting our six countries are far stronger than those dividing them. The successive political crises which have shaken the Community structure have never once endangered the undertaking itself, and Europeans in the Community are still convinced today of the need to complete the work they put in hand twenty years ago.

It is even more useful and stimulating to turn to tomorrow's tasks.

First on the list comes economic union. Though in essential matters, the Community is no longer falling behind the timetables set out in the Treaties, it is certainly falling short of what is required to meet present-day needs. It succeeded in formulating its common agricultural policy within the specified time-limits, but major issues are still outstanding in that field.

Though on the other hand the Community has laid the foundations of an industrial policy, it has not yet produced its answer to the major changes already taking place.

The events of 1969 focused attention on the lack of coherence in the economic policies of the Member States and the fragility of the Community's monetary infrastructures when set against the common policies now being elaborated. It was made clear at The Hague that rapid progress in this field is absolutely essential if the results achieved so far are not to be placed in jeopardy.

The Community institutions, which were adequate at the outset, are now too weak and limited to deal with today's task of completing the Community and managing its affairs in more and more complex fields. The Commission, from its day-to-day experience of their limitations, has repeatedly drawn attention to this point. It is even more justified in raising this issue now that the Community is turning once again to the problem of its enlargement. The Community institutions, and the Council in particular, will find that they will very soon have to examine the conditions under which they operate and take the necessary steps. They will also have to decide how representatives of the various walks of life can be brought to share in the task of elaborating and implementing the common policies.

The enlargement of the Community, first mooted in 1961 and temporarily shelved in 1963 and 1967, has once again become a topical question. The Commission has twice expressed a favourable opinion on the reopening of negotiations and has indicated in broad outline the conditions to be fulfilled if enlargement is not to weaken the Community. Everything points to a reopening of negotiations in 1970. The Commission does not underestimate the difficulties or dangers of these negotiations, but it does believe that the time has come to relaunch this venture, in pursuit of which it will spare no effort.

Finally, because of the stature and strength it has attained, the Community must make a general review of its relations with the other continents. It attaches great importance to development aid and is rightly proud of the sustained effort it has made on the African continent and in Madagascar. But it can no longer delay the review of its relations with other parts of the world, especially Latin America and Asia, which look to the Community for sympathy and help. Since the Community and the United States both have in practice extensive responsibility for the development of the world economy, the Community should strive in collaboration with the United States to overcome the unduly numerous difficulties and conflicts of interest which have accumulated in this sphere. Convinced as it is that peaceful co-existence is good not only in political life but also in economic life, the Community should again pledge itself to try to organize co-existence and co-operation with Eastern Europe, and above all with the USSR.

All this leads us to political union. The Community is already political in essence and in the very form of its institutions. But it is destined to become even more political, to increase the powers of its institutions, to align the policies of its Member States and to work out step by step a foreign policy at Community level. At the end of the transitional period, on the threshold of a new decade, the people of the Community can draw on the work accomplished in the last few years and tackle with renewed courage the tasks of the future.

II. THE "COMPLETION" OF THE COMMUNITY: FROM AGRICULTURAL POLICY TO THE INCREASE OF THE POWERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

In a relatively short space of time important progress has been made towards the completion of the Community, so much so that certain commentators have spoken of a page now turned. The Summit Conference at The Hague, the decisions adopted by the Council during its now traditional marathon sitting in December 1969, the end of the transitional period laid down by the Treaty of Rome, were already seen as important stages. The decisions taken by the Council at the beginning of 1970 — particularly on 2/3 and between 5 and 7 February 1960 — completed what it had proved impossible to agree on finally at the end of 1969. For its part, the Commission has drawn up and submitted to the Council several proposals concerning the last common agricultural market organizations to be set up in the near future.

Even though they are a follow-up to the Council meetings of 19 to 22 December 1969, these latest decisions or proposals date from February. They bear on six essential points.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

During its meeting of 5 to 7 February, the Council agreed the regulations on the financing of the common agricultural policy and the additional provisions for 1970.

Community financing of the expenditure on the common agricultural policy is the principle upon which this first regulation is based.

This document lays down the rules governing the administration of the EAGGF, whose Guarantee Section finances the refunds on exports to non-member countries and the interventions to stabilise markets, without such expenditure being financed in advance by member countries.

The credits of the Guidance Section, the amount of which has been provisionally fixed at 285 million u.a. per annum, as in the past, are used for joint measures to achieve the objectives defined in Article 39(1 a) of the Treaty, which concerns improved agricultural productivity. This amount can be increased by the Council — acting on a qualified majority vote, after consulting the European Parliament — only for joint action decided on by the latter.

The regulation will apply from 1 January 1971, if at that date the necessary conditions for the entry into force of the provisions to replace member countries' contributions by the Community's own resources are fulfilled.

The Council has also agreed the regulation on additional provisions for the financing of the common agricultural policy, which will ensure the continuity of such financing from 1970 until the definitive system comes into force.

It then approved the principle of a decision by which the Commission would establish triennial financial estimates, to be considered and judged by the Council. If its estimates were greatly exceeded a Commission report containing proposals would be submitted to the Council.

At the same time the Council adopted a resolution in which it agreed to continue to give priority to measures necessary for better control of the markets by means of an agricultural production policy limiting budgetary expenditure.

Own resources

At the same meeting the Council reached agreement on the decision concerning the Community's own resources. This decision reiterates, in legal form, the principles upon which the Council agreed at its meeting of 19 to 22 December 1969,¹ and provides for the progressive covering of the expenses of the Communities from such resources, made up from levies, customs duties and, in the final stage, revenue from the TVA.

By virtue of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty, the decision will be submitted to the Parliaments of the member countries to complete the constitutional procedures.

It is worth noting, along with this decision, the agreement reached on the same day in the Council on a revision of Article 20(1) of the Treaty of 8 April 1965, establishing a single Council and a single Commission for the European Communities. This revision aims at merging the budgets of the Communities.

Increase of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament

The Council confirmed the resolution it had adopted on 22 December 1969 on the budgetary procedure applicable during the definitive period. It decided, however, that a rate of increase for expenditure other than that which necessarily arises from Community legislation should be established as follows:

Each year, two months before the beginning of the budgetary procedure, the rate of increase in relation to the previous year for expenditure other than

¹ See Bulletin 1970, Part I, Ch. II.

that which necessarily arises from Community legislation shall be established as follows:

1. The Commission, having consulted the Short-term Economic Policy Committee and the Budget Policy Committee, shall calculate the rate of increase resulting from:
 - The development of the Gross National Product by volume in the Community.
 - The mean variation in the budgets of the Member States.
 - The cost of living trend over the last financial year.
2. This rate shall be immediately communicated to the Community institutions.
3. During the budgetary procedure all the institutions shall be bound to comply with this rate.

If the draft budget, adopted by the Council on the basis of the Commission's preliminary draft already includes an increase covering more than half of the maximum rate fixed above, the Parliament, in drawing up the budget, can still exercise its right of amendment to increase the total amount of expenditure allowed by the present provisions by up to half the maximum rate.

4. When, in exceptional cases, the Parliament, the Council or the Commission considers that the activities of the Communities require the rate established according to the procedures described in paragraphs 1 and 3 above to be exceeded, a new rate can be fixed by agreement between the Council, deciding according to the procedures laid down in Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, and the European Parliament, deciding under the conditions provided for in the fourth stage of the resolution of 22 December 1969.

It was further agreed that the last paragraph of the resolution of 22 December 1969 should be interpreted as follows: "As regards the expenditure resulting from the decisions and provisions reached by other institutions, in the exercise of their powers, the Parliament retains the right to propose amendments at the second stage to the draft budget, as provided for in the present Article 203. The Council shall discuss this and then submit the result of its deliberations to the Parliament, during the debate on the budget".

The Council further approved the principles concerning the increase in the Parliament's powers during the interim period. These principles will involve amending the relevant articles of the Treaties. During this period the Parliament will have the right to amend the draft budget drawn up by the Council. If the amendments introduced by the Parliament do not involve increasing the overall amount of expenditure per institution, the Council will not be able to reject them except by a qualified majority vote. If, on the other

hand, the Parliament's amendments involve increases in expenditure, they will have to be approved by qualified majority vote in the Council.

During this same period, the Council has agreed to undertake not to amend the provisional estimate of expenditure of the Parliament. It is understood that this undertaking is valid only so long as the provisional estimate does not affect Community arrangements, especially with regard to the Statute of Service, location of the institutions, etc.

The Council has decided to amend as follows Article 206 of the EEC Treaty, Article 180 of the Euratom Treaty and Article 78 of the ECSC Treaty, concerning the supervision of the implementation of the budget: "The Council and the Parliament shall give the Commission a discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget. To this end the report of the Committee of Control shall be examined in turn by the Council, which shall give its opinion by qualified majority vote, and by the European Parliament. Discharge shall be given to the Commission only when the Council and the European Parliament have made their decisions".

Finally the Council approved the following statements:

"All measures must be taken in agreement between the Council and the European Parliament, to ensure that there is close collaboration at all levels between the two institutions as regards the budgetary procedure, in particular by the presence of the President-in-Office or another Council member during the debate on the draft budget in the Parliament.

In order to provide the Parliament with all the necessary information to allow it to give its opinion on the acts of the Community which involve finance, the Council invites the Commission to attach to proposals it sends to the Parliament estimates of the likely financial repercussions of these.

The Council undertakes to maintain the closest collaboration with the Parliament during the consideration of these proposals and to explain to it the reasons which may have lead it to deviate from the opinions of the Parliament".

Tobacco

The question of tobacco under its three aspects — agricultural, fiscal, competition (monopolies) — has been the subject of decisions and resolutions, the most important of which involve the completion of the common organization of agricultural markets.

Agricultural aspect

The Council has agreed the regulation on the common organization of markets in unmanufactured tobacco. This regulation provides for a price

and support system, arrangements for trade with non-member countries and general provisions, in particular the setting up of rules for controlling the market.

An essential feature of the price and support system is the annually fixing of a target price by the Council for a reference grade of each of the different varieties of tobacco produced in the Community. For the first marketing year the target prices will be fixed before 1 April 1970, on the basis of a reference to average prices paid during the three previous years. In order to ensure that the target price is reached and that the Community's tobacco is sold, a premium, the proceeds of which finally return to the producers, is granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco. The amount of this premium is fixed annually by the Council, taking into account market prospects and the influence of the price trends of imported tobacco.

An intervention price at which tobacco not sold in the ordinary way of trade is bought in by the agencies set up for this purpose is fixed at a level equal to 90% of the target price. This price is, however, affected by bonuses and rebates in cases where the quality of the products offered does not correspond to the reference grade. Wrapped tobacco can also be bought in provided it has not benefited from the premium. Finally, the conditions for the sale of tobacco held by intervention agencies are fixed.

The regulation provides for an import system from non-member countries which includes no measures other than the application of the common customs tariff. The levying of taxes with effect equivalent to customs duties and the application of quantitative restrictions are forbidden. The regulation also defines the conditions under which exporters benefit from refunds, and those in which the Community's safeguard procedure can operate.

The entry into force of this common organization points to the abandonment of existing national measures in this sector and more particularly of those which concern monopoly systems with regard to growing, primary processing and marketing of unmanufactured tobacco.

Finally, a batch of provisions allows the Council to take specific measures to ensure control over the market, in the event of the whole of the Community's tobacco production, or quantities of a given variety put up for buying-in exceeding a certain level. The measures planned include the lowering of the target and/or intervention price, as well as withdrawal of the benefit of intervention for all or part of a given variety. Stricter measures could be taken if one of the criteria triggering off this action were fulfilled in the course of two successive marketing years.

Fiscal aspect

The Council has adopted a resolution "concerning taxes, other than turnover taxes, on the consumption of manufactured tobacco", in which it

declares its intention to adopt, before 1 January 1971, a directive providing for the introduction, in several stages of a harmonized system of excise duties on manufactured tobacco products. As regards excise duties on cigarettes, this system will combine a proportional component with a specific component with the aim of reaching, in the final stage beginning on 1 January 1980, a fixed relationship between these two elements allowing the gamut of retail selling prices freely fixed by manufacturers to be a fair reflection of the differences in delivered prices.

The passage from one stage of harmonization to the next is decided on by the Council, taking into account the effects during the stage in progress of the measures introduced by member countries in their system of excise duties in conformity with the provisions applicable during that stage. Transition from one stage to the next can, in particular, be deferred if it involves causing the loss to member countries of already inadequate revenues.

Without prejudice to the solution which will finally be accepted on the relationship between the specific and proportional component, the Council has agreed that in the first stage, beginning at the latest on 1 July 1971, the Member States shall levy on cigarettes an excise duty including a specific component, which may not be lower than 5% or higher than 75% of the total excise charge on the most widely sold brand.

Special provisions apply for the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy.

Monopoly aspect

The Council has adopted a resolution in which it notes that:

- (i) The French and Italian Governments undertake to adopt all necessary measures for the abolition of discrimination resulting from the existence of national trading monopolies;
- (ii) The abolition of exclusive rights in respect of wholesale importing and selling must be achieved at the latest by 1 January 1976.

Wine

At its meeting of 6 February 1970 the Council adopted a resolution¹ "on the common organization of the wine market", which lays down the main lines of the extra provisions still to be adopted in this sector. At the end of

¹ Official gazette C 19 of 13.2.1970.

its sessions of 19 to 22 December 1969 and 19 to 20 January 1970, the Council had agreed as follows:

- (a) To adopt all the necessary provisions before 28 February 1970 in order to bring them into force on 1 April 1970, on the basis of a draft resolution of the Commission which was discussed, completed and amended in session;
- (b) To free intra-Community trade from 1 April 1970, subject to one safeguard clause which the producer member countries may use in certain circumstances.

* * *

As at the December meeting, the batch of decisions adopted on 7 February were the subject of "*ad referendum*" reservations on the part of several members of the Council, who expressed the intention either to refer the results of the deliberations to their Government before proceeding further, or to inform the parliamentary institutions of their country. It may be expected, however that these reservations will be lifted at the latest when the main texts are finally adopted in legal form.

* * *

The Commission's proposals

The wine market

The agreement on wine reached in the Council on 7 February and the guidelines it lays down, together with the opinions expressed by the Economic, and Social Committee and the Committee on Agriculture of the European Parliament, have led the Commission to recast the proposals it made in June 1967 and April 1969. An amended proposal for a regulation, which, moreover embodies in detailed form the resolution adopted on 6 February 1970 by the Council, was submitted to the latter on the following day. It concerns the system of prices and interventions, trade with non-member countries, the common rules for production, general provisions, oenological definitions and practices, and finally the demarcation of wine-producing areas.

The relatively unimportant amendments introduced by the Commission to its initial proposals define, amongst other things, the system of plantations, whilst changing the role of distilling as an intervention measure for the support of the market.

Fisheries

On 18 February 1970 the Commission approved and submitted to the Council amendments to its initial proposals of 6 June 1968 on the common organization of markets in the fisheries sector. As the Council decided at

its meeting of 18 to 22 December 1969 to adopt, before 30 April 1970, the basic regulations needed to put into effect a common policy in this sector, study of the matter was resumed in its relevant departments.

The amendments introduced by the Commission in its latest proposals tend to vest the producer organizations with the main responsibility for the action necessary to ensure the stability of markets on the basis of Community rules and within the framework of a common price system.

In this connection, interventions by producer organizations must be financed by the intervention funds supported by the contributions of those in the trade; they should be made easier by means of initial grants in the form of special loans, as well as by financial compensation, the granting of which is conditional upon these organizations observing the common rules in respect of prices and procedures for withdrawing products from the market.

Taking into consideration the relatively advanced structure of the professional organizations in this sector in all the member countries, except Italy, the Commission proposes that public interventions, such as they were provided for in the initial proposals, should lose their obligatory character and become transitory. They must cease to have effect at the most three years after the entry into force of the common organization. This lapse of time seems sufficient to achieve the final objective, taking into account the fairly dense geographic concentration of producers, who have still to organize themselves, and the attractive financial aid which is planned to set up and develop producer organizations.

III. THE COMMUNITY'S WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE SEVENTIES

*Statement by M. Jean Rey,
President of the Commission, to the European Parliament*

(4 February 1970)

A statement concerning the Commission's programme of activity for the next twelve months seems particularly seasonable at the time when the European Economic Community has just completed its transitional period and when we are consequently putting out to the open seas of an existence from which there can be no turning back.

The account will be centred on the main trends and the main activities which the Commission intends to pursue in 1970.

What is its point of departure? I feel there are three things: the end of the transitional period, the Hague Conference and the decisions taken by the Council at the end of December and during January of this year.

First of all let us consider the end of the transitional period.

As a Commission we took last spring the decision not to propose to extend the transitional period of the European Economic Community. This was not easy, since there were many arguments for and against it and you will find a summary of them in the introduction to the General Report for 1969.

We became convinced that the time had come to put an end to the malaise in the Community and that the best way to do this was not to extend the transitional period and to oblige everyone, ourselves to begin with, then you, afterwards the Council and all our institutions and Member States, to maintain an accelerated pace of work right to the end of 1969. Furthermore, we were convinced that by obliging everyone to reach balanced decisions in the internal sectors, we had the maximum chances of achieving this result, as moreover we had already solved our 1963 crisis in this same way.

The institutions responded to this appeal and our Commission has got through an extraordinary amount of work. So too has the Parliament, which has held several special sessions; the Council has made an enormous effort to which homage should be paid, and we have obtained the results we expected.

Naturally, there is no interruption in the life of the Community; what was not terminated before the end of the transitional period is now on the way to completion; I mention in passing the directives on freedom of establishment

and the adjustment of trading monopolies, concerning which decisions are still outstanding. But what I would like to emphasize at the beginning of my statement is that the Community must now follow a new style. We must no longer merely consider the problems yearly or half-yearly, asking ourselves what decisions we have to take in the coming months. We have entered upon our definitive life and consequently, it is from a much wider point of view, in the medium and long term, that we must look at things. This statement is therefore not at all concerned with what must be done in 1970; it is in fact a question of the decade 1970 to 1980 upon which we have now entered and we must of necessity look at the problems from a much wider point of view.

My statement will comprise three main chapters: firstly, what the Community must do internally; secondly, what it must do externally and, thirdly, what it must do to strengthen its institutional machinery.

Internal field

The first point in the internal chapter is of course the construction of the *economic and monetary union*. We will shortly lay before you the plan in stages leading to the economic and monetary union which was asked of us by the Summit Conference. We had moreover suggested the plan to the Conference and the memorandum we addressed to it was very precise on this point. I will read two paragraphs to you: "So that the results obtained so far, particularly in the framework of the customs union and the agricultural common market, may not be jeopardized later on, it is essential that the Heads of State and Government should affirm their will to continue the construction of a true Community, that is to say to complete the customs union by the setting up of an economic and monetary union during the coming years".

In more precise terms, we said: "For this purpose, the Council and the Commission should be invited rapidly to establish the stages leading to the achievement of this aim and to define in particular the actions necessary for the next five years, especially in the field of the common economic and monetary policies, in the field of the Community's industrial and technological development and in that of an action on the social and regional level, particularly designed to cope with the changes which are occurring there". The Summit Conference lent a ready ear to this language. In its final communiqué the Conference concluded with those few striking phrases which, coming from such high authorities, represented something extremely precious for the future of the Community.

Consequently, here we are committed to discussing with you a programme which will not be the programme of 1970 but rather the action programme of approximately the decade in which the following will be dealt with at the same time: economic and monetary problems in the strict sense, tax harmonization

and the abolition of tax frontiers, capital movements and the approximation of the social security systems. This complete and rounded programme is, I think, the most important matter your Parliament will have to discuss with us at the beginning of this year 1970.

My second point is *industrial problems*. In the spring we intend to lay before you a comprehensive memorandum on the Community's industrial problems to which we attach very great importance. It will be a significant document not only on account of its size but much more because of its contents. On this point, without in the least regretting the place which the common agricultural policy has very legitimately occupied in the transitional period — the Treaty had, moreover, willed it so — the time has obviously come to concentrate our attention more on industrial questions. Of course a lot has already been done in this field — and if I had the time I would give an account of it but there is no question of our broaching industrial policy today — when you see all that has already been done in the competition field and others besides, which concern the fate and future of our industry and of the internal market as well. But we think that our Commission will be in a position in the spring to present a comprehensive view of the problems involved in satisfactory development of the Community's industry and of the general lines of approach which should guide the national and Community authorities in the industrial field. I would like to recall that a long time ago already the Commission proposed and applied a series of measures with the object of improving the legal, financial and fiscal environment in which our enterprises are called upon to play their rightful part in the common interest of the six economies and of the Community's economy in general.

It is now a matter of placing these various measures in a comprehensive context, of emphasizing their urgency, of indicating where they should be prolonged and, where necessary, of proposing new ones. I therefore confirm the undertaking we have already given the Parliament to present to it the result of our work and our reflections in the first half of this year, as it seems to us indispensable that the Community should become more aware of the conditions in which these industries will be able to continue successfully to face competition in all its forms.

The next point, which is quite naturally connected with the preceding one, is *research and technology*. In the more specifically nuclear field we were delighted at the Council decisions on 6 December — during the very week when the Summit Conference was held — which enabled us to envisage the future of Euratom with greater confidence. The Commission's work in this field has been extraordinarily difficult during these last two years.

We drew up several programmes in our effort to convince the Council and the Governments that, in this field, the Community cannot afford to relax the efforts it has continued for ten years, nor allow the instruments it has created

to be discredited or weakened and that, since new structures are certainly necessary, it is important to realize the value of the efforts hitherto pursued.

At the same time as nuclear research we have the other fields of technology where the Community has made certain choices of which you are aware. But it is not enough to make a choice regarding standardization, nuisances or information science. We have now reached the point when, after having invited Governments of other neighbouring countries to co-operate in this effort, it is a question of translating it into concrete action. It is no longer so much a matter of talking about technology; something concrete must be done in this field, and it is to this that our major effort will be directed this year.

My next point concerns reforms of structure. Since we are considering things more in the perspective of the decade than of the year, the reforms of structure will be of great concern to us as well as to you.

I will quote two of them:

First of all the *reform of agricultural structures*. Our memorandum of late 1968 has now been extensively discussed in this House, by the national Governments and parliaments, by the agricultural and the economic organizations concerned in this reform. In our opinion, the time has come to convert this memorandum into a concrete proposal within the meaning of the Treaty which we will have the opportunity to refer to the Council this spring. This work is at present in progress and must be continued.

Besides this, there is the *reform of the regional structures* of the Community. You know that we have got beyond the stage of provisions and considerations of a theoretical nature and have referred to the Council and the Parliament an initial programme of practical measures. I think that it was during its session in May that your Parliament decided to take up and discuss our proposals. It is essential that we should achieve progress in this field too.

My next point is *agriculture*, and here I shall be brief, since if there is a field which we have all thoroughly discussed during the transitional period it is certainly this one. I shall merely recall three things:

The first is that we must continue with patience and tenacity to establish the common market organizations which have not yet been completed.

Yesterday, a first agreement was finally reached for the wine market and this will enable this policy to be completed. The tobacco question is still in dispute at present, but there are grounds for believing that the progress achieved may now hold out hope for a decision.

The second point for which we will have to struggle more vigorously than hitherto — since it is becoming very urgent — is the harmonization of veterinary, food and plant health legislation. In this field there is no doubt that the very cumbersome machinery provided for by the Treaty of Rome will

have to be streamlined in one way or another — perhaps even by “*gentlemen’s agreements*” — so that we may truly make more rapid progress in this field, where it really has become very necessary to produce results.

Lastly, the third major agricultural policy problem is market equilibrium. I think it is truly indispensable, whatever the political, regional or social difficulties may be, that the Community should continue tenaciously to work for a solution to the problem of market equilibrium, otherwise it will be in danger of paralysis or suffocation; there is also the risk of being unable to negotiate with non-member countries until it has found a solution or — let us be more modest — an embryo of a solution to this vast problem.

My last point in the internal field — and I have left out others which are nevertheless very important — is, of course, the social sphere. As our Treaty of Rome did not provide for a common social policy, it is necessary at least that we replace this by a greater effort to harmonize the social systems and that we devote much care to the preparation of the Tripartite Conference on Employment which the Council has decided on at last after who knows how many difficulties. Finally — and this is the essential point — there is the reform of the European Social Fund which must become a true instrument of social and economic policy for our Community similar to those which have previously proved their worth in the setting of the Treaty of Paris.

External field

In the external field, the year 1970 is first of all dominated by the preparation for and the opening of negotiations for the *enlargement of the Community*. This is going to give us a great deal of work — which has already begun — but at the same time — and I would like to say this here in public, as I believe it to be useful — at the same time, I repeat, this work can only be limited. We cannot obtain in advance complete ideas concerning all that we shall want to do and negotiate, without having heard our partners and without knowing what they do and do not ask of us. Fairly soon — unless we launch into a kind of “*Kriegsspiel*” which seems a pure waste of time to me — we shall find that in these preparations there is a certain limit to what can be foreseen and said now. The negotiations must be opened; and it will be after a first round-up of the problems with the four “candidates” that we shall obtain a better view of the choices the Community must make.

That is the reason why, as far as is in our power, we shall take care to see that the date practically accepted at the Hague Conference is not overstepped; there it was agreed that this preparatory work would not extend beyond mid-year. This leads us to think that we shall really be able to open the negotiations with the four applicant countries before the summer vacation.

These negotiations will create problems for us with the United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway and Denmark and the other European countries, since it was agreed and even decided at The Hague — this is point 14 of the communiqué — that as soon as the negotiations are opened conversations will be started with the other European countries interested in this movement but not yet applying for membership.

Lastly, as you know from our 1962 discussions, the negotiations with the United Kingdom, in view of the world-wide responsibilities it has in the framework of the Commonwealth, will lead us really to deal with great world problems. It is consequently an enormous enterprise on which we are launching and it will demand much work of everybody concerned.

My second point in the field of external relations is naturally the continuation, negotiation or exploration of our agreements. I will remind you — although without describing their nature or stage of development or completion — of our negotiations or exploratory talks with Austria, Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Japan and the United Arab Republic. If I have forgotten any countries I hope it will not be held against me.

The third point — and this appears to me to be new — since our Community is now in its final stage, since it already represents the most important part of the European continent, as it is not only the continent of the six countries but already also of those, whether great or small, who are going to join them, it is clear that we must begin a *dialogue from continent to continent*.

Now that our old States have, after centuries, succeeded in breaking out of the exclusively national framework, it is clear that we must consider on the scale of the European continent the problems which formerly were solely national ones. As regards the other continents a similar process imitating our own is under way. Consequently, the Community must express itself and think on the scale of the continents.

In my account — but this is not an order of priority — I am beginning with the *United States* of America. It forms a continent in itself with which we bear so many responsibilities for the development and balance of the free world.

Our relations with the United States, which were so good when we finished the Kennedy Round two and a half years ago, have deteriorated in a continuous and alarming manner. Our American friends reproach us for a certain number of things. They blame us for our association policy. They believe, quite wrongly, that we wish to impair the machinery of international trade as provided for and organized in the framework of GATT. They are worried about our preferential arrangements. For our part we are impatient because they have not yet abolished the American Selling Price, as was agreed in Geneva in May 1967. We are becoming anxious about the protectionist tendencies which are more and more apparent in the United States.

Our Commission is convinced that we cannot allow things to go on in this way and we must, on our part and in agreement with the Americans, make a great effort to clarify and improve the Community's relations with the United States of America.

Our Commission has launched a veritable campaign to this end and will continue it. We are absolutely convinced that it is at our level and with the United States that the problem must be discussed and that there are very great possibilities for clearing up quite a number of misunderstandings.

President Nixon's visit to us in Brussels last year convinced us that, with imagination and good will, these problems are not insoluble.

In the second place I refer to Africa, but I repeat that this is not an order of priority. I have come back from a fortnight's journey to *Africa*, the third I have made on behalf of our Commission to the countries associated with us. This time I visited Gabon, Congo (Kinshasa) and Rwanda. As during the previous journeys to the Ivory Coast, Mali, Senegal and Cameroon, it was striking for me to note the extent to which the presence of Europe, in the form of the Association, is appreciated by the African Heads of State, their Governments and their administrations.

In the third place: *Latin America*. I would remind you that the "Hallstein Commission", in which at the time I was responsible for external relations, tried — let us say frankly, without success — to draw the attention of the Council to the relations between the Community and Latin America. We had drafted a few documents which your Parliament found to be good and your Political Affairs Committee had organized a study mission to Latin America.

We have updated our documents. During this first half year we are really going to harness ourselves to the task of organizing, first with our Council, and at a later stage with the Latin American continent, a dialogue which has only been too long delayed.

Lastly, there is *Asia*; we shall meet it throughout the negotiations with the United Kingdom, since we shall have to review, and perhaps extend, the agreements already concluded in this connection between the British and ourselves during our 1962 negotiations.

I shall finish with external relations by quoting two very important points. The first is the *common commercial policy*, concerning which important decisions were taken by the Council at the end of the year. We now have the responsibility of seeing that they are implemented. The second is our trade relations with the *East bloc countries*. Here the approaches worked out, although no closer to perfection, are nevertheless much more informed by the Community spirit than what we had previously. We get the impression that things will henceforth go better in this field, which is mainly covered by Article 113 of the Treaty of Rome.

At the same time the Council has authorized us to begin exploratory talks with *Japan*. I am all the more pleased about this because I went to Japan for this purpose in 1961. When I returned from this exploration the Council's reception was very cold, which is a polite way of saying that it was totally negative. Much time has been lost between 1961 and 1970. If we had begun our negotiations in 1962 they would have been in better shape than those we are going to undertake now in the form of this first exploration. I nevertheless think that there are realistic and serious elements on which to build an agreement between Japan and the Community.

In the external field we are preparing the negotiations to be held with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna concerning the maintenance of the Euratom control mechanisms within the framework of the implementation of the *Non-Proliferation Treaty* which you know well.

Strengthening of the institutions

My third chapter is that of the strengthening of the institutions. I shall be brief, but I would also like to be exact. I will tell you that for the Commission it is not a question of political dogma. It is a question of efficacy.

The Commission unanimously said so in its memorandum of November, a fortnight before the Summit Conference; the terms used were as follows: "The strengthening of the institutions of the Community has become indispensable. As the Community expands it needs stronger institutions to ensure its internal government. It needs them just as much to guard against the risks of growing too cumbersome as a result of enlargement. Consequently, it is essential, without waiting for the institutional strengthening which can be envisaged when the Communities are merged, to re-establish the institutions in their normal functioning as provided for by the Treaties. The democratic character of the Community should also be increased by envisaging without further delay the election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage in order to arouse the interest of the European peoples in the destiny of the Community".

The silence of the Summit Conference on this very important point of our memorandum and the difficulties caused by the problem — after all of limited significance — of the increase in the budgetary powers of the Parliament show us that the question of our institutional progress is still a contentious one in our States and that there are plenty of difficulties ahead where it is concerned.

We must approach these difficulties from the angle of efficacy and not of theoretical discussion. It is not possible for the Community, now entered upon its final stage, to achieve economic and monetary union rapidly and well if its institutional machinery remains as cumbersome as it is. There will be

no way of continuing to operate our Community efficiently if the illusion still remains that it is in the capitals of the Member States that decisions are taken as to what the Community must or must not do.

It is within the institutions and nowhere else that the decisions relating to the functioning of the Community must be taken.

Lastly, we said in our memorandum that it is essential to re-establish the normal functioning of the institutions called for by the Treaty. It would be an indefensible paradox to seek to convince the British, the Irish, the Danes and the Norwegians that they should accept the Treaty of Rome as a whole if, at the same time, our Member States take the liberty of considering that one or another of its articles must not be applied. This will be a constant concern for you and for us, but I can assure you that our Commission will not cease to struggle, with patience, in a practical spirit and yet with tenacity, so that our institutions may be strengthened. This is absolutely necessary on the threshold of the present decade.

The building of Europe in the years ahead means that an immense amount of work is awaiting us. We shall need the co-operation not only of all the institutions but also of the representative organizations of the economic and social forces which we must associate more with the work to be undertaken in those fields where it is no longer simply a matter of tariff or technical problems but where it is truly important to establish the economic and social policies of our Community.

We should like — and I end with this sentence — our European continent to inspire, through its effort, a feeling of trust and responsibility. A feeling of trust within: our Community must be seen to be what it has to be: it must be strong, it must be united in spite of all the differences of opinion which are legitimate a hundred times over in a democratic organization. It must also inspire a feeling of responsibility within and without, the feeling that the Community is looking outward towards its great responsibilities in the world.

IV. THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITY IN THE SOCIAL FIELD IN 1969

This chapter presents in synthetic form and in logical order the main social activities of the Commission in 1969, a year in which these activities were particularly far-reaching and varied, whether connected with the social aspects of the common policies, employment problems, living conditions, health questions or with work arising from the Council's sessions on social affairs (13 March and 24-25 November 1969).

I. *Social aspects of the common policies*

1. Correlations

The Commission's first interim report on the "correlations between social policy and the other Community policies" submitted to the Council at the end of July 1968, was discussed at the latter's session on 13 March 1969.

The indispensable correlations between the social policy and the other Community policies were brought out in a general way in the conclusions then adopted by the Council by common accord with the Commission. These conclusions emphasize in particular that "a progressive social policy should aim at doing more than merely compensating, from the social point of view, the impact of economic measures; it should also help in the process of determining economic objectives. It is therefore clear that the various economic measures must not be devised and implemented without the social requirements being taken into account from the outset".¹ Following this meeting the Commission drew up a complementary report on these correlations.

2. Economic policy

In the work relating to this field the social aspect continued to be kept in mind, in particular during the drafting of the 3rd medium-term economic policy programme.

From the short-term economic policy angle, employment problems and the measures called for have been given priority.

¹ See Bulletin 6-69, Ch. III.

The devaluation of the French franc in August 1969 involved consequences for Community workers, particularly as regards freedom of movement and social security. At the beginning of October 1969, the Commission, in response to a verbal question, reported on the latest situation and described the measures taken or envisaged at both intergovernmental and Community level to find a solution (examination by the competent authorities of the Council, by the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers and by the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers). The decision of the German Government to revalue the Deutsche Mark on 28 October 1969 was examined from the same angle.

3. Agriculture

The "Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the European Economic Community" (and its annexes) submitted by the Commission to the Council on 21 December 1968, provides for certain social measures, particularly with regard to the creation of new jobs, vocational readaptation and training and the grant of an additional annual income allowance. In 1969 the Commission participated in the discussions on these measures within the various bodies competent, especially the Council. When the Joint Committee on the social problems of paid agricultural workers was consulted on the repercussions of the Memorandum, it stressed the prime necessity of providing re-employment for workers obliged to leave agriculture.

4. Transport

At its session of 17-18 March 1969 the Council adopted a regulation on action by Member States with regard to obligations inherent in the concept of public service in the three modes of transport and a regulation on standardizing railway accounts. The Commission is now preparing a proposal for a regulation on the gradual harmonization of the rules governing financial relations between railway enterprises and States; the aim of this harmonization will be to ensure the financial independence of these enterprises. These three measures have pronounced social aspects, particularly as regards employment, working conditions and professional relations.

The first regulation on social harmonization in road transport came into force on 1 April. The Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in inland water transport was set up by the Commission on 25 February 1969.

5. Energy

On 26 February 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council an initial document for guidance setting out general lines of approach and entitled "Social aspects of coal policy in the framework of a Community energy policy".

This document, which has meanwhile been published, is intended to promote a manpower policy for the European mining industry, whose simultaneous objectives are to remedy the negative consequences of the decline of coal and to modernize the industry, determining as exactly as possible the hard core below which extraction in the Six must not fall.

The reorganization of coal production is inconceivable without a suitable examination of the social and regional problems connected with the restructuring and modernization of enterprises — problems which are becoming more and more important from year to year.

This is in fact the concept defined in December 1968 by the Commission in the "First guidelines for a Community energy policy" according to which the pace at which it is planned to shut down collieries will have to be adapted to make allowance for the social and economic consequences they entail both for the workers and the regions. The views of the Commission on this point are expressed clearly in sections 25 and 27 of its proposals, which are basically interconnected.

Before framing the concrete proposals announced, the Commission, on 12 June 1969, obtained the opinion of the European Parliament's Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, on 19 June 1969, that of the ECSC Consultative Committee and on 25 September 1969 that of the Economic and Social Committee. The question was referred to the Joint Committee (Coal) on 31 October 1969.

6. Trading companies

The social aspects of certain studies concerning trading companies have engaged the attention of the Commission. The points at issue are a draft convention on international mergers (work contracts and acquired rights of workers of companies which merge), a draft directive on internal mergers (the inclusion of employment forecasts in the merger report) and a study on the representation of the workers within the organs of the European company. The professional organizations were consulted on the harmonization of Member States' laws concerning certain aspects of commercial representation (commercial agents and representatives).

7. Symposium on the merger of the Communities

To follow up the symposia at Menton in February 1966 and Turin in October 1966, the European Commission in agreement with the ECFTU (European Confederation of free Trade Unions in the Community) and WCL trade unions, on 6 and 7 March 1969, held a third symposium in Luxembourg on the

prospects of European integration. The trade unions adopted a memorandum expressing their basic thinking on the content of the future single treaty called for by the merger of the three European Communities.

II. *Employment*

8. Freedom of movement

Articles 48 and 49 of the EEC Treaty have been widely implemented by a complex of legal and statutory provisions including Directive No. 68/360 on the stay of workers, which entered into force on 17 July 1969. The Commission supplemented these provisions with a draft regulation on the right of workers to remain on the territory of a Member State after having been in employment there; this draft was communicated to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their Opinions.

In its conclusions on employment problems, the Council, at its session of 13 March 1969, considered that the Member States should compare their recruiting policies in non-member countries to take account of their common interests.

In its report on the free movement of manpower and labour markets in the EEC for 1968, the Commission mainly studied manpower movements in the Community in that year and the application of the principle of equality of treatment to Community workers and national workers.

In the field of conflicts of laws the Commission has completed an exhaustive study which will be discussed in the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement. The object is to promote a certain harmonization of the situations encountered in the various countries.

In 1969 the Commission continued to compile its "List of activities and occupations", which is a short description of the 1 200 most important occupations the equivalent terms for which in the languages of the various countries are being codified. It is expected that the work will be finished by the end of 1970.

9. Employment

In 1969 the Commission drew up three reports considered to be particularly important:

- (i) The 10th "Annual Report on Manpower Problems", which contains more detailed information than the preceding reports on the problems concerning certain sectors and regions, and outlines the features of the trend of employment and the measures to cope with them;

- (ii) The 1st "Survey on employment exchanges" which describes the co-operation between the Commission and the national administrations. This initial report, mentioning the improvements planned to employment exchanges, will be followed by other similar documents at regular intervals;
- (iii) The 1st report on the "Regional development of the agricultural working population", which appeared in synthetic form in March 1969.

A report on worker placement techniques and another on employment in construction have been completed.

Through the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the Commission has published a "Sample survey of the labour force", which reflects the situation in 1968 in the various countries.¹ This survey was repeated in 1969.

At the same time, the Commission is now completing reports on:

- (a) The use of computers by employment exchanges;
- (b) Prospective studies on employment carried out at national and Community levels;
- (c) Methods of forecasting employment.

At its November 1969 session the Council made the necessary arrangements so that the European Conference on Employment may take place in April 1970. The Governments, the Commission and the employers' and workers' organizations (set up at European level or equivalent) will take part in this conference.

A co-ordinating group on "Employment", closely associating the Commission of the European Communities with both sides of industry, has been set up and met in March and September 1969.

In the same connection, the Commission has set up between the Directorates-General mainly concerned a special working party to co-ordinate the detailed examination of employment and vocational training questions.

Lastly, the Statistical Office has brought up to date the forecasts of total population and working population previously established for the decade 1960-1970; the new period covered is 1970-1980.

10. Vocational guidance and training

With regard to vocational guidance, the Commission has drawn up and distributed the 2nd "Annual Report on Vocational Guidance Activities in the Community (1968)". It has also organized two collective in-service training periods, one in the Netherlands and the other in France, for the benefit of the officials of the national administrations concerned.

¹ "Social Statistics" — 6-1969.

Concrete progress has been achieved with regard to the harmonization of vocational training in the Community. After consulting the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Council will take a decision in 1970 on the "proposal for a recommendation by the Council to the Member States on the use of the Community career monograph on the training of skilled machine-tool operators" which the Commission submitted to it in June 1969.

Studies on current or planned reforms in the Member States with regard to vocational training, and multi-skill training programmes, have been completed. A list of the statutory provisions governing vocational and technical training in the member countries and the results of an initial statistical survey on the vocational training of adults will be available in 1970.

Following an outline plan prepared by the Commission, the Council, on 24 November 1969, studied the present problems of the vocational training of adults as an instrument of an active employment policy.

In the field of teacher and instructor training a synoptic report on teaching methods and media has been completed. About forty training supervisors and representatives of trades organizations took part in the first seminar on the common vocational training policy held in December 1969 in Turin.

The publication of the bulletin of "training documentation" (extended to include all economic sectors) has been continued. Documentation on programmed instruction in vocational and technical training is being prepared.

The ECSC subcommittees have pursued their activities. The Commission has published the second volume of the "Community manual on new technical processes in the steel industry" and a covering report on "changes in the structure and training of staff in the steel industry".

11. Readaptation and reconversion

In 1969 the Commission's readaptation activity under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty reached its highest point since the beginning of operations in 1954. Between 1 January and 31 December 1969 credits made available totalled 26.5 million u.a. The operations decided concern 31 000 workers in collieries, iron-ore mines and the iron and steel industry. The development of these operations in the steel industry, which began in 1968, became more pronounced in 1969.

Generally speaking, the gradual establishment of effective machinery for readaptation and reintegration facilitating the transfer of workers from one enterprise to another may be noted in all the Community countries.

In 1969 the Commission, with the approval of the Council, granted ECSC reconversion loans for a total of over 14 million u.a. These operations will gradually create nearly 3 300 jobs for former workers of the ECSC industries. Applications under study concern loans for a total of nearly 90 million u.a., to create about 75 000 jobs, some of them for ECSC workers. These figures show the very steady pace at which the Commission's reconversion activity developed in 1969.

As regard the reconversion of agricultural workers the Commission has collected information to determine the dimensions of the problem in the various member countries; the synoptic study embodying the results of this work is expected before the end of 1970.

12. European Social Fund

In 1969 the European Social Fund repaid 35.1 million u.a. in retraining expenses (154 300 workers) and 1.5 million in resettlement expenses (20 500 workers).

On 11 June 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council, under Article 126(b) of the EEC Treaty, an Opinion containing its proposals for the reform of the Fund. This Opinion, which sums up the past experiences of the EEC and the ECSC with regard to readaptation, envisages a flexible framework to enable the Fund constantly to adapt its aid to the needs and requirements of the life of the Community. In the Commission's view, the reorganized Social Fund would be an instrument at the disposal of the Community to help the Governments solve employment problems arising from the working of the Common Market and the implementation of the common policies or of the medium-term economic policy adopted. The Fund's activities would be concentrated on precise and particularly important objectives determined in accordance with Community needs and priorities. Lastly, it would be endowed with resources of Community origin adapted to the European dimension of the problems to be solved.

On the basis of this Opinion, the Council is consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament. It is expected to deal with the question in the first half of 1970.

It should be mentioned that the Hague summit, at the beginning of December 1969, which gave a new boost to the European idea, stated in its final communiqué that "the Heads of State or Government acknowledge the desirability of reforming the Social Fund, within the framework of a closely concerted social policy".

13. Housing

In order to help improve overall productivity in coal-mining and steel-producing areas by a rational distribution of employment, the Commission,

in 1969, continued its policy of promoting ECSC subsidized housing. Scheme VI (20 million u.a.) is in the course of completion. In all, since the start of Community operations in this field, 112 500 dwellings have been financed, of which 105 500 were finished at 31 December 1969.

The preparation of Scheme VII, which will cover the years 1970-1974, has been completed by the Commission, which, on 22 October, took a decision on detailed implementation (two financing instalments of 10 million u.a.: 1970/72 and 1973/74).

In accordance with the EEC Treaty, the Commission is completing a synthetic study on "the recent development and the present trends of housing policy in the Community", for publication in the first half of 1970.

Concerning housing for migrant workers, the Commission has obtained from the Governments additional information on how far the Member States have followed its recommendation on the subject in 1965. In spite of the many measures already taken, migrant workers and their families are still too often housed in unacceptable conditions which sometimes do not conform to the elementary rules of hygiene. The Commission will complete its second report during 1970.

III. *Living conditions*

14. Wages and incomes

In the wages field the Commission has explored the possibility of carrying out an initial survey on wage costs in the retail trade, banks and insurance enterprises. On 3 July 1969 it submitted to the Council a draft regulation to this end which was approved on 17 October 1969.

Two studies "Wage-drift" and "Information on incomes and assets" have been completed and will be soon diffused.

For its part, the Statistical Office has published the harmonized data concerning the hourly earnings and working week of workers in industry and employment [for April and October 1968]¹ and also the detailed results of the survey on "labour costs in 1966 (wage costs and related employer's contributions) in the industries of the Community"². This is the first time that a Community statistical document of this kind deals, for the same reference year, with the whole of industry: the extractive industries, manufacturing and construction.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has also begun to publish the results of the survey on the structure and distribution of the wages

¹ "Social Statistics" 2 and 5-1969.

² "Social Statistics" 4-1969.

of industrial workers in October 1966, the first survey of this kind made at international level.

The Commission has decided to set up a tripartite working party on "wage statistics in agriculture" to investigate the best means of collecting and collating comparable statistics in this field.

15. Social security

With regard to social security the following developments should be mentioned:

In February 1969, the communication to both sides of industry of studies on the economic effects of social security and the financing of the social security in agriculture;

The completion of the study on the financial problems of social security (1958-1970), which was submitted to the Council, as was the case with the other two studies;

The framing of a covering report on these three studies; this covering report was submitted on 24 and 25 November 1969 to the Council, which was thus able to indicate to the Commission the new studies it considered worth undertaking in the setting of Article 118. The report also deals with the examination by the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee of certain social security problems and includes comments on the German social budget and similar studies carried out in other Community countries.

The completion of 50 brochures on occupational diseases;

The completion of the collection of "social security indicators" to be published shortly. In a general way the harmonization of social security statistics has been continued by the Statistical Office as part of "social accounts".

In accordance with a decision of the Coal Committee of the UK/ECSC Council of Association, the Commission will carry out jointly with the National Coal Board two studies on:

- (a) Standard social security benefits;
- (b) The effects of staff reductions on pension schemes.

Studies in the field of social security for migrant workers continued without interruption during the period considered. Absolute priority was given to the discussion by the competent Council authorities, with Commission representatives present, of the proposed Council regulation on the application of social security systems to wage-earners and their families moving in the Community. Certain problems posed by this regulation were examined by the

Council (Ministers of Social Affairs) on 13 March 1969. The Council worked out lines of approach which made it possible to reach certain conclusions at its session of 24 and 25 November 1969.

The Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers has held several meetings.

16. Working conditions

With regard to working conditions, the survey of Sunday working in the glass industry, which is additional to those already made in five other industrial branches, is completed and the report in the course of drafting.

A comparative study on labour and social security law has been examined and the finishing touches are now being put to it with a view to publication shortly. Activities in the field of comparative law continue.

The Commission has asked the Member States what response has been made to its recommendation of 31 January 1967 on the protection of young workers.¹ On the basis of the replies already received, it has had a report drawn up.

Following the Council Decision of 29 February 1968, the Commission has invited the Member States to communicate to it how the ratification of certain international conventions is proceeding. Using the data provided, the Commission is studying in detail, with the assistance of the Governments, the difficulties encountered in this field by the Member States and a second report is being prepared.

The report on "the law and practice of collective agreements in the countries of the European Coal and Steel Community" has been distributed. It was the subject of study days (on 9, 10 and 11 December 1969) in which both sides of industry, representatives of the Governments and of the international organizations and universities took part. The proceedings of these meetings will be published.

In August 1969 a report on "the methods of representing the interests of the workers in European limited liability companies" was sent to both sides of industry, the Governments, university circles and others concerned.

Using the information provided at its request by the member countries, the Commission collected and analysed the data available at the end of July 1969 on the contents of collective agreements (European card-index). The Commission has elucidated the results in a report which is limited for the time being to the mechanical and electrical engineering industries but which is to serve as

¹ Official gazette 25, 13 February 1967.

a basis, early in 1970, for the discussions with the competent government departments of the member countries and experts of the employers' and workers' organizations and for the conclusions the Commission will submit to the Council.

17. Industrial relations

The Commission has arranged several meetings of representatives of the trade-union and professional organizations set up at European level. On 30 and 31 January 1969 a meeting was organized to obtain their opinions on "the correlations between the Community's social policy and its other policies" and on employment problems. The participants unanimously decided to give absolute priority to the drawing up and implementation of a coherent employment policy. At the meeting on 18 November 1969, the representatives of the organizations unanimously agreed on the priorities for certain employment and vocational training problems, the distribution of work among various existing committees and the creation of a co-ordinating committee for these questions. They also exchanged views on the proposals for the reform of the Social Fund and on certain aspects of the studies on the working week and social security.

As a result of an approach by the CGT-CGIL (Confederation Générale du Travail/Confederazione Generale Italiana di Lavoro) Standing Committee, the Commission received the representatives of this Committee in April to examine their request for recognition as working partners at European level. The Commission acceded to this request, as it was anxious to establish contacts which may prove to be beneficial for the social and economic progress of the Community, with all the trade-union organizations set up at European level which endeavour to develop relations with it in accordance with the Treaties and in conformity with the law and the European institutions. Thus it was that the representatives of this Committee for the first time attended the meeting of representatives of management and labour on 18 November 1969.

As the International Confederation of Executive Staffs also expressed a wish for closer co-operation with the Commission, a contact group was set up in March 1969. As at present constituted this group takes over from the contact group which existed in the ECSC framework¹ and enables relations to be extended to all industrial branches. The subjects of the first two meetings were correlations between the Community's social policy and its other policies, vocational training and the reform of the Social Fund.

From the sectoral point of view the Commission has also endeavoured to widen its contacts. Thus, on 28 March 1969, it received the representatives of the free trade unions of the metallurgical industry in the ECSC to examine in

¹ Second General Report, sec. 416.

detail with them the "social plan" for the protection of workers in the case of loss of employment and income.

The attention of the two Joint Committees on Harmonization of Terms of Employment in the coal and steel industries was principally drawn to the social repercussions of structural and economic developments in these two branches of industry. Thus, the Joint Committee for steel analysed the measures taken in the various Community countries to remedy the social repercussions of structural development and the Joint Committee for coal examined the legal and contractual provisions adopted with regard to the industrial readaptation and reconversion of minders. Sociological surveys on the fluctuations of manpower in the coal and steel industries have been embodied in synoptic reports approved by these Committees.

18. Social services and miscellaneous

Several studies have been put in hand at the instigation of the Commission; they deal with:

- (i) The social problems of elderly persons on which the synoptic report will be ready during the first half of 1970 and will be submitted to the Council;
- (ii) "Social assistance benefits of a public nature and their connections with those of social security", which is expected to be completed during the first half of 1970;
- (iii) Social tourism in the six countries; the synoptic report will be ready within the same period.

The Commission is also drawing up its third report on the action taken by the Member States on the Recommendation of 13 July 1962 concerning the activity of the social services with regard to migrant workers. This will describe the situation in 1967-1968 and will be completed in the first half of 1970.

At the end of October 1969 the Commission arranged, in co-operation with the Ministries concerned, a course of in-service continuation training in Germany for leaders of organizations responsible for social work on behalf of migrant workers and their families. This course was similar to those organized in preceding years in Italy and France. Other meetings of this kind are being prepared; the next is planned to take place in Belgium.

IV. *Health*

19. General industrial safety

With regard to industrial safety the Commission has been concerned in 1969 with developing protection provisions relating to the use of certain machines or dangerous substances. In accordance with Article 118 of the

EEC Treaty, the questions raised in this context, particularly the methods of co-operation between the Member States, were discussed in detail in September 1969 with the national industrial safety administrations. The Commission's efforts are directed in the first place towards drawing up technical safety rules for the use of agricultural machines and farm tractors in particular.

The Statistical Office of the European Communities has published the results of two surveys on the frequency of accident risks, one covering the paper industry and the other the glass industry and rubber processing.

20. Mines safety

On 9 July 1969 the Commission decided to back two research projects into mines safety. The aim of the first is to facilitate the rescue of miners trapped in accidents; the second concerns the development of new means of combating coal-dust explosions in fields in which the usual techniques have not proved sufficiently reliable. The financial aid for these two projects amounts to 320 700 u.a.

21. Safety in the steel industry

In 1969 the Safety Commission and its working parties examined a series of prevention problems relating to:

Cut-off and control elements, filters and assembly elements of oxygen lines;

The insulation of gas pipes and the removal of gas;

Pig-iron solidification processes;

The establishment and equipping of sick bays and first-aid posts;

Suitable systems to obviate collisions between travelling cranes.

In 1969 an investigation on the seat and nature of lesions, to be carried out in the steel industry in 1970, was prepared. It should be recalled that the survey on the frequency of the risk of accident in the steel industry, organized for the first time in 1960, continues to be made each year and that its results are regularly published.¹

22. Industrial health

On 25 July 1969 the Commission decided to approve the overall commitment of 214 982.50 u.a. to finance five research projects from the credit of 6 million u.a. granted in 1964 for the second research programme (dust control

¹ "Social Statistics" 7-1969.

in mines). These projects, which are intended to promote industrial health in coal and iron-ore mines, will go on for two years in two institutes of the Community. The financial aids granted since the implementation of the programme thus amount to 4 710 580 u.a. in all. The studies concerning the epidemiology of pneumoconiosis decided on last year are now going on in three important coalfields.

The second research programme on air pollution prevention in the iron and steel industry has entered the phase of concrete achievements. On 20 January 1969 the Commission approved the commitment of 848 475 u.a. to finance 23 research projects. This amount is to be charged against the 4 million u.a. of account allocated to the research programme. The work is divided among 17 research institutes or organizations, generally for a period of two years. Two other important projects also included in this programme were the subject of a Commission Decision on 4 July 1969 allocating 1 123 500 u.a. as financial assistance.

23. Industrial medicine and health

At the present time several research programmes started in 1964 are in the course of completion. In the utilization and synthesis of the results the Commission takes account of the possibilities of practical application which may be of general value for all industries as well as of the aspects specifically concerning ECSC industries.

On 4 June 1969 the Commission decided to put in hand the study of three new research programmes concerning chronic respiratory diseases, industrial traumatology and re-employment and ergonomic problems in an industrial environment. The launching of these programmes will be spaced out over three years.

24. The Mines Safety and Health Commission

In 1969 the Commission approved the interim or final reports of the studies of its working parties concerning:

- (a) Rescue arrangements and mine fires;
- (b) Electricity;
- (c) Winding ropes and shaft guides;
- (d) Health.

On 20 June 1969 the Commission approved its annual report for 1968 which it then communicated to the Member States and the European Parliament.

It studied the circumstances, causes and preventive measures of three group accidents which had caused the death of 28 persons in all and received the first information on a roof-fall which caused four casualties.

The studies of the various working parties on combined statistics of accidents have been continued.

25. Health protection against radioactive hazards

The implementation of the directives laying down the Basic Standards, adopted by the Council in 1959, and amended in 1962 and 1966, continued in 1969. Provisions relating to particular aspects of radiological protection have come into force in France, Italy and the Netherlands. The joint studies for the general revision of the Basic Standards made considerable progress in 1969.

In 1969 the Commission was consulted on seven radioactive waste projects in accordance with Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty (five German projects, one Belgian and one Italian).

In the field of technical harmonization it continued, in co-operation with the competent laboratories of the Member States, the programme of comparison of individual dosimetry aimed at producing lasting improvement in the precision of dosimetric measurements.

The Commission's research programme advanced in several fields: studies on the radioactive contamination of human beings and environment, on physical dosimetry and on the long-term effects of radiation on humans.

The problem of the information and training of workers as regards radiation protection was the subject of a symposium which the Commission arranged in Brussels from 16 to 18 December 1969.

PART TWO

Community activities in January 1970



I. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Development of intra-Community trade

1. The marked revival of intra-Community trade continued during the summer months of 1969; the Statistical Office reports that the value of goods traded between July and September amounted to approximately \$8 700 million, i.e. an increase of \$1 700 million compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. In the first nine months of 1969 trade reached \$26 300 million, thus exceeding the level of the previous year by \$6 000 million (+ 30%). We must go back to the first nine months of the year 1960 to note such a marked rate of increase. In that period it was also Italian and French imports and exports which increased most on a year-to-year basis. The rates of increase of these two countries distinctly exceed the Community average (in the case of France they reflect the clear need to make good the losses due to the events of May and June 1968). The trade of the Netherlands with its Community partners expanded at a slower pace.

Common Customs Tariff

2. After approval by the CCT nomenclature committee, the Commission adopted on 21 January 1970¹ a regulation on the classification of goods in sub-heading 21.07 F of the tariff. This regulation — adopted in pursuance of the Council Regulation of 16 January 1969 — specifies the classification in this sub-heading of additives to flour or dough used for the preparation of bakers' or pastry-cooks' products. In a decision of 16 January 1970², the Commission authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to postpone the application of CCT duties to imports of certain Algerian wines.

Measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions

3. The Commission has adopted a directive based on Article 33(7), abolishing measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions on imports not covered by other provisions pursuant to the EEC Treaty. The directive prohibits all measures with equivalent effect already existing at the date of the entry

¹ Official gazette L 16, 22.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 25, 2.2.1970.

into force of the Treaty and not yet abolished, and thus completes the achievement of free movement of goods as stipulated in Title I Chapter 2 of the Treaty, and ensures complete equality of treatment between national and imported products.

Under the combined provisions of Articles 30 and 32, all measures with equivalent effect must have been abolished by the Member States at the latest by the end of the transitional period, after which they are *ipso jure* prohibited by Article 30 of the Treaty. The Commission could consequently have forgone the establishment of a directive of this kind and limited itself to applying the prohibition or to reminding the Member States of the obligations which this article imposes upon them. However, as the Court of Justice has not defined the concept of a measure with equivalent effect, and because of the difficulties of analysing such a concept, the Commission considered it advisable to give Member States precise guidelines on what should be understood by such a measure. Thus, this directive establishes definitively the characteristic features which had hitherto guided the Commission in interpreting and applying the rules of Article 30 *et seq.*

The Commission considers that the following must be termed measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions: all laws, regulations and administrative practices and acts emanating from a public authority which impede imports which could take place in their absence, including the provisions and acts which make imports more difficult or more burdensome than the marketing of national production. By way of example, a certain number of measures which could be described in this way are listed in Article 2. They include: price regulations establishing differentiated treatment between national and imported products (minimum and maximum prices, profit margins, prices fixed in accordance with the cost price of imported products only, etc.); measures which depreciate an imported product or make it dearer; measures which lay down difficult or burdensome conditions with regard to storage, publicity or controls for imported products only; measures which subordinate importing to the condition of having a representative in the importing country, to reciprocity being granted by one or more States, or to the payment of a deposit or instalment.

Also covered by the directive in question (Article 3) are provisions governing the marketing of products which, although applicable indiscriminately both to national and imported products, nevertheless entail, for the free movement of goods, restrictive effects which exceed the scope of those peculiar to commercial rules and which are consequently to be described as equivalent to those of quantitative restrictions. It follows from the rules of this article that although the Commission recognizes that the Treaty does not affect the right of States to regulate commerce, it considers that this right is not unlimited. Thus, according to the terms of the directive in question, a Member State goes beyond the legitimate scope of this right and thereby infringes the obligations

of Article 30 *et seq.* when the regulations it adopts involve restrictive effects seen to be excessive compared with the aim legitimately pursued, or else when this same aim may be achieved just as effectively by another means which hampers the freedom of trade less.

Prior to this, the Commission had formally adopted the directive¹ concerning supplies of products to the central government, local authorities and public corporations, to which it had agreed in principle on 5 November 1969².

Technical obstacles to trade

4. Within the framework of the implementation of the General Programme for the removal of technical obstacles to trade, several new proposals for directives have been submitted by the Commission to the Council. So far a single draft directive, concerning crystal glass³, has been approved by the Council.

At its session of 28 and 29 January 1970, the Economic and Social Committee formulated an Opinion on two proposals for directives, one concerning non-automatic weighing instruments and the other, meters for liquids other than water⁴.

COMPETITION POLICY

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

Combination involving the Thyssen and Mannesmann groups

5. Under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has given prior authorization for combination involving the following operations:

- Acquisition of the steel-rolling mills of Mannesmann AG by August Thyssen-Hütte AG; — The founding by ATH and Mannesmann of Mannesmannröhren-Werke AG and another company, to be responsible for the tube production and construction operations of both ATH and Mannesmann; — Acquisition by August Thyssen-Hütte of one third of Mannesmann's interest in tube firms; — Acquisition by Mannesmann of two thirds of Thyssen's shares in tube firms.

¹ Official gazette L 13, 19.1.1970.

² Bulletin 1-70, Part Two, sec. 2.

³ Official gazette L 326, 29.12.1969.

⁴ "Economic and Social Committee", Ch. IV.

The result of the proposed operation will be that ATH strengthens its position on the market for rolled steel, especially flats, and that Mannesmann ceases to manufacture these articles. In order to supply the joint tube-producing enterprises with steel for seamless and large welded tubes, Mannesmann will retain its blast furnaces, steelworks and semi-finishing mill trains. Thyssen will provide the primary material for the other types of welded tubes. The combination will not enable those participating to prevent effective competition on the steel market or to evade the competition rules arising from application of the ECSC Treaty.

In order to ensure that competition on the market is not affected by interlocking board memberships between the enterprises concerned and other steel fabricators and dealers, the Commission has made its approval subject to the condition that members of the administration of the enterprises concerned do not belong to any administrative organ of any steel enterprises not associated with them.

Together with other steel enterprises, Thyssen markets its rolled steel products through Walzstahlkontor West GmbH. In view of the considerable growth in Thyssen's market position, through combination, since the establishment of this selling agency in 1967, the Commission has instructed Thyssen that with effect from 1 July 1971 the enterprises associated with it will have to market their steel products independently of other enterprises.

The combination mainly concerns the manufacture of steel tubes. Since these products do not fall under the definition of "steel" in the ECSC Treaty, the effects of the proposed combination on competition should not be assessed according to Article 66 of that Treaty but according to Article 86 of the EEC Treaty. In particular, it had to be ascertained whether merging the tube production of Thyssen and Mannesmann constituted abuse of a dominant position on the market. Here it should be borne in mind that the Commission maintains that a merger of enterprises which results in monopolization of a market must, in the absence of special circumstances justifying a conclusion to the contrary, be treated as abuse of a dominant position.

The enterprises concerned in the combination account for 20% of the Community's production of welded tubes and 32% of its production of seamless tubes. Apart from Thyssen and Mannesmann there are about 80 other producers of welded tubes in the Community and some 20 producers of seamless tubes.

Infringement of Article 65 by a scrap agreement

6. On 21 January 1970 the Commission adopted a decision on proceedings, pursuant to ECSC Article 65, concerning restrictive agreements and concerted practices on the German scrap market.¹

¹ Official gazette L 29, 6.2.1970.

For a number of years prior to 1969 the firms in question had applied agreements on quotas, prices, basing points and minimum stocks in their purchases of steelworks scrap in Germany. Eleven of the firms had also formed an association (Werksgruppe) and concluded agreements or engaged in concerted practices concerning the purchase of a specified proportion of their extra scrap requirements from specified companies controlled by groups.

The Commission has fined these firms a total of 189 000 u.a., and some groups up to 50 000 u.a. each.

Early termination of a joint selling agreement

7. When, on 31 July 1969¹, the Commission authorized the combination between the firms Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence and Espérance-Longdoz, it demanded that the agreement on the joint selling of fine sheet between Arbed, Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence, Bautor and Sidmar² be terminated by 31 December 1970. The enterprises involved have announced that they will not wait till 31 December 1970 to put an end to their agreement but that the parties had given notice to terminate it with effect from 1 January 1970.

APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION AND CREATION OF COMMUNITY LAW BY CONVENTIONS

The European patent

8. The second inter-governmental conference to work out a European system for the issue of patents was held in Luxembourg from 13 to 16 January. The first had been called in Brussels following a Council decision to invite a number of European non-member countries to participate in this work. Seventeen States are represented in the conference, with observers from four international organizations, including the EEC, assisting.

The conference examined and provisionally adopted the draft convention drawn up by the working party presided over by M. Haertel. It decided to publish the draft and the relevant explanatory reports and make them available to the circles concerned and to non-governmental international institutions.

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-1969, Ch. V, sec. 14.

² Decision 2/67 of the High Authority of the ECSC, 8.3.1967.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Council decisions on economic and monetary integration

9. On 26 January 1970 the Council held a detailed discussion of the business situation in the Community and the implementation of the Commission memorandum of 12 February 1969¹. On all points examined, the Council reached conclusions generally acknowledged to be important.

First of all, it endorsed the conclusions set out in the Commission memorandum on the Community's short-term economic policy for 1970, and more particularly the need for disinflation in all member countries. Persistence of the strong rise in prices and costs and an appreciable deterioration in the current account would make it almost impossible to change the line of short-term economic policy, as might prove necessary if world economic activity declines. Consequently, there is an urgent need to give priority to removing the discrepancy between supply and demand, with particular emphasis on greater budgetary austerity, maintenance of the restrictive credit policy line, encouragement of private saving, intensification of competition on the markets for goods and services, and concertation with both sides of industry.

The decisions taken by the Council to implement the memorandum of 12 February 1969 consist of the following four parts, which make the whole «Barre Plan» operational:

- a) Basing itself on the proposals put forward by the Commission in December in its memorandum on the broad medium-term (1971-1975) guidelines for the Community's economic policy², the Council accepted the principle of a concerted definition of medium-term economic indicators aimed at the effective harmonization of policies. It instructed the Commission, acting in close contact with the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, to draw up, by autumn 1970, a draft third medium-term economic policy programme containing quantified economic indicators for 1971-1975 and setting out the main structural schemes which will have to be carried out to this end either at national or at Community level.
- b) The Council also approved the draft decision, submitted by the Commission, on the procedure for the prior consultations provided for by the decision of 17 July 1969³. To work out this procedure, the Commission

¹ See Supplement to Bulletin 3-69.

² See Supplement to Bulletin 2-70.

³ Official gazette L 183, 25.7.1969, and Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. VI, sec. 21.

had obtained the opinions of the Committees within which the consultations are to be held, i.e. the Monetary Committee, the Budget Policy Committee and the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, as well as the opinion of the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee.

- c) On 17 July 1969 the Council had invited the Committee of Governors of Central Banks to continue its work on the procedure for operating a Community system of short-term monetary support, following the guidelines of the Commission memorandum of 12 February 1969. The Committee submitted to the Council a draft agreement between central banks to set up such a system. The Council took note of this draft and invited the Committee of Governors to sign the agreement as soon as possible.¹ This decision is of particular importance, since it introduces for the first time an element of monetary solidarity among the Six.
- d) At its session of 17 July 1969, the Council had also invited the Monetary Committee to continue its examination of the problems posed by the establishment in the Community of a system of medium-term financial aid. After having reviewed the corpus of questions raised by such a system, the Committee submitted an interim report to the Council, which took note of this report and invited the Monetary Committee to complete its work by 31 March, so as to enable the Commission to submit a proposal to the Council at the earliest possible date.

Monetary Committee

10. The Monetary Committee held its 134th session on 9 and 10 January 1970 in Brussels, with M. Emminger and M. Clappier successively in the chair. Following the departure of M. van Lennep, the members unanimously elected M. Clappier chairman of the Committee for the remainder of M. van Lennep's normal term of office and M. Drees vice-chairman for the remainder of M. Clappier's term. The Committee laid down the broad lines of a report to the Council and the Commission on the implementing details for a system of medium-term financial aid; the final text was adopted at an *ad hoc* meeting in Paris on 16 January 1970.

Budget Policy Committee

11. The Committee held its 26th session on 26 and 27 January 1970, with M. Stamatii in the chair. It elected M. Soddemann, Director of the Budget in the Federal Ministry of Finance in Bonn, as its vice-chairman. The 1970

¹ The agreement was signed on 9 February 1970.

draft budgets for France, the Netherlands and Belgium were examined and the Committee noted a report by its alternate members on problems of the introduction into the administrations of member countries of PPBS (planning and programming of budget systems).

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

12. The Committee met on 13 January 1970. It adopted the Commission memorandum to the Council on the broad medium-term (1971/75) guidelines for the Community's economic policy.

Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

13. At its meeting of 29 and 30 January 1970, the Group continued its comparison of the technical and scientific plans and programmes and, having heard the six statements, endeavoured to find methods of comparison to pinpoint new subjects for European co-operation.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Common organization of the markets

Beef and veal

14. Under the terms of a Commission regulation of 16 January 1970 concerning the special arrangements to be applied to the import of certain frozen meats¹, quantities in excess of 25 tons, unboned, relating to applications for certificates giving entitlement to the special import arrangements filed between 1 and 10 January 1970 have been reduced by 88.45%; the purpose of this is to avoid exceeding the estimated industrial needs calculated from the supply and demand situation for beef and veal for processing for the period 1 January to 31 March 1970.

On 26 January the Commission also adopted a regulation stipulating that effect can be given to applications filed up to 31 December 1969 for the purpose of obtaining subsidies for slaughtering cows and premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products².

¹ Official gazette L 12, 17.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 20, 27.1.1970.

Oils and fats

15. On 9 January the Commission adopted two regulations concerning import and export certificates for olive oil; on the same date it adopted a regulation waiving certain conditions for tendering laid down by a previous regulation concerning the sale by tender of olive oil held by the Italian intervention agency¹.

Poultry products

16. On 14 January the Commission adopted a regulation on the non-fixing of supplementary amounts for eggs in shell from Rumania². The Republic of Rumania has guaranteed to respect the sluice-gate price for eggs in shell originating in its territory, and this has enabled the Commission to decide not to apply the supplementary amount in respect of eggs in shell from Rumania.

As regards poultrymeat and live poultry, two measures have been enacted: (1) the supplementary amount applied to imports of guinea fowls from Hungary and Czechoslovakia has been abolished (this applies to live and slaughtered guinea fowls and to halves or quarters), and (2) the supplementary amount applied to poultry legs and cuts of poultry legs, other than those of geese and turkeys from non-member countries, has been abolished².

Plants, flowers and bulbs

17. In a regulation adopted on 26 January the Commission laid down minimum prices for exports of begonia and sinningia tubers to non-member countries.³ These prices apply from 1 June 1970 to 31 May 1971.

Financing of the common agricultural policy

18. As a result of the agreement as to the principle of "own resources" reached by the Council on 23 December 1969, the panel of experts and the Permanent Representatives Committee have been preparing the formal texts on the financing of the common agricultural policy and "own resources". At its session of 19 and 20 January 1970 the Council cleared up a number of outstanding points relating both to "own resources" and to the final arrangements for EAGGF expenditure.

¹ Official gazette L 7, 10.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 11, 16.1.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 21, 28.1.1970.

The Committee on Agriculture and the Committee for Finance and Budgets of the European Parliament have continued their studies on "the equilibrium of the agricultural markets" — a matter which has a major financial impact on the EAGGF.

As regards the Guidance Section, the studies concerning the second 1969 instalment are drawing to a close and the schemes qualifying for assistance have been referred to the Commission in order that it may authorize consultation of the committees according to the procedure laid down by the Council Regulation of 1964. The amount of the aid proposed for this second 1969 instalment is about 45 million u.a., the Commission having already granted 8.5 million u.a. for 34 schemes in October 1969; about 106 million u.a. will remain for the third and fourth 1969 instalments.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Iron and steel industry

19. In accordance with its undertaking to the government representatives in September 1969, the Commission, at the end of the year, again examined the situation on the steel market, which since the beginning of 1969 has been marked by appreciable supply difficulties and a persistent increase in prices. This situation had led to the suspension of customs duties for imports of certain iron and steel products from 1 October 1969 to 31 January 1970.¹

From the market analysis carried out by the Commission and the information obtained it emerges that the Community's importers were able to buy increased quantities of steel on the world market, despite the general shortage. In particular Czechoslovakia, Austria, the United States and Japan expanded their deliveries to the Community. It therefore appears that the suspension of customs duties has helped to reduce the supply difficulties experienced by certain groups of steel importers in the Community. However, in a memorandum to the government representatives of the Member States of the ECSC meeting in the Council, the Commission considered that the measures to influence the business situation on the steel market and the general measures taken by the Governments to curb the expansion of demand had not eliminated the tendency for steel prices to rise and for delivery dates to lengthen.

As regards the price trend, the Commission, at the end of 1969, still observed appreciable increases in all Community countries. As steel is used for the manufacture of many finished products, this was likely to entail rising prices for other products. The volume of supply has expanded, it is true, but for certain products demand still appreciably outstrips the production possibilities of the Community's iron and steel industry, the result being that

¹ See sec. 73.

delivery dates to users remain long; there is little likelihood of this situation changing in the short term.

This is why the Commission, in the light of economic developments, asked the Governments of the Member States to agree unanimously to a fresh suspension of customs duties on certain iron and steel products; a decision to this effect was taken at the session of 26 January 1970.¹

Nuclear industry

20. In order to improve the procedure governing the examination of nuclear investment projects, which Articles 41 et seq. of the Euratom Treaty require individuals and firms in the Community to communicate to the Commission in advance for its opinion, the Commission submitted a proposal to the Council modifying the time-limits under Article 42 of the Treaty for communication of these projects.

This article lays down that: "the projects referred to in Article 41 shall be communicated to the Commission and, for purposes of information, to the Member State concerned not later than three months before the conclusion of the first contracts with suppliers or, if the work is to be carried out by the enterprise itself, three months before such work is to begin". The Commission proposes that the Council modify this time-limit and replace it by two new but longer ones, and at the same time reduce the number and scope of the details to be submitted.

The investment projects would be communicated in two stages:

- a) The projects referred to in Article 41 must be communicated to the Commission and, for information, to the Member State concerned in the form of a brief description of the investment project, either
 - (i) nine months before the conclusion of the first contracts with suppliers,
or, if the work is to be carried out by the enterprise itself,
 - (ii) nine months before it is to begin.
- b) The projects referred to in Article 41 must be communicated to the Commission and, for information, to the Member State concerned in the form of a detailed but simpler description than the one previously required under Regulation No. 5 of the Euratom Commission, either
 - (i) four months before the conclusion of the first contracts with suppliers,
or, if the work is to be carried out by the enterprise itself,
 - (ii) four months before it is to begin.

¹ See sec. 73.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Scientific and technical research policy

21. At the meeting on 29 and 30 January 1970, the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy started to compare national research and development projects, programmes and budgets. This procedure, in accordance with the Council decision of 31 October 1967, is aimed at harmonizing research policy in the various Member States and pinpointing new sectors of co-operation.

For the purposes of this meeting, a report, drawn up by a special committee of statistical experts assisted by the Commission's staff, had been submitted to the Working Group on public expenditure by the Community countries on research and development for the period 1967/1970. The report analyses the research budgets of the member countries by main objectives, making it possible for the first time to compare the current trend of the measures taken, to the extent that an analysis of the budgets yields such information. From the conclusions of the report it emerges that, despite distinct differences in the level of expenditure and the distribution of funds, there are a number of points where the policies of the Member States are converging.

To attain its objective, the comparison of the programmes must obviously not be confined to a description of current trends of research policy in the various member countries but must also cover the Governments' intentions for the future. The Working Group therefore devoted a large part of its meeting of 29 and 30 January 1970 to an exchange of information on the intentions of the six Governments in the research field. At its next meeting it will continue its study of the results of this exchange and will endeavour to pinpoint the areas where the policies pursued in the various member countries converge.

The Expert Group on "scientific and technical information and documentation" met in Brussels on 20 and 21 January 1970 to continue the preparatory work for its report to the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy. At this meeting the chairmen of the sub-groups of experts presented reports on the various sectors and described the progress of work on scientific and technical information in agriculture, medicine and metallurgy, and in the field of patents.

Training

22. On 31 January 1970 the situation as regards scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows:

Student trainees: 35 scientific and technical student trainees were actively at work; seven new trainees were accepted during January for training periods beginning at a later date.

Grant-holders: 46 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively at work, 30 preparing doctorate theses and 16 specializing in specific nuclear fields. Two new grants were allocated during January.

Joint action

Future activities of Euratom

23. During its meeting on 19 January, the Council adopted the Euratom research and training programme¹ for 1970 as well as the relevant draft budget².

In accordance with the Council's decision of 6 December 1969³, this programme constitutes a one-year extension of the 1969 Euratom research and training programme. It too provides for joint programmes involving the spending of 23 500 000 u.a. and the employment of 948 personnel and complementary programmes absorbing 25 130 000 u.a. and 1 365 personnel.

The Council further decided to transfer to the research budget 85 posts in the Directorate-General for the JRC which in 1969 were shown in the operating budget (Directorate-General and programme co-ordination activities) and, conversely, to put the staff of the Directorate-General for the Dissemination of Information and the Eurisotop Office on the operating budget.

Also in line with the Council's decision of 6 December 1969, the Permanent Representatives Committee had a first exchange of views with the Commission on problems inherent in the reorganization of the Joint Research Centre's nuclear activities and on the possibilities for action in the non-nuclear field.

Dissemination of information

24. Representatives of the Commission attended the meeting of the OECD Scientific and Technical Information Policy Committee in Paris on 15 and 16 January. Discussion was directed in particular to the economic and rate-fixing problems affecting scientific and technical information.

On 13 January, the Commission held a meeting at the Centre for Information and Documentation in Luxembourg of the heads of the six Community countries' nuclear documentation centres. The purpose of this meeting was

¹ Official gazette L 20, 27.1.1970.

² See Ch. IV, "Commission".

³ See Bulletin 1-70, Part Two, sec. 34.

to discuss the practical procedures for the exchanging of information between the Community and the United States Atomic Energy Commission (USAEC) under the existing contract for co-operation.

In mid-January, the CID circulated to all members of the Aigrain Group's Expert Group on Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation, as well as to the members of the sectoral sub-group on "metallurgical information", a second version of the keyword thesaurus for semi-automatic documentation in the field of metallurgy.

In the course of its routine work, the CID circulated 16 scientific and technical reports, as well as 12 communications under Article 13 of the Euratom Treaty and 82 offprints from articles and addresses. The semi-automatic documentation system processed documentation problems sent in by 33 customers, and a total of 1 271 abstracts were sent to inquirers.

The Patent Bureau filed six first patent applications, and nine Technical Notes were circulated.

ENERGY POLICY

Petroleum products import system

25. The Commission has adopted a recommendation concerning the system governing imports of crude oil into France, which is designed to ensure the free movement of petroleum products within the Community.¹

There is at present no common commercial policy in the oil sector. In order to prevent or at least contain diversions of traffic, therefore, the Commission has availed itself of the provisions of Article 115 of the EEC Treaty to authorize Member States placing import restrictions on petroleum products to exclude from Community treatment products originating or directly consigned from a non-member country which have been freed from customs control in other Member States. Such authorization does not apply to imports of products which the importer can prove either to have been obtained entirely in a Member State or to have originated or been directly consigned from a non-member country and to be exempt from any control or quantitative restriction in the Member State of destination. In the case of products subject to restriction, the quantities which may be imported from one Member State into another must increase in at least the same proportion as for the previous year in relation to the year before that. The decision² is applicable from 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1971, during which period the Commission will examine whether it requires to be adjusted or extended.³

¹ See Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, sec. 9.

² Official gazette L 14, 20.1.1970.

³ See sec. 74.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Results of the Council session of 26 and 27 January 1970

26. On 26 and 27 January 1970 the Council held a session on transport problems.

Negotiations with non-member countries on the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR)

27. The Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport came into force on 1 April 1969. Subsequently, the Member States entered into negotiations, in the framework of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, for the conclusion of a European agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport (AETR)

As certain difficulties emerged, the Committee of Permanent Representatives sent the Council a new negotiating mandate providing for:

- a) Authorization for the Member States to accept in the AETR a transitional period lasting until 31 December 1973, during which the maximum driving time per day for all vehicles, including long and heavy vehicles, would be 9 hours, whereas the Community Regulation of 25 March 1969 prescribes a maximum of 8 hours;
- b) An undertaking by the Council to make the necessary amendments to this regulation, in accordance with the procedures stipulated by the Treaty, to ensure its coexistence with the AETR.

The Commission expressed reservations on this draft mandate from the institutional and economic and social angles.

The Council could not reach agreement on the principle of a maximum driving time of 9 hours per day, particularly in view of differences of opinion between the delegations concerning the amendments to be inserted in the Community regulation to make it compatible with the AETR.

As no agreement was reached on this question, the Council was unable to take a decision on the new negotiating mandate proposed to it and instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to continue to study the problems which arise in this field.

Aids granted to rail, road and inland waterway transport enterprises

28. The Council has adopted the text of a regulation concerning aids in the rail, road and inland waterway transport field. However, formal approval of this regulation will only be given in six months and provided that a satisfactory solution is found to the problems which arise in the field of rates for international rail transport, particularly by container. If a definitive solution is not reached in time, the Council will immediately take up the question, so that a regulation may be adopted at the earliest opportunity.

Article 3 of this regulation provides that the Member States shall take co-ordination measures or impose public service obligations involving the grant of aids under Article 77 of the Treaty only in certain cases and conditions which it lists. The Commission will set up an advisory committee of representatives appointed by each Member State and working in accordance with the provisions of Article 83 of the Treaty. This committee will give its opinion on any question relating to the implementation of the regulation and of the other provisions concerning the system of aids in the transport sector.

Access to the market in goods transport by inland waterway

29. Following a discussion on this proposal for a regulation, the Council adopted a resolution which, in the main, provides that:

- (i) Priority will be granted to the framing of rules on the temporary laying-up of vessels applicable to the waterways subject to the arrangements of the Revised Convention for Navigation on the Rhine and to the Moselle Convention; it will be possible to extend these rules to the basins closely connected with the Rhine;
- (ii) The rules will be valid for five years; they may be extended for an additional year.
- (iii) Within five years, co-ordinated arrangements will be drawn up concerning long-term capacity control measures;
- (iv) Discussions will take place with non-member States signatories to the Mannheim Convention to determine the features of a system of temporary laying-up applicable to the waterways subject to the system defined by the Convention.

Introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in road transport

30. The Council has agreed to the following principles as a basis for the coming studies concerning this problem:

- a) Discussions on the Commission's proposal for an implementing regulation pursuant to Article 16 of the regulation on the harmonization of certain social provisions in road transport must be concluded before 30 June 1970.
- b) The provisions of the regulation to be adopted by this date must allow each Member State, during a trial period lasting until 1 January 1975, freedom to prescribe for vehicles registered on its territory either a type of apparatus such as the one proposed by the Commission, with the retention of the individual control log-book, or a type of apparatus by means of which control of all the stipulations of the social regulation may be carried out without using the individual log-book, or the retention of the individual log-book only. The general characteristics of these types of apparatus will be specified in the regulation.
- c) The type of apparatus by means of which control of all the stipulations of the social regulations may be carried out without using the individual log-book will be made compulsory on new vehicles from 1 January 1975, and from 1 January 1978 on all vehicles.

Study on road infrastructures in urban centres

31. The Council has adopted a decision¹ amending certain provisions of the one of 13 May 1965 implementing Article 4 of its Decision of 22 June 1964 concerning the organization of a survey of infrastructure costs in transport by rail, road and inland waterway. The Council has simplified the survey programme by limiting it to studies to be carried out by each Member State on infrastructures in urban centres. The Council's decision provides for financial aid by the Community in respect of the expenses incurred through these studies.

Readjustment of national commercial vehicle tax systems

32. The Council has agreed to the working procedure proposed by the Committee of Permanent Representatives. Under this programme, the Member States are called upon to carry out, according to a Community procedure, certain studies and calculations which relate to the restructuring of the systems of commercial vehicle tax on the basis of the marginal cost of use. With regard to the adoption by the Council of the Commission's proposal for a directive, a final decision will be taken only when the result of these studies and calculations, which will have to be completed before 1 October 1970, is known.

¹ Official gazette L 23, 30.1.1970.

Bracket rates for road haulage between Member States

33. The Council has agreed to a regulation amending Article 5 of the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a bracket-rate system for road haulage between the Member States. Its purpose is to abolish the condition of a minimum tonnage of 500 tons in three months for the conclusion of special contracts at rates above the upper limit of the bracket.

Automatic coupling for railway waggons

34. The Council has held a general exchange of views concerning the present situation with regard to the automatic coupling of railway waggons. The Council will continue its work on the subject at its next session on transport questions. For its part, the Commission intends shortly to refer to the Council a proposal with regard to automatic coupling under Article 116 of the Treaty. This will define the scope and the implementation of the joint measures required of the Member States in this matter.

Access to the market

35. On 27 January 1970 the Commission approved and submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on the establishment of common rules for shuttle services by motor coach between Member States.

This proposal is based on Article 8 of the Council Regulation of 28 July 1966 concerning the introduction of common rules for international road passenger transport by coach or bus¹, under which the Council, in accordance with Article 75 of the EEC Treaty, must establish common rules for shuttle services. Article 2 of the 1966 Regulation defines shuttle services as services organized to carry groups of passengers formed in advance on several outward and return journeys from the same place of departure to the same destination. After making the outward journey each group is brought back to the starting point on a later journey.

The Commission's proposal is designed to achieve the following aims: (i) to facilitate the integration of road passenger transport at Community level, (ii) to adapt the organization of shuttle services to the requirements resulting from Community integration and economic expansion, (iii) to improve services and reduce fares.

Community integration of passenger transport is promoted by the establishment of standard criteria for the licensing of shuttle services. These

¹ Official gazette 147, 9.8.1966.

criteria will be applied by the Member States in their bilateral or multilateral contacts when applications for setting up shuttle services are examined. The arbitration entrusted to the Commission, where there is disagreement between Member States regarding the effect to be given to an application to set up a shuttle service, will also enhance the Community character of the decisions taken. Standard pro formas both for applications to establish a route and for licences for a shuttle service are also envisaged. Whereas at present each Member State issues a licence for a shuttle service over the distance covered in its own territory, the proposed regulation establishes a single licence valid for the complete journey and issued by the country in whose territory the starting point of the service is located.

Shuttle services are adapted to the requirements of Community integration and economic expansion by being subdivided into two categories, access to which is regulated in accordance with the competitive position of each towards existing scheduled and specialized road and rail services.

The first category consists of shuttle services which provide transport only. These may be set up only on condition that communications are not already ensured satisfactorily by the existing regular services. Thus, effective co-ordination of all the passenger transport services on the routes concerned will be guaranteed in the public interest.

The second category consists of shuttle services which, in addition to transport, offer the public subsidiary services such as lodging, with or without meals, in the place of stay. Because of these features and the important role they are called upon to play in the expansion of intra-Community tourism and the development of certain regions, these services must be allowed to expand without restriction and be provided competitively in order to guarantee freedom of choice for the user, improved service and lower prices.

In accordance with the provisions already envisaged for non-scheduled services in the proposed regulation on access to the occupation of passenger carrier by road¹, the applicant for a shuttle-service licence must satisfy conditions of professional and financial capacity and good conduct and repute. The Commission's proposal also contains provisions concerning control and penalties to create effective means of ensuring that the rules envisaged are respected.

Technical harmonization

36. A meeting of national experts was held in Brussels on 27 and 28 January 1970 to examine once more the problems of the harmonization of the maximum weight and dimensions of commercial road vehicles. In particular, new factors

¹ Official gazette C 95, 21.9.1968.

likely to justify re-examination of different technical aspects of the problem were discussed.

Transport rates and conditions

37. On 16 January 1970 the Commission brought together in Brussels the government delegates of the Member States assisted by railways experts. The discussion dealt with the problem of the publication of the rates and conditions applied by the railways to the transport of ECSC products between Member States via the territory of non-member States and with questions relating to international through rates for these products.

At the Council session of 26 and 27 January 1970 the member Governments instructed their delegates in the Committee of Permanent Representatives to examine, in the light of the ECSC Treaty, the problems relating to the minimum payment and distance charged in international rail transport of these products between Community ports.

* * *

38. At its plenary session of 28 and 29 January, the Economic and Social Committee rendered its Opinion on the proposed Council regulation fixing the general conditions for the application of the rates laid down in the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage¹. The Committee approved the Commission's proposal subject to a few amendments relating to certain rate techniques arrangements.

Rate system for the use of infrastructures

39. As part of the preparation of the studies on urban infrastructures which the Member States are to carry out following a decision of the Council — in the framework of a survey on the costs of infrastructures serving rail, road and inland water transport — a first meeting of experts instructed to examine the problems connected with the measurements of speed-output ratios was held in Brussels on 20 January 1970. A general survey was made of the theoretical and practical problems involved in carrying out these measurements and exploiting their results to develop a rate system for the use of infrastructures.

In order to work out methods of calculating the marginal cost of use, the Working Party on Road Infrastructure Costs met on 29 January 1970 and resumed study of the determination of the marginal cost of resurfacing roads. Agreement was reached on three different methods of calculation, as the final choice does not have to be made until after the studies are completed. The

¹ Official gazette C 99, 30.7.1969.

experts thus definitively laid down all the methods for calculating the marginal cost of road infrastructure use with a view to completing the studies decided on by the Council at its session of 26 and 27 January 1970 in connection with the proposal for a first directive on the reorganization of the national systems of taxation of commercial vehicles.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

Balance-sheet of Community action (1961/69)

40. From 1961 to 1969, Community aid (approximately 196 million u.a. of credits granted) helped to finance programmes of conversion or creation of new, economically healthy activities, calculated to ensure profitable employment to the labour falling available, and also, in certain cases, the development of industrialization zones. Of the 131 requests lodged in this period, 100 were judged worthy of attention. Seventy-nine, representing investments of more than 1 000 million u.a., and for which the Community aid was nearly 200 million u.a., enabled, or will enable, some 100 000 jobs to be created. 21 requests were still being examined on 1 January 1970. Some speeding-up was recorded in 1969, with 29 dossiers submitted, providing for investments of the order of 450 million u.a. (the Commission's contributions exceeding 88 million u.a.) for the creation of more than 16 000 jobs.

Conversion loans for the coal and iron and steel basins

41. In the period 1966/69, the Commission's efforts in the regional policy field made possible the promotion of industrial investments by interest rebates and the grant of credits. For relatively minimal expenditure on interest rebates — less than 3 million u.a. annually — credits amounting to about 160 million u.a. were allocated in four years (1 January 1966-31 December 1969) in the coal and iron and steel areas, so as to make better use of the existing infrastructure in these regions, whose growth is impeded, and to overcome their structural weakness by creating new jobs. These investments made nearly 100 000 new jobs available, mainly for redundant workers from coal, iron and steel. In its planning of the Community's participation in regional development, the Commission has made use of the experience gained over the last four years as regards the channelling of capital towards specific regions. Its proposal for a decision submitted to the Council in autumn 1969 aims at further recourse to this instru-

ment to attract in a general way public and private capital to regions of weak structure, where measures of regional policy are necessary for the co-ordinated build-up of the Common Market.

Financing decision

42. In accordance with Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has decided to grant a conversion loan of 4 million German marks (1.1 million u.a.) maximum to Salzgitter Hüttenwerke AG in Germany. The company plans to invest about DM 12 million for the building of a "Simon Waldren" plant for the plastic coating of steel or aluminium strip. The programme will mean about 60 new jobs, almost all of which will be reserved for former ECSC workers. The particular geographical situation of the Salzgitter region, bordering on the Soviet zone, means that the plan will benefit from help granted by the public authorities under the aid systems notified to the Commission in conformity with the EEC Treaty.

Under the same article of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has received another request for a loan for a conversion scheme in Germany.

Studies

43. A working document on conversion in Dutch Limburg has been submitted to the competent Council authorities. This document reports on conversion undertaken in the region, which is very much on the lines on which the Community and the Governments agreed for the carrying out of such operations.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational guidance and occupational training

44. Under the chairmanship of Vice-President Levi-Sandri, the 8th meeting of the Board of Directors of the Paul Finet Foundation was held in Brussels on 13 January 1970. At this meeting, 360 dossiers were examined and 277 grants were made to orphans of coal, iron and steel workers in the six Community countries who have died since 30 June 1965 as a result of an accident at work or of an occupational illness. Since the establishment of the Foundation, 809 grants totalling Bfrs 5 996 442 have been made for the academic years 1967/68, 1968/69 and 1969/70.

Free movement of workers

45. The Commission has approved a draft regulation on the rights of workers to remain within the territory of a Member State after having been employed there. This draft completes and carries into full effect the free movement of all workers in accordance with the specifications laid down in EEC Treaty Articles 48 and 49, and concerns workers who can be presumed to have retired definitively from professional activity and ceased to belong to the working population. The two possibilities taken into consideration are retirement due to old age and permanent disablement. However, different conditions have been laid down for workers reaching retirement age and for those permanently unfit.

In order not to impair the mobility of Community labour, the Commission felt it should ensure the right for a worker to remain in a Member State where he has been employed for a certain time if he wishes to take a job for example, as a frontier worker in another Member State. As regards the worker's family, the draft is guided by the principles of the regulation on the free movement of workers and the corresponding directive on sojourn. The Commission, having requested the Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, will re-examine this draft on the basis of any amendments these two bodies might propose, and will then adopt the final text.

Social security

46. The main business of the 105th session of the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers on 22 and 23 January 1970 was a detailed study of the repercussions of the new Netherlands laws on general insurance for special medical expenses (AWBZ) and invalidity insurance (WAO) on the present Regulations 3 and 4 and on the text of the proposals for a revised Regulation No. 3. However, the Committee was not able to give its opinion on certain points connected with the completion, at Council level, of the studies on the "Invalidity, old age and death" chapter of the proposal for a revised Regulation No. 3.

The Administrative Committee also heard a report by the Chairman-in-office of the Audit Committee on research carried out in the field of average costs of benefits in kind and on this Committee's proposals for the adaptation of information exchanges between social security institutions in the different member countries to the most up-to-date techniques. It agreed to the pursuit of this research and also on the establishment of a work programme on information exchange.

Wages, working conditions

47. On 22 January 1970, a working party of representatives of employers' and workers' organizations discussed the possibility of including in the annual tables on working hours an outline of the situation in non-stop services in certain branches of industry. Owing to the complex nature of these problems, both sides expressed the desire to pursue their studies and requested the Commission to elaborate a plan of work which might serve as a basis for subsequent discussions.

On 29 and 30 January 1970, the tenth meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee on social problems in road transport was held in Brussels. At this meeting the Committee rendered its opinion on the Commission's general approach to the second regulation on the harmonization of certain social arrangements in road transport. The Committee also approved the standard outline on the basis of which the Council report required by this regulation and covering the situation in the Member States as regards the minimum age of drivers, drivers' mates and conductors, driving time and rest periods will be made.

Health protection

Industrial medicine, health and safety

48. The Committee for research into air pollution in the iron and steel industry held its fifth meeting on 22 January at Brunswick and Salzgitter.

The main object of the meeting was to enable members to inspect two installations for controlling air pollution in steel plants, the first an electro-filter system de-dusting high-CO converter fumes and the second a new means of eliminating the solvents in the waste air from a coated-strip drying furnace. The Committee also dealt with dust and gas emissions from sinter installations, and considered research projects concerned with silica-free pickling products, with the quantification of certain air pollutants given off in the operation of a coking-plant, and with granulation of blast-furnace slag.

A terminological glossary in several languages concerning prosthesis and apparatus for persons having suffered amputation has been put in hand.

On 27 January, the Panel of Experts formed to follow the progress of research into the rescue of trapped miners by means of large-diameter boreholes met for the first time in Luxembourg. It noted the work hitherto done in this field in Germany and France and the techniques applied. It was agreed to adopt uniform diameters for rescue shafts, in order to favour the mobility of equipment and experts between the mining basins in the Community.

On 6 and 28 January, rescue experts of the Mines Safety and Health Commission examined the results of research in the improvement of physiological conditions of closed-circuit breathing apparatus, a draft opinion on a hydromechanical process of building plaster dams perfected by the Rescue Station of Saarbergwerke AG, a return of equipment for drilling large-diameter boreholes to rescue trapped miners and, finally, a report on the present state of testing of fireproof clothing.

The ventilation experts of the Commission have met those of the Steinkohlenbergbauverein at Essen to compare experiments, using computers, on measures to stabilize ventilation in the case of fire below the surface. The Commission's recommendations at the end of 1968 and the use of computers were seen as two complementary methods to obtain the optimum conditions in this field.

Health protection (Euratom)

49. On 21 January 1970, in accordance with Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission rendered its Opinion on the general data communicated by the German Permanent Representative on the discharge of radioactive effluents from the experimental nuclear ship "Otto Hahn". Since most ports in the Six can accommodate the "Otto Hahn", the Commission felt it useful to bring to the attention of all Member States the gist of this Opinion and of that of the panel of experts.

* * *

At its session on 28/29 January 1970 the Economic and Social Committee defined its attitude to the Commission's Opinion to the Council on the reform of the European Social Fund. The general terms of the Opinion were unanimously approved, subject however to certain comments and wishes. The Committee felt that the Social Fund should make a more effective contribution to the implementation of the Community's employment and vocational training policy, not only to eliminate unemployment, but also to forestall it. It stressed that all proposals to provide the Fund with the possibility of acting on its own authority raised the problem of allocation of competence and responsibility between the Community institutions and the Member States.

III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

EEC/Turkey Association

Joint Parliamentary Committee

50. The EEC/Turkey Joint Parliamentary Committee held its eighth session in Munich from 27 to 30 January 1970, discussing developments in the Association during 1969 and the current negotiations on the changeover from the preparatory phase to the transitional phase of the Association.

At the end of the session the Committee adopted a recommendation in which it expressed certain wishes with regard to the concessions to be granted to Turkey after the changeover to the transitional phase. This recommendation also requests Turkey to take the necessary steps to meet the obligations entailed by the gradual achievement of customs union.

EEC/Tunisia Association

Visit to the Commission by the Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs

51. On 23 January M. Edoardo Martino, member of the Commission, accompanied by senior officials, received M. Habib Bourguiba Jr., Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tunisian Republic, together with H.E. M. Mahmoud Mestiri, Tunisian Representative to the Communities, and senior Foreign Ministry officials. They discussed questions of common interest relating to the Association Agreement — which came into force on 1 September 1969 — and the importance of the bonds linking Tunisia with the Community, with due regard for the situation of the Maghreb countries.

EEC/AASM and EEC/OCT Association

M. Jean Rey in Gabon, Congo (Kinshasa) and Rwanda

52. At the invitation of the Governments concerned, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, paid official visits to Gabon from 16 to 20 January, to

Congo (Kinshasa) from 20 to 25 January and to Rwanda from 25 to 28 January. He met the Heads of State of the three countries; he also had conversations with members of their Governments concerning the general situation of these countries and the present state of their relations with the Community under the Association Convention; lastly, he was able to gain a first-hand impression of progress made on European Development Fund projects.

M. Henri Rochereau in Senegal and Mauritania

53. M. Henri Rochereau, member of the Commission, visited Senegal from 15 to 19 January and Mauritania from 20 to 23 January. He had conversations with the two Heads of State and with political and other personalities in order to form an opinion of what could be done by the third EDF in these associated countries and to prepare the more detailed discussions which are to be held between Commission experts and representatives of Senegal and Mauritania during the months ahead. He also visited regions in whose development the EDF is already playing a part.

Ratification of the new Yaoundé Convention

54. Seven States have now filed with the Secretariat of the Council their instruments of ratification of the texts embodying the new EEC/AASM Association Convention. Togo, Ivory Coast and Madagascar filed their instruments in January 1970.

Parliamentary Conference of the EEC/AASM Association

55. The annual session of the Parliamentary Conference of the EEC/AASM Association, under the chairmanship of M. Scelba, President of the European Parliament, was held from 12 to 14 January 1970¹; it was preceded by a preparatory meeting of the Joint Committee of the Conference and followed by a meeting to set up the new Joint Committee. The Association Council was represented at the Hamburg session by its current President, M. Kassa-Mapsi (Gabon); the Council of the European Communities was represented by its President, M. Scheyven, and the Commission by M. Rochereau, the member of the Commission responsible for development aid.

The session dealt mainly with two reports: that of M. Laudrin on the fifth report of the activities of the Association Council and that of M. Dewulf on the industrialization of the Associated States and methods to be employed to speed it up.

¹ Official gazette C 15, 5.2.1970.

The debate on the Laudrin report gave the African and European parliamentarians the opportunity to carry out a detailed and critical analysis not only of the year's activities but also (and this was more important) of the content of the new EEC/AASM Association Convention, which was concluded during 1969. The resolution adopted at the close of the debate reflects the main points which engaged the attention of the Parliamentary Conference: first of all the members were distinctly satisfied to see how the Association had emerged with added strength from negotiations in which certain divergent tendencies had been revealed — especially with regard to the EEC's trade arrangements with its African associates on the one hand and all the developing countries on the other. Although these problems had been cleared up, the Parliamentary Conference nevertheless regretted the reduction of preferences to the detriment of the associated countries and hoped that the new trade promotion activities would offset the effect of the reduction. The resolution again drew attention to the serious problem of the deterioration in the price of certain export products and asked that, pending the conclusion of world agreements, the associated countries should be helped to solve these problems with the instruments provided by the new Convention. On the subject of financial co-operation, the Parliamentary Conference expressed its satisfaction in particular with the arrangements which had been made with a view to guiding financial aid more towards the directly productive sectors. Lastly, the resolution hoped that when the Association Convention was next renewed an agreement should be envisaged without any time limit being indicated and that only its instruments of action would be reviewed periodically.

The parliamentary work on the problem of industrialization did not lead this time to the adoption of a report; a resolution presented by the rapporteur, M. Dewulf, was nevertheless approved, reflecting the main features of the present stage of discussions. Stress was laid on the need to define an industrialization policy for the associated countries, rapidly to undertake studies for the creation of export industries in particular, to organize regional co-operation between African countries, to improve co-ordination of all external aids which contribute towards industrial development and to resume the study of a multilateral system of guarantees for private investment. The question of industrialization will remain on the agenda of the Parliamentary Conference.

European Development Fund

Operations at 1 January 1970

56. At 1 January 1970 expenditure by the first EDF totalled 88% of the 581 250 000 u.a. available to it; the gap between commitments and expenditure, which had been particularly large at the beginning, was entirely absorbed.

Commitments under the 730 million u.a. second Fund exceeded 700 million u.a., and the entirety of the sums available for the Associated African States and the overseas countries, territories and departments will have been used by the end of March 1970. Expenditure by the second Fund amounts to 36% of commitments.

There are considerable differences in the type of project receiving assistance under the second Fund compared with the first. Rural modernization — which includes crop diversification, the irrigation and development of land and the improvement of agricultural productivity — has been promoted more intensely than with the first Fund, accounting for 316.7 million u.a. (45.2% of the total). Another 35.4% of the commitments were for road infrastructure, whereas investments devoted to teaching and health declined; there was no wish to neglect these fields, but previous experience had shown that the local authorities are often unable to bear the operating and maintenance costs of this type of investment or to guarantee that facilities provided will be operated satisfactorily. Note should also be taken of certain investments relating to energy, always in connection with the establishment of industrial plant such as the supply of electric current to a tea factory in Burundi, to a textile mill and cement works in Cameroon, and to a textile mill in Upper Volta, as well as the important plan for the transmission of power connected with the Inga hydroelectric scheme in Congo (Kinshasa). A fair number of schemes have been financed by loans on special terms and by European Investment Bank loans — and the Bank should not be forgotten, since it plays a substantial role in Community financing, having provided loans totalling 45 million u.a. to finance schemes submitted by the African associates.

Stress should be laid on the magnitude of the Community's efforts to promote industrialization and, in particular, the financing by the EDF of a series of studies on industrialization prospects in the associated countries undertaken in 1965 and 1966. These studies, which were published in 1967, led to the approval of 109 industrialization schemes whose profitability was regarded as certain; these related to oleaginous products, meat preserves, vegetables, sugar, cotton, paper, pneumatic tyres, fertilizers, basic chemical products, cement, cables, agricultural implements, household goods, electric batteries, bicycles, etc.

Three years later, 40 of these 109 schemes have attracted the attention of investors and have led either to actual projects being carried out or to supplementary studies. It appears that, in accordance with the guidelines of the new Yaoundé Convention, the action of the third Fund will be devoted still more to the problems of the industrialization of the Associated African States, though the Commission emphasizes the need for caution in this critical field, in which any error of assessment may have grave consequences. The Commission considers that industrialization must not be at the expense of rural modernization, which for a long time to come will remain the basis of economic and social progress in the Associated States.

Joint campaign against rinderpest in Central and West Africa (1962/69)

57. Within the framework of the first and second EDFs the Community, together with the US Agency for International Development, helped to finance three phases of a large-scale campaign to stamp out rinderpest in Central and West Africa between 1962 and 1969.

Out of a total of approximately Frs. CFA 2 159 million, the EEC placed at the disposal of Cameroon, Niger, Chad, Upper Volta, Mali, Senegal and Mauritania Frs. CFA 1 597.5 million. This made it possible to control the disease by vaccinating 85% of a herd of 30 million head of cattle. A mass prophylactic operation on this scale necessitated 81 million vaccinations during the seven years of the campaign.

This was the first time that a number of Associated African States co-operated with other non-associated States in a major regional programme. The indispensable co-ordination was carried out under the aegis of the Scientific Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and in the framework of the OAU's Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health (IBAH). The Commission, which financed part of the cost of co-ordination, was kept regularly informed of developments in the annual stages of the campaign and contributed to their success on the territory of the Associated States.

As a result of this campaign, rinderpest is no longer a major problem in Central and West Africa; in order to maintain this satisfactory situation, however, sanitary measures of conservation must be rigorously applied by the States concerned within the framework of the undertakings they have given in this connection.

New financing decisions

58. On 4 December 1969 the Commission had approved the financing from the first Fund of an economic infrastructure project in Niger: the modernization of the Niamey-Zinder road (km 495 to km 608) at a cost of Frs. CFA 310 million or about 1 256 000 u.a. The project was then communicated to the Council (in accordance with Article 5(2) of the Implementing Convention) and was deemed to be approved on 27 January 1970.

On 30 January 1970 the Commission took two more financing decisions¹ involving aid from the second Fund in the form of grants totalling 381 000 u.a. The two financing proposals had been examined by the EDF Committee at its

¹ Official gazette C 17, 11.2.1970.

46th meeting on 9 December 1969. These decisions relate to the following schemes:

Congo (Brazzaville): modernization of the oil mills at Etoumbi and Kunda (first phase) at a cost of Frs. CFA 43 393 500 or about 156 000 u.a.

Niger: partial financing of the cost of transporting emergency food aid from Cotonou to Niger at a cost of Frs. CFA 62 480 000 or about 225 000 u.a.

Visits and meetings

59. On 8 January 1970 an aid co-ordination meeting took place between FAC and EDF representatives concerning investment projects of interest to the five countries of the Conseil de l'Entente.

On 20 January the EDF was host to H.E. M. Babakas, the Ambassador of Congo (Brazzaville) and Director of the Agence transcongolaise de communication, who came to discuss the position of the inland waterway infrastructure projects financed by the EDF after the dissolution of the Agence transéquatoriale de communication.

Several programming missions under the third EDF were organized in January. One stayed in Cameroon from 9 to 20 January before visiting Niger from 20 to 27 January to make final arrangements for the schemes to be financed by the third Fund. Another visited Mali for the same purpose between 20 and 31 January.

Promotion of trade

60. From a study on the development of trade between the EEC and the Associated African States and Madagascar in 1967 and 1968 drawn up by the Commission, it appears that the Community's imports from the associated countries increased from 1 308 million u.a. to 1 466.6 million u.a. in 1968, or approximately 4.3% of the total volume of Community imports from the rest of the world. The Community's exports to the Associated States increased from 925.8 million u.a. to 1 019 million u.a. or approximately 2.8% of total Community exports to the rest of the world.

This document analyses in greater detail the Community's imports of some forty "tropical" products representing 88% of the total Community imports originating in the AASM. The most noteworthy increases (in terms of value) were for coffee, cocoa, pepper, vanilla, palm kernels, palm-kernel oil, essential oils, tropical woods, fish, cotton, phosphates, tin, copper and the other non-ferrous metals. This favourable trend generally reflects an increase in quantities imported but frequently also an improvement in prices — as in the case of palm kernels and palm-kernel oils, cotton, copper and, above all, cocoa.

On the other hand, there was a decline in the value of imports of bananas, tobacco, groundnuts and groundnut oil, natural gums, skins, iron and aluminium.

Under the programme for participation by the AASM in trade fairs and exhibitions organized in the Member States of the Community, five Associated States will take part in the International Food Fair in Utrecht from 16 to 20 February 1970. The participating States (Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Niger, Rwanda, Togo) will be exhibiting their products in the hope of establishing fruitful contacts with traders in the Netherlands. Only 2% of Dutch imports from the world outside the EEC come from the Associated States (98.5 million u.a. in 1968).

Encouragement for regional co-operation. At the request of the President of the Council of Ministers of the Union douanière des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (UDEAO), a Commission representative visited some of the Member States of this organization (Senegal, Mali, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey) in order to examine with leading figures in the major industries the possibility of transforming UDEAO into a true organization for industrial, economic and customs co-operation. The proposals put forward were favourably received by the personalities to whom they were submitted. Should these proposals finally receive the approval of the Governments of the Associated States concerned, it is anticipated that technical assistance may be granted to the UDEAO Secretariat with a view to implementing them. This new operation for encouraging regional co-operation between associated States is mainly intended to promote industrial co-operation, in various forms, between UDEAO Member States, to develop trade between them and generally to attenuate the disparities in their situation and development. The operation falls into line with the second Yaoundé Convention, which strongly emphasizes the advantages which in the Community's opinion accrue from regional groupings and economic and customs co-operation between the several associated countries.

Training and symposia

61. From 21 to 24 January a Commission representative took part in a symposium organized at Toulouse by the Centre international des stages (CIS) for nationals of the Associated African States and overseas countries, territories and departments who are Commission scholarship-holders training in France. This symposium was held at the new headquarters of the CIS, an organization which helps with the administration of Community scholarship-holders assigned to training establishments in France. As regards specific projects, Commission representatives and senior officials of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation in Bonn have been studying the problems relating to the Commis-

sion's schemes for training heads of small and medium-sized businesses in Kinshasa; these schemes are co-ordinated with German technical assistance operations in this field.

On 25 January the eight officials from the Associated African States who are at present following a course of continuation training in the Commission began a study and information tour in France, where they visited the French Ministry of Co-operation, OECD, a number of French development aid organizations and various firms and projects at Grenoble. In February they will go on to northern Italy, where they will also be visiting firms and the headquarters of national and international organizations.

Two symposia on various aspects of association and the work of the European Development Fund were held at Bourges and The Hague for 120 African students who had come from Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France. Four symposia were organized on the occasion of M. Jean Rey's visit to the Congo — one at the University of Lovanium (Kinshasa) inaugurated by the President of the Commission and attended by 500 participants, another at the National School of Administration (Kinshasa) for 400 participants, the third for senior officials of the Congolese civil service (30 participants), and the fourth at the Military Academy in Kinshasa for 80 participants.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

United Kingdom

62. On 28 January the Commission transmitted to the German and Dutch Governments its Opinion concerning the draft of an agreement which the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands propose to conclude with the United Kingdom for co-operating in the development and use of the ultracentrifuge process for enriched uranium production. The two Member Governments had asked the Commission to render a formal Opinion under Article 103 of the Euratom Treaty in two identical communications dated 29 December 1969.

The Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for extending the nuclear co-operation agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community and the United Kingdom, which is due to expire on 3 February. This proposal takes into account the decision reached by the Heads of State or Government in The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969 on the opening of negotiations for United Kingdom membership of the European Communities.

Spain

63. The negotiations between Spain and the Community, which continued in Brussels from 27 to 29 January, have produced a preliminary draft for a preferential agreement. The joint press release published at the conclusion of these discussions included the following statement: "In the course of this round of negotiations the two delegations put the finishing touches to their respective offers. The foundations for an agreement in the near future have thus been laid. The two delegations agreed to meet in the last week of February to settle final points outstanding on the basis of a draft agreement".

A discussion on these negotiations had taken place in Brussels on 12 January at a meeting between M. Edoardo Martino, member of the Commission, and M. Gregorio Lopez Bravo, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Malta

64. On 23 January the Commission submitted to the Council a draft authorization to open negotiations with Malta with a view to its being adopted in the course of February. It was on 4 September 1967 that the Maltese Government first asked for negotiations. Exploratory talks were held from 21 to 23 October 1968, on which the Commission reported to the Council on 26 February 1969.

Israel

65. The negotiations in which Israel and the Community are seeking to arrive at a preferential agreement were continued in Brussels from 21 to 23 January. According to the joint press release issued at the end of these talks: "At this, the third, session of the negotiations, adjustments were made to the positions of the two parties, and the delegations found that they now had the basic elements which should lead to a successful outcome". The two delegations agreed to meet again on 10, 11 and 12 February for the final phase of the negotiations on the basis of a draft agreement.

Pakistan

66. The agreement between the EEC and Pakistan¹ on trade in handicrafts was formally concluded on 30 January by an exchange of letters. Under this agreement Pakistan has a share of 5 million u.a. in the overall tariff quota opened autonomously by the Community and applying to all countries at nil duty.

¹ See Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, sec. 75.

Latin America

Argentina

67. The exploratory talks begun on 28 November 1969, following Argentina's request for the opening of negotiations to conclude a trade agreement, went on into January 1970. The Commission, which had sent a communication to the Council on 21 March 1969 concerning Argentina's request,¹ will report to the Council on the results of these talks.

Latin American Free Trade Association

68. From 21 to 23 January, Latin American ambassadors accredited to the Latin American Free Trade Association, together with a number of LAFTA officials, were received by the Commission. A feature of their visit was a round-table conference on relations between the Community and Latin America.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Trade with non-member countries

69. According to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the Community's imports from non-member countries in the first nine months of 1969 were worth some \$28 500 million, and exports from the Six to non-member countries nearly \$28 400 million. During the third quarter, sales made more progress than purchases (+ \$80 million), bringing the European Communities' deficit on visible trade down to \$170 million for the nine months (in the first half of 1969 the deficit was \$250 million).

In both France and Italy about 90% of imports were paid for by exports; the corresponding rate was 85% in the Netherlands, and the BLEU showed the lowest rate of all, with less than 80%. German sales to non-member countries were \$2 300 million more than purchases (of the order of \$10 000 million).

In a year the Benelux group increased its imports and its exports at an equal rate; the growth of sales corresponds to the 11% average for the European Communities but, at 12%, the growth of purchases was appreciably lower than the Community average of 17%. For the other Member States, imports increased more rapidly than exports especially in France, where the figures do not yet reflect the impact of devaluation.

¹ See Bulletin 5-69, Ch. IX, sec. 85.

Imports from industrialized Western countries increased by 18%, i.e. more than those from the developing countries (15%). On the other hand, exports to these two categories of countries increased at the uniform rate of 11%. The highest import growths recorded were for Japan (31%) and the EFTA countries (19%). The highest growth of exports was to Greece (14%). Apart from the Netherlands, all the Member States stepped up their purchases from Japan very sharply. France increased its imports from the EFTA countries, particularly from the United Kingdom (29%), much more than did the other five. Following a similar trend as for the first six months, imports from the United States increased by 12%, and exports to that country by only 2%; BLEU (— 11%) and German sales (— 4%) to the US contracted. The deficit on the European Communities' trade balance with the United States was nearly \$ 1 000 million.

Italian purchases from the developing countries, particularly in Central and South America, rose sharply (23%). For this group of countries, the Italian growth rate of 29% was only slightly less than that for French purchases (32%). The volume of French trade with the AASM (Associated African States and Madagascar) increased by only 9%, but Dutch trade showed growth rates of 33% for imports and 48% for exports. BLEU purchases increased by 28%, Italian purchases by 24% and German sales by 32% in trade with those countries.

Trade with the East bloc increased by 14%. During the last months, purchases from the USSR again staged a mild recovery, but sales dropped sharply. Over the nine months, the growth rate compared with the first quarter rose from — 1% to 2% for imports and fell from 50% to 38% for exports.

Imports from mainland China continued to expand at the rate recorded during the first six months (26%), but exports to that country were declining more and more rapidly (— 18%).

Activities in GATT

Relations with the United States

70. Consultations under Article XXII of the General Agreement were held in Geneva on 10 December 1969 between the EEC and the United States on new United States' legislation on firearms. This new law, which contains provisions to protect public morals and human health and life (Article XX of the General Agreement), involves treatment discriminating between imported arms and those manufactured in the United States. Its consequence is to stimulate domestic production in the United States and to place restrictions on imports.

The Community has reserved the right to hold consultations later under Article XXIII(1) of the General Agreement and to produce at that time an estimate of the losses it considers it has suffered, since these are products for which it negotiated tariff reductions during the Kennedy Round.

Establishment and implementation of the commercial policy

Joint liberalization list for imports

71. The Commission has finalized a draft Council regulation to include further products in the joint liberalization list annexed to the regulation of 10 December 1968. The Commission's proposal is based on Article 3 of the regulation, under which the Council may, on certain conditions, decide to extend the list. On 15 September 1969¹ the Council had already increased the list by including 35 CCT headings; with the proposal referred to it on 16 December 1969, the new regulation would bring the total number of liberalized headings for all the Member States up to 874.

Trade agreements: tacit renewal, extension, waivers

72. By its decision of 20 January 1970² the Council authorized the conclusion of a trade agreement between France and Bulgaria negotiated for the period running from 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1974 and the protocol on the lists of quotas for 1970. At the same time it authorized the opening of negotiations between Benelux and Bulgaria for a long-term agreement (1970/74). For this agreement too the quotas will be listed in a protocol valid for one year. At its session of 26 January the Council authorized the conclusion of a trade agreement between Italy and Japan to run from 1 September 1969 to 31 August 1970.³

On 20 January the Council adopted, on the Commission's proposal and notwithstanding the decision of 9 October 1961 on aligning the duration of trade agreements with non-member countries, a decision² authorizing the extension until 30 September 1970 of the agreement between Germany and Hong Kong on trade in cotton textiles.

Specific commercial policy measures

Steel

73. At the beginning of January the Commission undertook a thorough analysis of the steel market in order to establish whether or not it was advisable to renew the anticyclical measures applied from 1 October 1969 to 31 January 1970. In the light of this study the Commission proposed to the Council that the suspension of tariff duties for ingots, semi-manufactures, coils,

¹ Official gazette L 235, 18.9.1969 and Bulletin 11-69, Ch. VII, sec. 73.

² *Ibid.* L 18, 24.1.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 23, 30.1.1970.

and heavy and medium plate should be renewed for four months. Following deliberations on the basis of this study between the Commission and experts from the six countries, the representatives of the ECSC Member States, meeting in the Council on 26 January decided that total suspension for the former three products should be maintained until 31 May and that plate and concrete reinforcing rods — also already exempt temporarily — should be admitted at approximately half rate, and likewise wire rod, which hitherto had not enjoyed such a reduction. Following this decision, the Commission, on 29 January, granted the Member States a waiver from High Authority Recommendation 1-64 so that the measures could be implemented.

Petroleum products

74. Since 1 January 1970 was the deadline for removing any restrictions on trade within the Community, and as divergences still exist in the way individual Community countries treat petroleum imports, the Commission has adopted a decision¹ authorizing the Member States to apply, on certain conditions, protective measures on the import of petroleum products in free circulation in the other member countries. The decision also provides for an increase in the quantities that may be imported into each Member State from the others. The aim of these measures is to give Member States an opportunity to limit deflections of trade as the common commercial policy is progressively brought into operation in the petroleum products sector. This will secure, under the Commission's supervision, balanced development of trade between the Member States and progress in introducing freedom of movement in the Common Market. The decision is effective from 1 January 1970 to 31 December 1971. In the light of progress made by the commercial policy in this sector, the Commission will review the situation before the decision expires in order to decide whether it should be amended or extended.

Non-ferrous metals — raw hides and skins

75. The Commission has extended its recommendations on the export arrangements to be applied vis à vis non-member countries for certain types of scrap and waste and ash of non-ferrous metals and of certain categories of raw hides and skins.² This extension will be effective until Community export arrangements are introduced, on the basis of the new Council Regulation of 20 December 1969, for the products in question, or at the latest until 31 December 1970.

¹ Official gazette L 14, 20.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 34, 12.2.1970.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Stabilization of world commodity prices

76. Speaking to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe M. Edoardo Martino, member of the Commission, said that "in order to achieve the stabilization of world commodity prices and, if possible, improvement of the prices of certain products to an extent compatible with the increase in their consumption, the Community has declared itself in favour of the organization of international markets by commodity". "Nevertheless", M. Martino added, "the first encouraging results already obtained in the case of coffee, tin and even of wheat, and those which may be expected for cocoa, do not mean that all the other products offer the same possibilities, nor that the same methods and the same techniques must be applied to them systematically. The Commission, for its part, considers that each case should be dealt with individually in a pragmatic way, the exporting and importing countries acting in concert and in a spirit of joint responsibility".

M. Martino pointed out that "in view of the difficulties standing in the way of the achievement of a strict control of the expansion of supply, both at national level (as experience hitherto proves) and international level, encouragement to production by increasing prices too much could lead to over-production and therefore a price deterioration which is the very thing it is desired to avoid. Even supposing that markets can be effectively organized, a rise in prices for primary products could well cause a decline in demand in the industrialized countries, resulting in particular from an acceleration of the replacement of natural by man-made products and from the relative economy of raw materials per unit produced, due to technical progress". The Commission therefore considers that the market organizations for commodities, although necessary in the short term for producers in the Third World, are inadequate if they do not lead to diversification of the economies of the developing countries.

Cereals

77. At its session of 28 and 29 January 1970, the Economic and Social Committee heard an information report from its Section for Agriculture on the "Wheat Trade Convention" and the "Food Aid Convention". Satisfaction was expressed in the report that the Community had participated in the negotiations relating to the Wheat Trade Convention; but the report also noted that, in practice, as a result of certain sales effected by various contracting parties below the minimum prices stipulated by the agreement, difficulties have arisen which affect not only the implementation of the Convention but also relations between the contracting parties. In its report, the Section did

not wish to express any opinion on the infringements committed; it merely mentioned and regretted them. As to the future, it considered that the improvement of the cereals market situation and the working of the machinery of an international agreement would be made easier by a policy of concertation between the States concerned with a view to exercising some control over production in the light of world requirements.

Milk products

78. "Discussions have started in the Standing Committee for the Gentleman's Agreement on Exports of Whole Milk Powder with a view to a new arrangement in which the Community as such might participate." This was the Commission's reply¹ to a written question submitted by M. Vredeling, Dutch Socialist member of the European Parliament. On the other hand, it is known that an agreement was reached in the special GATT group in December 1969 on the text of an international arrangement concerning skim milk powder.²

THE COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

79. The Committee on Manufactures of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held its fourth session in Geneva from 20 to 30 January 1970. The European Economic Community took part as an observer.

The Committee examined in particular the trends and recent development of trade in manufactures, the question of restrictive commercial practices, measures to encourage industrial exports and the problem of the tariff reclassification of hand-made products. A session committee studied the question of the removal of non-tariff obstacles.

At the close of its discussions, the Committee took a decision on non-tariff obstacles which recognizes the particular responsibility of UNCTAD with regard to the question of obstacles affecting the trade of developing countries, establishes a working programme on this subject for the UNCTAD Secretariat and, in particular, provides for the setting up, at the next meeting of the Committee, of a session committee to examine the progress achieved. The Trade and Development Board has also been asked to decide at its tenth

¹ Official gazette C 5, 13.1.1970.

² Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, sec. 89.

session whether it would be useful to set up a special working party to deal with this problem.

In a declaration on behalf of the EEC the Commission representative stressed the favourable development of Community imports of manufactured products from the developing countries. He summarized the chief measures already taken by the Community, particularly concerning tariffs, to promote the expansion of these imports and emphasized the importance in this connection of the forthcoming institution of generalized tariff preferences.

Food aid

80. In order to help the people suffering as a result of the events in Nigeria, the Council had decided, in pursuance of previous decisions, to supply the International Committee of the Red Cross, first — in May 1969 — with the equivalent of 16 667 tons of cereals and, secondly, with 3 000 tons of skim milk powder. As a result of developments in Nigeria it has become impossible to put these operations into effect. Meanwhile, the Lagos authorities have made it known that they wish to obtain sophisticated processed products which are more suitable for immediate consumption (gruel for children and a sort of “soup” or “complete food” for adults).

In view of this situation and after an exchange of views, the Council agreed at its session of 20 January 1970 (a) to undertake to supply to the ICRC over a six-month period relief which, according to the first Red Cross estimates, would consist of 600 tons of gruel and 3 000 of soup; (b) to place at the disposal of the ICRC the quantities of initially processed cereals needed to prepare the above-mentioned products; (c) to repay the cost of manufacturing and transporting the quantities agreed upon. According to a first estimate this operation implies: (i) supply to the ICRC of about 4 200 tons of wheat equivalent in the form of initially processed products (an amount to be deducted from the 16 667 tons of cereals promised in May 1969); (ii) supply of 700 tons of skim milk powder to be deducted from the 3 000-ton commitment already mentioned.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

81. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe held the third part of its 21st ordinary session in Strasbourg between 22 and 30 January 1970. This session was dominated by a debate on the subject of “co-operation in development” in which representatives of fifteen international organizations took part. M. Philippe de Seynes, Assistant Secretary-General of the United

Nations Organization, was rather optimistic than otherwise and claimed that an average rate of growth of 6% could be reached during the seventies. For his part the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, M. Perez Guerrero, stressed that under-development should be considered as "a general problem of the international community". M. E. Van Lennep, the new Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, called for greater imagination and dynamism, "for", he said, "co-operation in development is entering a crucial phase and we realize that financial and technical aid is no longer sufficient".

M. Edoardo Martino, member of the Commission, spoke of the Community's efforts on behalf of the developing countries, especially those associated with it. "The Community" he said, "is perfectly aware of the great responsibilities incumbent upon it at world level owing to the place it occupies in international trade; it has therefore constantly sought solutions adapted to all developing countries and has fully associated itself with the measures which have been taken multilaterally to speed up the economic growth of the Third World". M. Martino recalled the problems of improving world commodity prices and organizing preferential treatment for semi-finished and finished exports from the developing countries.

The Consultative Assembly also discussed a report presented by M. Giuseppe Vedovato (Christian Democrat, Italy) dealing with the spirit of relations with the developing countries and surveying the problems to be solved during the United Nations' "second development decade", which begins in 1970.

The Council of Europe's general policy debate, which takes place at every session, was largely devoted to the examination of the results of the Hague Summit, which were considered in two reports: one by M. Alberto Bemporad (Socialist, Italy) and the other by M. Erling Petersen (Conservative, Norway). The first report, while pointing out the positive aspects of the Conference of the Heads of State or Government, regretted that it had not achieved more substantial results in the field of political union. Lastly, the Assembly devoted a day to debating agricultural problems. M. Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, defended the "Memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the EEC" and answered members' questions. At the close of the debate, the Assembly adopted a recommendation to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, calling especially for co-ordination of Member States' agricultural policies within the competent international organizations.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

82. The 21st session of the Committee on Agricultural Problems of the Commission was held in Geneva between 19 and 23 January 1970. Repre-

sentatives of the 23 member countries of FAO, of GATT and of other international and regional organizations took part. The EEC was represented as an observer.

M. G. Vorebyev (USSR) was chairman of the session and M. A. Grachegg (Austria) vice-chairman. The main problems dealt with were recent changes in agriculture, European trade in farm products, and the long-term trend of production, expenditure and incomes in agriculture.

The statement of the Member States of the Economic Commission for Europe on the situation of agriculture in 1969 and the discussion which followed scarcely provided any new elements compared with the work of the Committee on Commodity Problems and of the 15th FAO Conference.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

83. On 19 January 1970, the President-in-office of the Council and the President of the Commission received H.E. Antonio Correa do Lago, who presented his letters of credence as Head of the Mission of Brazil to the three European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

His Excellency Tomas R. Salomoni reassumed his functions as Head of the Mission of Paraguay to the European Economic Community (EEC) with effect from 14 January 1970.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

THE COUNCIL

In January 1970 the Council held three sessions,¹ devoted mainly to finalizing the decisions of principle taken on 22 December 1969 (95th session, second part)². With the half-yearly change in the chairmanship of the Council on 1 January 1970, Belgium takes the chair until 30 June 1970.

98th session — mainly agriculture and financial questions (19 and 20 January 1970)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Pierre Harmel, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Charles Héger, Belgian Minister of Agriculture. Twelve Ministers attended this session.

With a view to preparing a general solution to the problems dealt with at its 95th session, the Council studied the regulation on the financing of the common agricultural policy and its supplementary provisions. It also finalized the general decisions taken on 22 December 1969 on "own resources" and increased budgetary powers for the European Parliament; the discussions bore essentially on the latter point.

The following matters were also dealt with: the balance of the agricultural markets, the common organization of the wine market and the complex of problems concerning the tobacco trade.

As for food aid to victims of the events in Nigeria, the Council took a number of decisions on supply to the International Committee of the Red Cross of certain quantities of products desired by the Lagos authorities. In the common commercial policy field, it determined the lists of products to be added to the regulation establishing a common system for imports from State-trading countries, adopted on 19 December 1969 (95th session, second part). The Council also authorized the conclusion of trade agreements between the Benelux countries and Bulgaria, and France and Bulgaria, and also the extension of the agreement between Germany and Hong Kong on trade in cotton textiles.

The Council agreed the Euratom research and teaching programme and the draft ECSC research and investment budget for the financial year 1970. This draft will be submitted to the European Parliament for its opinion.

¹ For the various items examined at Council sessions, see the chapters of this Bulletin referring to the problems treated.

² See Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, ch. IV, "The Council".

99th session — mainly economic and financial affairs (26 January 1970)

The Ministers of Economic Affairs or Finance of the Member States met in Council in Brussels with M. J. Ch. Snoy et d'Oppuers, Belgian Finance Minister, in the chair. The chairmen of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee, and the Committee of Central Bank Governors also attended.

After hearing M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, and the chairman of the Short-term Economic Policy Committee, M. Sérisé, the Council agreed to the guidelines put forward by the Commission in its memorandum on the Community's short-term economic policy for 1970. The Commission's memorandum on the general medium-term guidelines for economic policy in the Community (1971/75) was dealt with in a second report by M. Barre and in an opinion from the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee presented by its chairman M. Schoellhorn. The Council accepted the principle of concerted medium-term quantified guidelines in order to attain effective harmonization of medium-term economic policies.

In accordance with the Council's invitation at the 75th session,¹ on 17 July 1969, the Committee of Central Bank Governors, whose chairman, Baron Ansiaux, was present at the session, elaborated a draft agreement concerning the establishment of a system of short-term monetary support between the Central Banks of the Community States, which was moreover envisaged in the Commission's memorandum of 12 February 1969.² The Council invited the Governors to sign this draft agreement as soon as possible. Finally, still on the basis of the Commission memorandum of 12 February 1969, the Council agreed a draft resolution on the appropriate procedures for the prior consultations instituted by the Council on 17 July 1969.³

In the commercial policy sphere, the Council authorized Italy to conclude a trade arrangement with Japan. As for ECSC Treaty activities, the representatives of the member Governments meeting in the Council decided on various short-term economic measures of a tariff nature regarding iron and steel products.

100th session — transport (26 and 27 January 1970)

The Council met in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Alfred Bertrand, Belgian Minister of Communications. This meeting, originally planned for December 1969, had had to be postponed.

¹ See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. IX, "The Council".

² See supplement to Bulletin 3-69.

³ See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. IV, sec. 21, and official gazette L 183, 25.7.1969.

The Council heard a report by M. Keyzer, State Secretary at the Netherlands Ministry of Transport and Waterstaat and President-in-office of the Council in December 1968, on the European Parliament's debate of 12 December 1969.) This debate concerned verbal question 11/69 on Council action regarding the implementation of a common transport policy. In this debate M. Keyzer stressed the Council's firm intention to make every possible effort to expedite the work on transport problems.

Among the decisions taken at this Council meeting, should be noted a regulation on aids granted to rail, road and inland water transport. Formal approval of this regulation will, however, take six months and will depend on a satisfactory solution being found to rates problems. The Council also had an exchange of views on the proposed regulation on access to the inland water transport market and agreed a resolution, on which however the Commission announced a reservation. The Council also agreed an amendment to the regulation introducing a system of bracket rates in road haulage between Member States. It finally agreed a decision amending certain provisions of its resolution of 13 May 1965² on a survey of rail, road and inland water infrastructure costs. In point of fact the survey will be on road infrastructures in urban centres. As regards the proposed first directive on the adjustment of national systems of commercial vehicle taxation elaborated by the Commission, the Council approved a work procedure under which Member States are invited to carry out certain preliminary studies.

Regarding the introduction of a mechanical monitoring device in road transport, the Council agreed on certain principles. It also worked on the definition of a Community attitude for the conclusion of a European agreement on the work of crews in international road haulage (AETR), and it had a general exchange of views on the present situation as regards automatic coupling of railway waggons.

COMMISSION

Appointments, transfers, resignations

On 21 January the Commission appointed M. Paul Christophe Herrinck as Director of the general, technical and administrative departments of the Ispra Establishment of the Joint Research Centre.

M. Klaus Otto Nass, formerly Assistant to the Director-General for Competition, was appointed on 30 January Executive Assistant to M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission.

¹ See Bulletin 2-70, Part Two, Ch. IV, "European Parliament".

² Official gazette 88, 24.5.1965.

The Commission has accepted the resignation of M. Hendus, Director-General for Development Aid, who has been in its service since 1 September 1960; the resignation will take effect on 15 April 1970.

Budget and finance matters

On 6 December 1969 the Council agreed to extend for one year the Euratom Research and Teaching Programme for 1969 and to maintain during this period the present capacity of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) pending the result of the work and studies to be undertaken in connection with the reorganization of the JRC and its participation in non-nuclear activities. At its meeting of 19 January 1970, the Council adopted the research and teaching programme for 1970 (on the basis of the Council Resolution of 6 December 1969) and drew up the draft Euratom research and investment budget for the same financial year.

This draft budget is the expression in financial terms of the 1970 programme adjusted to take account in particular of the reorganization of the staff salary scales decided on by the Council, of certain changes in costs, of new monetary parities (FF and DM) and of the transfer of certain activities either from the research budget to the operating budget or vice versa.

Part One covers the allocation of:

- a) 55 279 800 u.a. as commitment credits (equal amounts for the new tranche and the annual fraction except for the "Dragon" item, where the tranche is 6 110 000 u.a. and the fraction 2 200 000 u.a.). These credits provide 26 389 100 u.a. to implement the 1970 joint programme (including the Dragon project); 25 716 400 for the 1970 complementary programmes; 3 074 300 to finance posts remaining supernumerary after 31 December 1969, and 100 000 u.a. as supplementary financing for pre-1969 programmes;
- b) 63 542 400 u.a. as payment credits.

Part Two of the budget comprises the credits earmarked for the other Euratom work not coming under the programmes, i.e. 4 001 000 u.a. as commitment credits and 5 001 000 u.a. as payment credits.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 1/70 — Parfums Marcel Rochas Vertriebs-GmbH v. Helmuth Bitsch.

On 2 January 1970 the Court received from the Karlsruhe Oberlandesgericht a request for a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of

Community provisions on the notification of agreements, with particular reference to an exclusive contract in the perfume trade.

Case 2/70 — Acciaierie e Ferriere Riva Spa v. Commission.

The object of this case, which was filed with the Court on 14 January 1970, is the cancellation of two Commission decisions of 4 December 1969 fixing, respectively, the tonnage of scrap purchased for the plaintiff company and the sums due under the scrap compensation scheme.

Case 3/70 — Caisse de compensation pour allocations familiales des Charbonnages du Couchant of Mons v. Francesca di Bella.

By an order of 15 November 1969, filed with the Court of Justice on 16 January 1970, the Mons Conseil de Prud'hommes d'Appel requested a preliminary ruling concerning the interpretation of the phrase "came under the legislation" in Article 42(6 a) of Council Regulation 3 on the social security of migrant workers.

Case 4/70 — Commission v. Kingdom of the Netherlands.

On 21 January 1970 the Commission filed a suit with the Court of Justice asking it to find that by importing free of levy sugar originating in and coming from Surinam the Netherlands had failed to comply with the requirements of Article 14 of Regulation 1009/67, which supersedes Article 3 of Regulation 44/67.

Case 5/70 — Commission official v. Commission.

This is a suit for the annulment of an administrative decision of the Commission with regard to the plaintiff.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 84th session in Brussels on 28 and 29 January 1970 under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, General Interests Group). The main items of this session were a report

by the Chairman of the Committee, M. Berns, a statement by M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, on short-term economic policy and the adoption of fourteen Opinions.

Report by the Chairman of the Committee

M. Berns gave a brief report on his official visit to Paris (9/11 December 1969), and said how much he had been impressed by "the positive spirit and unambiguous determination of the French circles with whom he came into contact to play a most active part in the construction of a realistic and realizable Europe". Regarding the Hague Summit Conference, M. Berns said "he had been delighted to receive a letter from M. Luns, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasizing the will to make progress in the spirit of the Hague Conference". Referring to the Barre Plan and the Council's decisions of 26 January 1970, M. Berns stressed "that these measures constitute appreciable progress towards economic and monetary union".

Statement by M. Barre, Vice-president of the Commission

M. Barre spoke mainly about the general lines of the short-term economic policy. He indicated the measures called for by the foreseeable development of the Community's economy in 1970 and which concern financial and budget policy, monetary policy, personal saving, competition, and concertation between management and labour. M. Barre also referred to the Council's recent decisions concerning mutual aid in the monetary sector, which represented an advance towards monetary union.

Opinions rendered by the Committee

At this session, the Committee rendered fourteen Opinions on the reform of the European Social Fund, approximation of legislation, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services.

Opinion on the reform of the European Social Fund

On the basis of a report by M. Fassina (Italy, Workers' Group), this Opinion, discussed in the presence of M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, was adopted unanimously.

The Committee felt that the Fund should form the instrument par excellence of Community solidarity enabling full employment to be achieved and

maintained. Its operation required close collaboration between the Community institutions: Council, Commission, European Parliament and Economic and Social Committee. In addition to the kinds of aids planned by the Commission, the Committee suggests others to facilitate the geographical mobility of workers and to strengthen the structures of reception and guidance for workers in training for new jobs. The operation of the Fund also entailed the use of sufficient financial resources from general receipts of the Communities' budget. As for the financial resources which the Fund will need, the Committee fears that the Commission's estimates may prove insufficient. Finally, it stressed that the Fund should not be the only instrument for the dynamic implementation of the Community's employment policy; the EAGGF, the EIB, the interest rebates fund, and the guarantees system envisaged in the memorandum on regional policy, should also contribute to the implementation of such an employment policy.

Opinion on the "proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on meters for liquids other than water"

On the basis of a report by M. Masprone (Italy, Employers' Group), the Committee rendered this Opinion by 78 votes to one, with 2 abstentions. Although it approved the Commission's proposal, it regretted that the directive provided for no arrangement for adapting its rules to the development of technical progress and asked that it be completed in this respect.

Opinion on the "proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation on non-automatic weighing instruments"

On the basis of a report by M. Hipp (Germany, Employers' Group), the Committee adopted this Opinion by 67 votes to 5, with 6 abstentions. The Committee felt that the solution of "optional" harmonization envisaged in this proposal should be replaced within 5 years by total harmonization in the general framework of a European system of calibration and respect the interests of manufacturers of weighing instruments. Here too, it asked that the proposal be completed to enable the rules to be adapted flexibly and rapidly to technical progress.

Opinion on the "proposal for a Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities in film production"

This Opinion was adopted unanimously by the Committee on the basis of a report by M. Zoli (Italy, General Interests Group). In this Opinion, the

Committee advised the Commission to examine the possibility of applying a common industrial policy in the film production sector as soon as a solution has been found to the problems remaining to be solved, in particular the abolition of restrictions on freedom to supply services in film distribution. Such a policy should favour the development of the structure of the Community industry and enable it to become competitive vis-à-vis non-member countries.

Opinion on the "proposals for Council directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in self-employed activities of doctors"

The Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion on the basis of a report by M. Eckel (Germany, General Interests Group). Noting that the directive on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services will apply only to doctors wishing to set up a private practice or supply services independently, the Committee expressed serious reservations in this respect, as in its opinion, the directive concerns arrangements which are also of great importance for paid doctors. As for the measures advocated by the Commission for the mutual recognition of doctors' diplomas, certificates and other qualifications, the Committee regretted the absence of provisions emphatically called for by representatives of the doctors in the six Community countries.

It also felt that all doctors setting themselves up in another Member State should undergo an obligatory 6-month period of adaptation and suggested that a new article to this effect be inserted in the proposed directive.

Opinion on the "proposals for Council directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for the self-employed activities of dentists"

On the basis of a report by M. Seiler (Germany, Workers' Group), the Committee adopted this Opinion by 44 votes to 16. It approved the Commission's proposals despite certain hesitations due to the fact that the application of these directives would create considerable difficulties in one Member State, since training conditions are not identical in each country. The Committee expressed some concern at the fact that the activities of dental practitioners working for a salary are excluded from the scope of the directive. It accordingly suggested to the Commission that it should examine the possibility of widening the range of the directive. As for doctors, the Committee further recommended an obligatory 6-month adaptation period for all dental practitioners from other Member States.

Opinions on the "proposals for Council directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of certain self-employed activities in the pharmaceutical sector"

Five of these Opinions, worked out on the basis of a report by M. Chabrol (France, General Interests Group), were adopted unanimously. They concern: freedom of establishment for activities concerned with the manufacture of drugs and for wholesale trade in drugs, and middlemen in commerce and industry; the co-ordination of laws and regulations on the self-employed activities of pharmacists on the one hand and the wholesale drugs trade on the other; the mutual recognition of diplomas.

The Opinions on the proposals for directives on the co-ordination of laws and regulations were approved by 78 votes to one, with 2 abstentions, for activities concerned with the manufacture of drugs, and by 72 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions, for the retail sale of drugs.

The Economic and Social Committee approved of a stricter control of the production of drugs and suggested that this control should be entrusted to a qualified person, vested with sufficient powers within the enterprise.

In order to guarantee the pharmacist's professional independence, the Committee felt it would be important that an applicant for a licence to open a chemist's shop should be the owner or leaseholder of the premises. Finally, the Committee suggested that in-service training could be carried out not only in a pharmacy open to the public or a hospital dispensary, as proposed by the directive, but also in a laboratory or in the pharmaceutical industry.

Opinion on the "proposal for a Council regulation laying down general conditions for the application of the rates laid down in the Council regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates for road haulage between the Member States"

On the basis of a report by M. Hoffmann (Germany, Workers' Group), the Committee adopted this Opinion by 57 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions. Although it approved the principle of the proposed regulation, the Committee regretted that the harmonization of competition conditions in transport was still somewhat limited.

* * *

Finally, the Economic and Social Committee heard an information report by the specialized Section for Agriculture on the "Wheat Trade Convention" and the "Food Aid Convention".

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loans granted

Belgium

On 21 January 1970 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Société limbourgeoise du vinyle (LVM) SA, Brussels, a loan agreement equivalent to Bfrs. 300 million (6 million u.a.) for a period of 12 years at the rate of 7 1/2% per annum.

The loan will help to finance the construction in Tessenderloo (Belgian Limburg) of a monomer vinyl chloride plant with a 200 000 t/year production capacity. This product, almost exclusively used as basic material for the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride, will mainly be sold abroad. The Société nationale de crédit à l'industrie and the Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, Brussels, are also investing Bfrs. 300 million in the project.

The new plant will be completed by the end of 1971 in order to start production in 1972. As raw materials it will use hydrochloric acid obtained as a by-product by two Belgian firms from their increased output of sulphates, and ethylene, which will be made available by Nederlandse Staatsmijnen from 1972 onward once their cracking unit at Geleen (Dutch Limburg) has been enlarged. The location of the plant in Belgian Limburg is in harmony with the public aid measures taken by the Belgian Government to solve the structural and employment problems of this area by diversifying industrial activities and providing new employment opportunities. The present difficulties result from the partial shut-down of the collieries, the continual exodus of farm labour and the high rate of natural increase in the province. It is expected that the project of the Société limbourgeoise du vinyle, whose total cost is estimated at Bfrs. 1 287.2 million (25.7 million u.a.), will create some 300 jobs directly or indirectly.

France

On 29 January 1970 the Bank concluded with Electricité de France a loan agreement equivalent to FF 80 million (14.4 million u.a.). This loan is to be used to part-finance a hydroelectric scheme at Sainte-Croix on the Verdon, the main tributary of the Durance River. This scheme includes the building of a dam which will store 767 million cubic meters of water to be fed into a new hydroelectric power plant with an installed capacity of 80 megawatts (80 000 KW) and an average annual output of 160 gigawatts/hour (160 million KWh).

Apart from increasing power supply, which is a major asset for industrialization and regional development, the project will provide part of the water

reserves earmarked for the Provence Canal, more particularly with a view to meeting the considerable requirements of agricultural, industrial and urban users in the Provence region. The total cost of the project, due to be completed by 1974, is estimated at FF 248 million (44.7 million u.a.). The loan has been granted by the Bank for 12 years and is guaranteed by the French State.

PART THREE

Sources, references, information



Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

10 January 1970

- Following the recommendations of the Council of Europe's Committee on Culture and Education in November 1969, the representatives of 14 of the 18 countries which signed the European Cultural Convention met in Bonn to take the first steps towards setting up a "European Youth Fund".

12 January 1970

- In a televised interview, Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister stated that federalism was not a political reality in the near future: "I do not believe the people of Britain want it. I don't believe most of the people of Europe want it". There were, however, forms of pragmatic co-operation towards which we could work without drawing up great federal constitutions. Asked about the possibility of combining British and French nuclear strength, Mr. Wilson said that if we were to organize a so-called independent European deterrent force, it would mean the end of any hope of reaching genuine agreement with the Russians.

- Summing up the results of the WEU ministerial meeting, M. P. Harmel, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated at a press conference that a solution to the WEU crisis might soon be hoped for, because in Europe we were at a rare point in time which offered favourable prospects, both politically and economically.

- M. Baunsgaard, Prime Minister of Denmark, said at a meeting of the Danish Liberal Party in Nyborg, that Denmark's wish to join the Common Market was quite obvious, since unlike the other four applicant countries Denmark had accepted negotiations without any reservation. "But", he continued, "because of these reservations, we have no assurance that Denmark will be able to become a member of the Common Market".

13 January 1970

- Addressing the European journalists taking part in an international conference on Europe organized in London by the International Publishing Corporation, Mr. Harold Wilson, British Prime Minister, said that the policy of the British Government was clear: "we want to have the chance of playing our role to the full — and this role will be a considerable one — on the basis

of equality with our partners in an enlarged European Community". The Prime Minister stressed the Government's determination to join the Community and to make a reality of its accession if conditions fair for both sides could be worked out and agreed on. Mr. Wilson said that "failing any agreement because the terms proved to be intolerable for Britain the country would not be condemned to a position of economic sterility".

14 January 1970

- In an interview on Swiss television on the prospects of the Common Market, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, said: "We are going to see the essential parts of the economic and monetary union completed with a common currency; we can also take it that before the next ten years are out, the Community will have at last ten members and not six as at present. Finally, we can take it that before the end of this decade, we will have elected a democratic European Parliament in Strasbourg".

- In an interview in the review "Europa-Union", the new chairman of the Bauernverband (German farmers' union) Baron Heeremann van Zuydtwyck pointed out that there no longer existed any tension between the Bauernverband and the Commission of the European Communities. He spoke in favour of strengthening contacts with the Governments, the Commission and the farmers' organizations of the other member countries to study the common agricultural problems together.

15 January 1970

- Interviewed at the close of his official visit to Brussels, M. Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, made the following statement on the possibility of British entry into the Common Market: "In the long run there will be no Europe without England, for the simple reason that without England thirty years ago there would doubtless have been no Europe today".

- At a press conference held in the British Embassy in Rome, Mr. G. Thomson, the British Minister with special responsibility for European affairs, stated: "The important thing for us is that agreement be reached in Brussels on the common agricultural policy. What we want now is the opening of negotiations on the integration of Great Britain into the Common Market as soon as possible".

- In London the price of gold dropped to \$34.80, its lowest level since March 1954.

18 January 1970

- At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the European Movement in Nice, M. G. Defferre, Vice-President of the International Bureau of the Movement, said: "There is now another new fact: we have decided during our conference in Oslo (on the 10th and 11th of April) that we will militate for an enlargement of Europe to include other maritime countries". M. W. Hallstein, President of the International Bureau, stressed that "a great European action has already been on the way for some time to put an end to stagnation and to hasten integration in all sectors. This long work of elaboration will be followed by a series of demonstrations and congresses both at a national and international level". "The age-old problem of federation", Professor Hallstein continued, "is how to set up a central power without breaking up national entities; and on this point the destruction of the nations is feared in France. This is not correct; we must centralize but also preserve the identity of the States". Professor Hallstein concluded "we have achieved the merging of sovereignties in matters of economic and social policy. This is not yet political integration, but the latter is already in our mind. The rest will only be a question of the right time and circumstances and will be achieved by the same pragmatic method".

20 January 1970

- Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, one of the most important in Britain, published a report in which it comes out for an integrated European Community where the harmonization of member countries' taxation would make it possible to remove all obstacles to trade.

21 January 1970

- Mr. G. Thomson, British Minister with special responsibility for European affairs, said in an address to the University of Newcastle, that political objectives were the prime reason why Britain wished to join the Common Market. He added that if we (the British) had been careful in our estimates as to how political unity might be attained, this was because we are more interested in what Europe might achieve with a common aim. An enlarged Community, Mr. Thomson added, would have the economic power and the political influence to join the USA in the continuous process of negotiating with the USSR for a safer world order.

23 January 1970

- At the end of his discussions in London, French Foreign Minister M. Maurice Schumann said on Radio-Luxembourg: "The setting up of a much larger Community which, apart from its present six members, would include the United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway and Denmark at the least, would pose for the rest of the world, for those European countries not wishing or unable to join — for example Switzerland and Austria — and for the non-European countries, essentially the United States, problems which must be taken into consideration and which are no more insoluble than those of the Kennedy Round, but at least as difficult to settle. This also explains why the negotiations will take a long time".
- The trade union Committee representing the organizations of the teaching profession in the six Community countries met in Brussels to consider the policy of the EEC with regard to vocational training, and to draw up a plan of action at European level.

26 January 1970

- During a meeting held in Brussels by the Standing CGT/CGIL Liaison Committee, the heads of both the French and Italian confederations were received by M. L. Levi-Sandri and M. R. Barre, Vice-Presidents of the Commission. In the statement published at the end of the meeting, the Committee noted that "because of the increased economic interpenetration between the six countries, the generalization of policies restricting consumption could start a cumulative process leading to the deterioration of the economic situation, greater unemployment, imbalances on the labour market, and threats to workers' purchasing power and living standards. The features of the economic trend and social situation provide further strong reasons why the trade union movement in the EEC should define and co-ordinate its action". The Standing Committee, therefore, hopes that the conditions for the necessary co-operation will quickly be created between all the trade union movements within the six countries.

27 January 1970

- Mr. G. Thomson, Deputy to the Foreign Secretary with special responsibility for European affairs, stated before the Association of Commonwealth press correspondants that negotiations between the United Kingdom and EEC would start before the beginning of the summer holidays. Mr. Thomson added that he hoped to go to Brussels within a few months and that he would do his best to obtain fair conditions for all interested parties.

- M. O. Long, Director-General of GATT, warned the representatives of the German economy in Bonn that “before Europeans go any further along the road towards regional tariff preferences and before the Americans and, who knows, perhaps also the Asian countries follow the same system, the countries concerned should take time to reflect and to ask themselves whether this sort of regulation of international trade and this fragmentation of the system of international trade best serve their own interests”.

- M. Couve de Murville gave a lecture to the Franco-German circle in Düsseldorf. Referring to European monetary policy, he proposed a change in the present situation, in which a common currency exists in fact — he referred to the dollar — which is neither European nor under the control of any of the Governments, with the consequence we can all see. This should lead to the setting up of a “true financial and monetary market which would be constituted by real European currencies and not by the Eurodollar”.

- In a communiqué published after a meeting of its General Council, the Belgian Boerenbond, a farmers’ organization with Christian sympathies, stated that it was ready to fight against changes in agricultural prices using all the methods at the trade unions’ disposal in close collaboration with other EEC farmers’ organizations.

28 January 1970

- The trade balance of the Federal Republic of Germany showed a surplus of DM 15 600 million in 1969, as against DM 18 400 million in 1968.

29 January 1970

- M. J. Chaban-Delmas, the French Prime Minister, declared to the “L’Opinion en vingt-quatre heures” circle: “At the present time we are entering the preparatory period of the negotiations which will lead the Six to adopt a common position for the negotiations on Britain’s entry into the Common Market”. The negotiations will at first deal with the necessary adjustments, the Prime Minister pointed out. “It will be up to Great Britain to determine whether, at the end of these negotiations undertaken in the most constructive spirit, it intends to become part of a European venture — the Common Market — with all that this involves both on the debit and on the credit side”.

30 January 1970

- M. J. Monnet, Chairman of the Committee for the United States of Europe, stated in an interview on NBC television’s “Speaking freely” programme that the British need the Common Market and that the Common Market would

also benefit from British entry. Once Britain became a member of the Community, it would strengthen it by its capacity for invention, and in particular, in another way, through its institutions, for, according to M. Monnet, the British understand better than the continentals the importance of solid institutions and also that a society without social institutions cannot work.

- The Governments of the EFTA member countries agreed officially to accept Iceland as the eighth member of the association. Iceland's membership will be effective from 1 March.

- M. A. Monteil, President of the French Senate Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, said during a dinner-debate organized in Marseilles at the "Centre démocrate": "It is urgent that we build a united and prosperous Europe. This task is necessary and is possible. For France the road to security is via a united Europe. Too much time has already been lost".

- At Angers, M. J. Poudevigne, General Secretary of the Centre "Démocratie et Progrès", stressed that "Europe requires that decisions in line with what we wish should be taken in Brussels. To obtain these decisions, discussion is not enough. One has to be present at the negotiating table. It is to Jacques Duhamel's credit that he understood this and proves it. How could he not be supported by all those who, in the Centre and elsewhere, say that they are responsible and effective democrats?"

2 February 1970

- Asked by a member of Parliament about the Government's position on the strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament, Mr. G. Thomson, British Minister responsible for European affairs, stated that "Europe must be solidly based on democratic institutions and the European Communities should be supported by an elected Parliament, as provided for in the Treaty of Rome".

4 February 1970

- M. G. Marchais presented a political report criticizing the Common Market at the French Communist Party Congress: "It was", he said, "a veritable enterprise for the liquidation of the economic and technological bases of national independence".

- Speaking to the French Chamber of Commerce in Brussels, M. J. Ferry, chairman of the French iron and steel federation, stressed the European commitment of the large French companies. Analysing the problems posed by the Common Market for French industry and all Community industries, M. Ferry considered that their solution depended on three essential conditions: the estab-

lishment of a real market economy, the progressive implementation of a unified industrial policy and the establishment, in the minds of the peoples and their leaders and of industrialists, of a Community ethos.

5 February 1970

- The British organizations opposed to Great Britain's entry into the Common Market intend to group together in order to bring more pressure to bear. Mr. Douglas Jay, Labour MP, is the executive chairman of a new organization which aims to fight British entry. According to Mr. Jay, this organization has members of all shades of the political spectrum. The arguments put forward to justify the "Campaign" are, amongst other things, the cost of entry to British consumers and protection of the balance of payments.
- The Liaison Committee of young farmers in the EEC, which met in Berlin during the "Grüne Woche", stressed the need to increase the size of farms and was in favour of giving greater responsibility to farmers as regards processing and marketing of their products. The chairman of the Committee, M. J. Van Noord (Netherlands), stated at a press conference that farmers hoped to have a five-day week within the next ten years and free time equivalent to that of workers in industry thanks to regionalization and reform of structures.

9 February 1970

- In its "Libres opinions" feature "Le Monde" published a plea by M. J. Ordner for supranationality and for the birth of a European consciousness. According to the author, "coherence presupposes the existence of an organ of authority, with the right of constraint and capable of giving orders and also of overcoming possible differences. Each time such an authority is formed at the head of a group — the other conditions of unity having already been achieved — it determines the appearance of a common consciousness. Thus the organ of authority is itself the factor and condition necessary for collective identity". The author then regretted that "Europe had no State, that it could do nothing and that its peoples did not think in terms of its existence". "The fault can be laid at the door of the enemies of supranationality. By refusing a European State on the pretext that the absence of a common consciousness made it impossible, they have prevented that very consciousness from ever coming into being. They should now let the experiment go ahead. They should finally allow the constitution of a federal European State, with limited powers, but effective. They will suddenly not only see a European consciousness manifesting itself, but also Europe, as soon as it feels capable of doing so, will gain confidence in itself and will affirm its independence".

10 February 1970

- M. L. Hamon, the French government spokesman, stated before a group of political militants in Palaiseau: "The welcome and, this time, full agreement just reached between the Ministers of the Six on all the questions linked with the completion of the Common Market, bears witness to the persistence and strength of the spirit of The Hague and shows that between Western democracies differences and even difficulties can be overcome. We hope that in the same spirit, the Six may soon become the Ten".

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 31 January 1970)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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- Règlement (CEE) 174/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 174/70 of 30 January 1970 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 24, 31.1.1970
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- Règlement (CEE) 176/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 176/70 of 30 January 1970 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 177/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 177/70 of 30 January 1970 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 178/70 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} février 1970, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 178/70 of 29 January 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 February 1970 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 179/70 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} février 1970, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 179/70 of 29 January 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 February 1970 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 180/70 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1970, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} février 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) 180/70 of 29 January 1970 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 January 1970 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 181/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 181/70 of 30 January 1970 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 182/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 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) 182/70 of 30 January 1970 fixing the basic amount of the import levy on syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 24, 31.1.1970

- Règlement (CEE) 183/70 de la Commission, du 29 janvier 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) 183/70 of 29 January 1970 fixing the refunds on exports in the natural state of molasses, syrups and certain other products in the sugar sector) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 184/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 184/70 of 30 January 1970 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 185/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 185/70 of 30 January 1970 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 186/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 186/70 of 30 January 1970 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 187/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2104/68 en ce qui concerne la participation aux frais de stockage, en cas de report, des producteurs de betteraves et de cannes pendant la campagne sucrière 1969/1970 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 187/70 of 30 January 1970 amending Regulation (EEC) 2104/68 in respect of the beet and cane producers' share of storage expenses during the 1969/70 sugar year if storage is carried over to the following sugar year) L 24, 31.1.1970
- Règlement (CEE) 188/70 de la Commission, du 30 janvier 1970, modifiant les restitutions applicables aux céréales et aux farines, gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 188/70 of 30 January 1970 modifying the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 24, 31.1.1970

THE COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

70/3/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, autorisant la tacite reconduction ou le maintien en vigueur, au-delà de la période de transition, de certains accords commerciaux conclus par les Etats membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 authorizing the tacit renewal or maintaining in force, beyond the transitional period, of certain trade agreements concluded by the Member States with non-member countries) L 6, 9.1.1970

70/4/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux avec les pays tiers en ce qui concerne l'accord conclu entre le Benelux et Hong-kong sur le commerce des textiles de coton (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements with non-member countries in respect of the trade agreement on cotton textiles concluded between Benelux and Hong Kong) L 6, 9.1.1970

70/5/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, autorisant le maintien en vigueur au-delà de la période de transition de l'accord commercial conclu entre l'Italie et la Yougoslavie (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 authorizing the maintaining in force, beyond the transitional period, of the trade agreement concluded by Italy and Yugoslavia)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/6/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux, pour l'accord annuel négocié entre le gouvernement de la République italienne et le gouvernement de la République populaire d'Albanie sur les échanges commerciaux pour l'année 1970 (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements, in respect of the annual agreement negotiated between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania on trade in 1970)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/7/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux avec les pays tiers, en ce qui concerne les accords conclus entre l'Italie et la République arabe unie d'une part, l'Italie et Formose d'autre part, sur le commerce des textiles de coton (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements with non-member countries in respect of the agreements on cotton textiles concluded between Italy and the United Arab Republic, and between Italy and Taiwan)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/8/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux, pour l'accord à long terme négocié entre le gouvernement de la République italienne et le gouvernement de l'URSS sur les échanges commerciaux (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements, in respect of the long-term trade agreement negotiated between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the USSR)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/9/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux, pour l'accord commercial à long terme négocié entre le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de la République socialiste tchécoslovaque (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements, in respect of the long-term trade agreement negotiated between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/10/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, autorisant la prorogation de certains accords commerciaux conclus entre la France et certains pays tiers (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 authorizing the prolongation of certain trade agreements concluded between France and certain non-member countries)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/11/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux pour l'accord à long terme négocié entre le gouvernement de la

République française et le gouvernement de la République populaire hongroise sur les échanges commerciaux (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements, in respect of the long-term trade agreement negotiated between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of Hungary)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/12/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, autorisant la prorogation, jusqu'au 31 octobre 1970, de l'accord commercial conclu, le 27 novembre 1963, entre la France et l'Espagne (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 authorizing the prolongation to 31 October 1970 of the trade agreement concluded between France and Spain on 27 November 1963)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/25/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République libanaise relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 15 December 1969 concluding an agreement between the European Economic Community and Lebanon on the supply of wheat other than durum as food aid)

L 7, 10.1.1970

70/79/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 janvier 1970, portant dérogation à la décision du 9 octobre 1961 relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux avec les pays tiers en ce qui concerne l'accord conclu entre la république fédérale d'Allemagne et Hong-Kong sur le commerce des textiles de coton (Council Decision of 19 January 1970 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements with non-member countries, with respect to the agreement on trade in cotton textiles concluded between the Federal Republic of Germany and Hong Kong)

L 18, 24.1.1970

70/80/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 janvier 1970, autorisant la République française à conclure un accord commercial avec la république populaire de Bulgarie (Council Decision of 20 January 1970 authorizing the French Republic to conclude a trade agreement with the People's Republic of Bulgaria)

L 18, 24.1.1970

70/82/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 19 janvier 1970, arrêtant un programme de recherches et d'enseignement de la Communauté européenne de l'énergie atomique pour l'exercice 1970, composé d'un programme commun et de programmes complémentaires (Council Decision of 19 January 1970 adopting a research and training programme for the European Atomic Energy Community for 1970, consisting of a joint programme and supplementary programmes)

L 20, 27.1.1970

70/107/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 26 janvier 1970, autorisant la République italienne à conclure un arrangement commercial avec le Japon (Council Decision of 26 January 1970 authorizing the Italian Republic to conclude a trade arrangement with Japan)

L 23, 30.1.1970

70/108/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 27 janvier 1970, modifiant la décision du Conseil, du 13 mai 1965, portant application de l'article 4 de la décision du Conseil, du 22 juin 1964, relative à l'organisation d'une enquête sur les coûts des infrastructures servant aux transports par chemin de fer, par route et par voie navigable (Council Decision of 27 January 1970 amending the Council Decision of 13 May 1965 implementing Article 4 of the Council Decision of 22 June 1964 on the conduct of a survey of infrastructure costs for transport by rail, road and inland waterway)

L 20, 30.1.1970

Consultations and Opinions of the

Economic and Social Committee

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition modifiée d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant dispositions complémentaires en matière d'organisation commune du marché viti-vinicole (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on an amended proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) laying down additional provisions relating to the common organization of the market in vine products) C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur douze propositions de règlements (CEE) du Conseil relatifs à la fixation des prix pour certains produits agricoles (campagne 1970/1971) (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on twelve proposed Council regulations (EEC) on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products — 1970/1971 marketing year) C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux dénominations textiles (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning names of textiles) C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux dispositifs de direction des véhicules à moteurs et de leurs remorques (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning steering gear for motor vehicles and their trailers) C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement dans les activités non salariées annexes de l'agriculture (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment for self-employed persons providing services ancillary to agriculture) C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil fixant les modalités de réalisation de la liberté d'établissement dans les activités non salariées de l'agriculture (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment for self-employed persons engaged in agriculture) C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités relevant de la distribution et de l'utilisation professionnelle des produits toxiques (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on transitional measures concerning activities in the distribution and commercial use of toxic products) C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités de la distribution des produits toxiques (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the field of distribution of toxic products) C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de directive du Conseil relative au rapprochement des législations des Etats membres concernant les aliments diététiques (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council directive on the alignment of Member States' legislation on dietetic foodstuffs)

C 10, 27.1.1970

Consultation et avis du Comité économique et social sur une proposition de règlement du Conseil portant dispositions complémentaires pour le financement de la politique agricole commune (Consultation and Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on a proposed Council regulation laying down additional provisions on the financing of the common agricultural policy)

C 12, 30.1.1970

THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

70/1/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, relative aux charbons à coke et cokes (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 on coking coal and coke)

L 2, 6.1.1970

70/2/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 décembre 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1969, relative aux modalités d'application de la décision de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, autorisant la république d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur agricole (Commission Decision of 11 December 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 31 October 1969 on implementing procedures for the Commission Decision of 30 October 1969 authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector)

L 2, 6.1.1970

70/15/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 décembre 1969, autorisant la République française, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire les « vêtements » des positions 61.01, 61.02, 61.03 et 61.04 du tarif douanier commun originaires de Hong-kong et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 9 December 1969 authorizing France, in pursuance of Treaty Article 115, first paragraph, to exclude from Community treatment clothing of CCT headings 61.01, 61.02, 61.03 and 61.04 originating from Hong-Kong and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/16/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 décembre 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, autorisant certains Etats membres à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public destiné à la consommation directe (Commission Decision of 12 December 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 6 November 1969 authorizing certain Member States to sell at reduced price butter from public stocks for direct consumption)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/17/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2234/69 (Commission Decision of 12 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2234/69)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/18/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la troisième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 12 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the third individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/19/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingt-deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 15 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twenty-second individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/20/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 15 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the ninth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/21/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1969, annulant la quatrième adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 15 December 1969 cancelling the fourth individual call for tender for skim milk powder in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/22/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la neuvième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 17 December of 1969 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the ninth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/23/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1969, fixant le montant maximum de la restitution pour l'adjudication de sucre brut de cannes visée au règlement (CEE) 2395/69 (Commission Decision of 17 December 1969 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the call for tender for raw cane sugar in Regulation (EEC) 2395/69)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/24/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1969, relative à la mise à jour de la liste des organismes de droit public, prévue à l'article 18 du règlement 9 du Conseil concernant le Fonds social européen (Commission Decision of 18 December 1969 bringing up to date the list of bodies under public law specified in Article 18 of Council Regulation 9 on the European Social Fund)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/26/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la dixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 7 January 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the tenth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 8, 13.1.1970

70/27/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1970, autorisant le gouvernement de la république fédérale d'Allemagne à modifier certains tonnages de contingents d'importation à droit nul dans le cadre des mesures tarifaires semestrielles arrêtées pour le deuxième semestre 1969 (trente-cinquième dérogation) (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 authorizing Germany to modify certain duty-free import quota tonnages in connection with the six-monthly tariff measures adopted for the second half of 1969 — thirty-fifth waiver)

L 10, 15.1.1970

70/28/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (trente-sixième dérogation) (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 derogating from High Authority Recommendation 1-64 in respect of a reduction in the protection of iron and steel products on the periphery of the Community — thirty-sixth waiver)

L 10, 15.1.1970

70/29/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (trente-septième dérogation) (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 derogating from High Authority Recommendation 1-64 in respect of a reduction in the protection of iron and steel products on the periphery of the Community — thirty-seventh waiver)

L 10, 15.1.1970

70/30/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant dérogation à la recommandation 2-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à l'introduction d'une protection spécifique frappant les importations de fonte de moulage (trente-huitième dérogation) (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 derogating from High Authority Recommendation 2-64 on the introduction of a special protection on imports of pig-iron — thirty-eighth waiver)

L 10, 15.1.1970

70/31/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, relative à la prorogation de l'autorisation de la vente en commun de combustibles par les sociétés minières des bassins belges, groupées au sein du Comptoir belge des charbons, société coopérative (Cobechar) (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 extending the authorization for the joint sale of fuel by the Belgian mining companies belonging to Cobechar)

L 10, 15.1.1970

70/59/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la onzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 14 January 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the eleventh partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 12, 17.1.1970

70/32/CEE :

Directive de la Commission du 17 décembre 1969, concernant les fournitures de produits à l'Etat, à ses collectivités territoriales et aux autres personnes morales de droit public (Commission Directive of 17 December 1969 on supplies of products to the State, local authorities and other corporate bodies under public law)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/33/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1969, 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) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 18 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fourteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/34/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1969, annulant la cinquième adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 18 December 1969 cancelling the fifth individual call for tender for skim milk powder in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/35/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la dixième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 18 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the tenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/36/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingt-troisième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 18 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twenty-third individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/38/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, autorisant le royaume de Belgique, le grand-duché de Luxembourg et le royaume des Pays-Bas à différer le relèvement du droit de leur tarif douanier vers celui du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne le café non torréfié non décaféiné (09.01 A I a) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 authorizing Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands to defer raising their customs tariff duty to bring it into line with the CCT duty in respect of unroasted coffee, not freed of caffeine (09.01 A I a))

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/39/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 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 19 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/40/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 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 19 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/41/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, relative à l'adaptation des méthodes de coopération administrative instituées pour l'application de l'article 9 paragraphe 2 du traité CEE à la nouvelle réglementation applicable en matière de transit communautaire (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 on the adaptation of the administrative co-operation methods introduced in pursuance of EEC Treaty Article 9(2) to the new rules on Community transit)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/42/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 12 février 1969, relative aux mesures permettant à certaines catégories de consommateurs d'acheter du beurre à prix réduit (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 12 February 1969 on measures enabling certain categories of consumers to buy butter at reduced price)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/43/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, portant abrogation des décisions autorisant l'Allemagne, la Belgique et les Pays-Bas à limiter les achats à l'intervention pour certaines céréales (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 revoking the decisions authorizing Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands to limit their buying-in of certain cereals under intervention arrangements)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/44/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the fifth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/45/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, relative au concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, au titre de l'article 12 du règlement 130/66/CEE (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 on aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section in pursuance of Article 12 of Regulation 130/66/CEE)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/46/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, relative au concours du F.E.O.G.A., section orientation, au titre de l'article 12 du règlement 159/66/CEE (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 on aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section in pursuance of Article 12 of Regulation 159/66/CEE)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/47/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, dispensant la République française d'appliquer, à certaines espèces, les directives du Conseil, du 14 juin 1966, concernant la commercialisation des semences de plantes fourragères et de céréales (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 dispensing France from applying to certain species the Council Directives of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of forage plants and cereal seed)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/48/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, dispensant la République fédérale d'Allemagne 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 22 December 1969 dispensing Germany from applying to certain species the Council Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/49/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, dispensant le grand-duché de Luxembourg, 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 22 December 1969 dispensing Luxembourg from applying to certain species the Council Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/50/CEE :

Directive de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, fondée sur les dispositions de l'article 33 paragraphe 7, portant suppression des mesures d'effet équivalant à des restrictions quantitatives à l'importation non visées par d'autres dispositions prises en vertu du traité CEE (Commission Directive of 22 December 1969 based on the provisions of EEC Treaty Article 33(7) abolishing measures with an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions on imports not covered by other measures adopted by virtue of the said Treaty)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/51/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, relative aux modalités de transmission des exemplaires supplémentaires du document de transit communautaire prévus à l'article 55 paragraphe 1 du règlement (CEE) 542/69 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 on procedures for transmitting the additional copies of the Community transit document specified in Article 55(1) of Regulation (EEC) 542/69)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/52/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, complétant la décision du 5 août 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à appliquer des mesures particulières d'intervention dans le secteur des céréales (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 supplementing the Decision of 5 August 1969 authorizing Germany to apply special intervention measures in the cereals sector)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/53/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume de Belgique pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 fixing the advance payment on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Belgian expenditure in the second half of the 1968/1969 accounting period)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/54/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la république fédérale d'Allemagne pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 fixing the advance payment on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for German expenditure in the second half of the 1968/1969 accounting period)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/55/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République française pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 fixing the advance payment on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for French expenditure in the second half of the 1968/1969 accounting period)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/56/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses de la République italienne pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 fixing the advance payment on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Italian expenditure in the second half of the 1968/1969 accounting period)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/57/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du grand-duché de

Luxembourg pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 fixing the advance payment on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Luxembourg expenditure in the second half of the 1968/1969 accounting period)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/58/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, fixant l'acompte sur le concours du F.E.O.G.A., section garantie, aux dépenses du royaume des Pays-Bas pour le deuxième semestre de la période de comptabilisation 1968/1969 (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 fixing the advance payment on aid from the EAGGF Guarantee Section for Netherlands expenditure in the second half of the 1968/1969 accounting period)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/60/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, concernant l'application de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du traité CEE, au secteur de l'énergie (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 on the applicable of EEC Treaty Article 115, first paragraph, to the energy sector)

L 14, 20.1.1970

70/61/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1969, relative à l'indemnisation des stocks de féculé, de lait écrémé en poudre, de beurre et de crème de lait, affectés par la baisse des prix intervenue à la suite de la réévaluation du Deutsche Mark (Commission Decision of 17 December 1969 on compensation for stocks of potato starch, skim milk powder, butter and cream affected by the drop in prices following the revaluation of the German mark)

L 16, 22.1.1970

70/81/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, portant octroi d'un contingent tarifaire au royaume de Belgique, pour la période allant du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars 1970, pour certaines crevettes de la position tarifaire ex 16.05 B (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 granting Belgium a tariff quota for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1970 for certain prawns of tariff heading ex 16.05 B)

L 18, 24.1.1970

70/62/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à exclure du traitement communautaire les divers produits agricoles transformés à base de fruits et légumes des positions ex 20.01, ex 20.02, ex 20.06, ex 20.07 du tarif douanier commun, originaires de différents pays tiers et mis en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 23 December 1969 authorizing Germany to exclude from Community treatment various agricultural products processed from fruit and vegetables of CCT headings ex 20.01, ex 20.02, ex 20.06, ex 20.07, originating from various non-member countries and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/63/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, autorisant le royaume de Belgique à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock sous forme de beurre concentré (Commission Decision of 30 December 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 14 November 1969 authorizing Belgium to sell at reduced price butter from stocks in the form of concentrated butter)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/64/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, autorisant certains Etats membres à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public destiné à la consommation directe (Commission Decision of 30 December 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 6 November 1969 authorizing certain Member States to sell at reduced price butter from public stocks for direct consumption)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/65/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, autorisant la République française à différer l'application des droits du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne certains produits (Commission Decision of 30 December 1969 authorizing France to defer the application of the common customs tariff duties in respect of certain products)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/66/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à différer l'application des droits du tarif douanier commun en ce qui concerne certains produits (Commission Decision of 30 December 1969 authorizing Germany to defer the application of the common customs tariff duties in respect of certain products)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/67/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, portant fixation d'une taxe compensatoire sur les importations en Belgique, au Luxembourg et aux Pays-Bas, d'alcool éthylique d'origine agricole en provenance des Etats membres détenteurs de monopole (Commission Decision of 30 December 1969 fixing a countervailing charge on imports into Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin from Member States holding a monopoly)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/68/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les taux de la taxe compensatoire pouvant être perçue par la République française, en remplacement des prix minima (Commission Decision of 30 December 1969 fixing the rates of the countervailing charge which France may levy in lieu of the minimum prices)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/69/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les taux de la taxe compensatoire pouvant être perçue par la république fédérale d'Allemagne, en remplacement des prix minima (Commission Decision of 30 December 1969 fixing the rates of the countervailing charge which Germany may levy in lieu of the minimum prices)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/70/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 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 6 January 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/71/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 6 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 6 January 1970 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/72/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1970, portant modification de la décision de la Commission, du 18 mars 1969, portant désignation des experts vétérinaires pouvant être chargés de l'élaboration d'avis relatifs aux abattoirs et ateliers de découpe (Commission Decision of 9 January 1970 amending the Commission Decision of 18 March 1969 appointing veterinary experts responsible for preparing opinions on slaughterhouses and cutting rooms)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/73/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 janvier 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) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 9 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fifteenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/74/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la onzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 9 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter for the eleventh individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/75/CEE :

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

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/76/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la sixième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 9 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the sixth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/77/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2449/69 (Commission Decision of 9 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2449/69)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/78/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisation d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2449/69 (Commission Decision of 9 January 1970 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2449/69)

L 19, 26.1.1970

70/83/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la douzième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 21 January 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the twelfth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 21, 28.1.1970

70/101/CEE :

Décision de la Commission du 19 décembre 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à suspendre partiellement la perception du droit de douane sur les tomates (ex 07.01 M I) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1979 authorizing Germany to reduce temporarily the tariff duty on tomatoes — ex 07.01 M I)

L 22, 29.1.1970

70/102/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, portant octroi à la république fédérale d'Allemagne d'un contingent tarifaire pour les pruneaux (position tarifaire 08.12 C) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 granting Germany a tariff quota for prunes — tariff heading 08.12 C)

L 22, 29.1.1970

70/103/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut (position tarifaire 76.01 A) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 authorizing Germany to introduce a tariff quota for crude aluminium — tariff heading 76.01 A)

L 22, 29.1.1970

70/104/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, autorisant l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise à introduire un contingent tarifaire pour l'aluminium brut (position tarifaire 76.01 A) (Commission Decision of 19 December 1969 authorizing the BLEU to introduce a tariff quota for crude aluminium — tariff heading 76.01 A)

L 22, 29.1.1970

70/105/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant modification de sa décision 68/399/CEE, du 31 octobre 1968, et relative aux «Condizioni e tariffe per i trasporti delle cose sulle FS» concernant la partie II — Chapitre VI — Tableau intitulé «Prix» du titre I du tarif exceptionnel 201 — série C — des chemins de fer italiens de l'Etat (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 amending its Decision 98/399/CEE of 31 October 1968 on the Italian State Railways freight tariff and conditions in respect of Part II, Chapter VI, table headed "Rates", in Title I of the special tariff 201, series C)

L 22, 29.1.1970

70/109/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 janvier 1970, portant dérogation à la recommandation 1-64 de la Haute Autorité relative à un relèvement de la protection frappant les produits sidérurgiques à la périphérie de la Communauté (trente-neuvième dérogation) (Commission Decision of 29 January 1970 derogating from High Authority Recommendation 1-64 in respect of a reduction in the protection of iron and steel products on the periphery of the Community — thirty-ninth waiver)

L 23, 30.1.1970

70/110/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 28 janvier 1970, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la treizième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 28 January 1970 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the thirteenth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 24, 31.1.1970

Recommendations and Opinions

70/13/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1969, à la République française au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial de la potasse (Commission Recommendation of 25 November 1969 to France on the adjustment of the national commercial monopoly for potash) .

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/14/CEE :

Recommandation de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1969, à la République italienne au sujet de l'aménagement du monopole national à caractère commercial des briquets (Commission Recommendation of 25 November 1969 to Italy on the adjustment of the national commercial monopoly for cigarette lighters)

L 6, 9.1.1970

70/37/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 19 décembre 1969, adressé au gouvernement du royaume des Pays-Bas au sujet d'un projet de loi portant modification de la loi du 1^{er} novembre 1951 relative aux transports fluviaux de marchandises (Wet Goederenvervoer Binnenscheepvaart) (Commission Opinion of 19 December 1969 addressed to the Netherlands Government on a draft law amending the Law of 1 November 1951 on transport of goods by inland waterway)

L 13, 19.1.1970

70/106/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, à adresser au gouvernement luxembourgeois au sujet du projet de règlement grand-ducal portant exécution du règlement (CEE) 543/69 du Conseil, du 25 mars 1969, relatif à l'harmonisation de certaines dispositions en matière sociale dans le domaine des transports par route (Commission Opinion of 22 December 1969 to the Luxembourg Government on a draft Grand Ducal regulation implementing Council Regulation (EEC) 543/69 of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the field of road transport)

L 22, 29.1.1970

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition d'une décision du Conseil prorogeant le régime des prix minima (Proposal for Council decision renewing the minimum price arrangements)

C 1, 6.1.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil concernant la fabrication et le commerce des sucres (saccharose), du sirop de glucose et du dextrose (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on the manufacture of and trade in sugars (saccharose), glucose syrup and dextrose)

C 1, 6.1.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 setting up a common organization of the market in milk and milk products)

C 1, 6.1.1970

Proposition d'une décision du Conseil relative à une action visant à protéger le cheptel de la Communauté contre le virus aphteux (Proposal for a Council decision on measures for protecting the Community's livestock from foot-and-mouth virus)

C 7, 17.1.1970

Proposition modifiée d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant le prix indicatif du lait et les prix d'intervention pour le beurre, le lait écrémé en poudre et les fromages Grana Padano et Parmigiano Reggiano, valables pendant la campagne laitière 1969/1970 (Amended proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana padano and Parmigiano-Reggiano cheeses for the 1969/1970 milk year)

C 7, 17.1.1970

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil prorogeant, pour la campagne laitière 1969/1970, plusieurs règlements dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) prolonging for the 1969/1970 milk year a number of regulations in the milk and milk products sector)

C 7, 17.1.1970

Proposition modifiée d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil fixant les prix d'orientation, valables pendant la campagne de commercialisation 1969/1970, pour les veaux et les gros bovins (Amended proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) fixing the guide prices for calves and mature cattle for the 1969/1970 marketing year)

C 7, 17.1.1970

Proposition de règlement du Conseil concernant la communication à la Commission des Communautés européennes des programmes d'importation d'hydrocarbures (Proposal for a Council regulation on the communication to the Commission of the European Communities of programmes for imports of oil and natural gas)

C 9, 23.1.1970

Proposition de règlement du Conseil sur la communication des projets d'investissement d'intérêt communautaire dans les secteurs du pétrole, du gaz naturel et de l'électricité (Proposal for a Council regulation on the communication of investment projects of Community interest in the oil, natural gas and electricity sectors)

C 11, 29.1.1970

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif à l'agriculture luxembourgeoise (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) on agriculture in Luxembourg)

C 11, 29.1.1970

European Development Fund

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du Fonds européen de développement (FED) (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)

C 1, 6.1.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 868, par consultation publique, de la république de Côte-d'Ivoire (Société Palmivoire, mandatée par la Sodepalm, société d'Etat pour le développement et l'exploitation du palmier à huile) pour deux projets financés l'un par un prêt spécial, l'autre par une aide non remboursable accordés sur les ressources de la CEE — FED (Call for tender 868 by Ivory Coast (Société Palmivoire, for Sodepalm) for two projects, one financed by special loan and the other by grant from EDF resources)

C 1, 6.1.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 869 lancé par les Antilles néerlandaises pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 869 by the Netherlands Antilles for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 7, 17.1.1970

Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Approval of projects financed by the EDF)

C 8, 20.1.1970

Avis d'appel d'offres 870, par consultation publique, de la république du Mali pour un projet financé par la CEE-FED—(Call for tender 870 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC-EDF)

C 11, 29.1.1970

Memoranda

Programme prévisionnel «acier et charbon» pour le premier trimestre de 1970 (Forward programme for coal and steel for the first quarter of 1970)

C 6, 14.1.1970

Tendances générales de l'activité économique (General economic trends)
I — Programme prévisionnel «sidérurgie» (Forward programme for steel)

C 6, 14.1.1970

C 6, 14.1.1970

II — Programme prévisionnel «charbon» (Forward programme for coal)

C 6, 14.1.1970

Mémorandum de la Commission au Conseil relatif au maintien des conditions d'une croissance équilibrée dans la Communauté (Commission memorandum to the Council on the maintenance of balanced growth conditions in the Community)

C 8, 20.1.1970

Grandes lignes d'une politique de concurrence en matière de structures de l'industrie sidérurgique (Broad lines of a competition policy as regards structures in the iron and steel industry)

C 12, 30.1.1970

Information

Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (EVSt-F) pour la vente de lait en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the EVSt-F for milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed)

C 1, 6.1.1970

Modification des avis d'adjudication permanente du FORMA, de l'EVSt-F, et du VIB, pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation exportatrices (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the FORMA, the EVSt-F and the VIB for butter for sale at reduced price to certain export processing enterprises)

C 1, 6.1.1970

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) (Latest list of cold stores stocking butter for export after processing — sale by permanent tender: Regulation (EEC) 1033/69)

C 1, 6.1.1970

Avis d'adjudication du FORMA pour divers lots de beurre (Call for tender by the FORMA for sundry lots of butter)

C 3, 10.1.1970

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) 49/70 de la Commission, du 12 janvier 1970 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from AIMA stocks in pursuance of Commission Regulation (EEC) 49/70 of 12 January 1970)

C 5, 13.1.1970

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) 83/70 de la Commission, du 16 janvier 1970 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from EVSt-G stocks in pursuance of Commission Regulation (EEC) 83/70 of 16 January 1970)

C 7, 17.1.1970

Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» (Call for tender for butter from EVSt-F stocks)

C 12, 30.1.1970

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Affaire 67-69 : Recours de l'entreprise sidérurgique Simet, S.p.A., contre la Commission des Communautés européennes, présenté le 14 novembre 1969 (Case 67-69: Suit filed on 14 November 1969 by the steel firm Simet, SpA, against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 3, 10.1.1970

Affaire 68-69 : Demande de décision préjudicielle formée par ordonnance de la cinquième chambre du Bundessozialgericht dans l'affaire : Elisabeth Brock contre Bundesknappschaft (Caisse fédérale des assurances sociales pour les travailleurs des mines) (Case 68-69: Request for a preliminary ruling by order of the Fifth Chamber of the Bundessozialgericht in re Elisabeth Brock v. Bundesknappschaft)

C 3, 10.1.1970

Affaire 69-69 : Recours introduit le 25 novembre 1969 par la SA Alcan Aluminium Raeren, la SA Franco-belge des laminoirs et tréfileries d'Anvers »Lamitref» et la NV « Werkhuizen Remi-Claeys » — « Ateliers Remi-Claeys » contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 69-69: Suit filed on 25 November 1969 by SA Alcan Aluminium Raeren, SA Franco-belge des laminoires et tréfileries d'Anvers — Lamitref and NV Werkhuizen Remi-Claeys — Ateliers Remi-Claeys against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 3, 10.1.1970

Affaire 70-69 : Recours introduit le 29 novembre 1969 par l'Acciaieria Ferriera di Roma — Feram — S.p.A contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 70-69: Suit filed on 29 November 1969 by Acciaieria Ferriera di Roma — Feram — SpA against the Commission of the European Communities)

C 3, 10.1.1970

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Modifications intervenues dans la composition des organes du Comité économique et social depuis la publication au JO C 2 du 9 janvier 1969, de la composition des organes permanents du Comité économique et social et de la publication au JO C 71 du 9 juin 1969, de certaines modifications à cette composition (Changes occurring in the membership of the Economic and Social Committee and its sections since publication in official gazette C 2 of 9 January 1969, of the composition of the permanent bodies of the Economic and Social Committee and the publication in official gazette C 71 of 9 June 1969 of certain changes therein)

C 1, 6.1.1970

III. RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

15569

Rapport du Commissaire aux comptes pour l'exercice 1968, Jacques de Staercke (CECA)
(Auditor's report for 1968, Jacques de Staercke (ECSC))
1969, 91 pp. (d,f,i,n). Limited distribution

Social affairs

4885

Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1969 (joint au « Troisième rapport général sur l'activité des Communauté » en application de l'article 122 du traité de Rome)
(Report on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1969 — appended to the "Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities", in pursuance of Article 122 of the Treaty of Rome)
1970, 260 pp. (d,f,i,n) £1.0.0; \$2.40; Bfrs. 120

2002

Documentation pédagogique (Formation professionnelle)
(Documentation for Teachers — Vocational training)
Quarterly. No 4-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Agriculture

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)
Fortnightly. No. 1-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE Information. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux
(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)
Fortnightly. Nos 2-January and 1-February 1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

St.:die. — Internal information on Agriculture

N° 35 — Possibilités d'introduire un système de gradation pour le blé et l'orge produits dans la CEE
(No. 35 — Possibilities of introducing a grading system for wheat and barley produced in the EEC)
1968, 193 pp. (d,f). Limited distribution

N° 48 — Prévisions agricoles — I. Méthodes, techniques et modèles
(No. 48 — Agricultural forecasts. I. — Methods, techniques and models)
1969, 261 pp. (d,f). Limited distribution

N° 49 — L'industrie de conservation et de transformation de fruits et légumes dans la CEE
(No. 49 — The fruit and vegetable canning and processing industry in the EEC)
1969 (*d/f: in preparation*). Limited distribution

N° 50 — Le lin textile dans la CEE
(No. 50 — Flax for textiles in the EEC)
1969, 75 pp. (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

DEVELOPMENT AID

(The developing countries — produce and trade)
No. 9-1969 (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

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

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

4002

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community Monthly. No. 1-1970. Three bilingual editions: f/i, d/n, e/f
Price per issue: 5s.; \$0.60; Bfrs. 30
Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$6.00; Bfrs. 300

Approximation of legislation

8239

Approximation of legislation: The policy of the Commission of the European Communities Address by Dr. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission of the European Communities, to the European Parliament, Strasbourg, 27 November 1969
1970, 16 pp. (d,f,i,n,e). Free

Regional policy

Memorandum on regional policy in the Community
(Supplement to Bulletin 12-69 of the European Communities)
1969, 62 pp. + 1 map (d,f,i,n,e). 2s. 6d.; \$0.30; Bfrs. 15

Research and technology

Research and Technology. Weekly information bulletin
Nos 40, 41, 42 and 43, 1970 (d,f,i,n,e). Free

Scientific documentation

EUR 4385

Calcul tridimensionnel des densités de puissance et des températures dans un réacteur graphite-gaz
(Three-dimensional calculation of power densities and temperatures in a gas-graphite reactor)
Final Report by M. Pages, J.L. Picou and G. Veilhan (GAAA)
Euratom — Report compiled by GAAA (Groupement Atomique Alsacien Atlantique) — Le Plessis-Robinson — France
Euratom Contract No. 100-66-9 TEGF
1969, 226 pp. + 36 figures (f) £2.8.0; \$5.80; Bfrs .290

EUR 4389

Préparation des poudres d'UO₂-PuO₂ par co-précipitation et fabrication des pastilles à haute densité
(The preparation of UO₂-PuO₂ powders by co-precipitation and the manufacture of high-density pellets)
by E. Zamorani, J. De Rijk, G. Dhoop and H. Schönherr
Euratom — Joint Research Centre — Karlsruhe Establishment, Germany —
European Institute for Transuranium Elements
1969, 24 pages + 9 figures (f) 7s.; \$0.80; Bfrs. 40

EUR 4398

Revêtement de particules fissiles par pulvérisation par plasma inductif haute fréquence
(Coating of fissile particles by HF inductive plasma sputtering)
by P. Beucherie and B. Block
Euratom — Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment, Italy — Chemistry Department —
High Temperature Chemistry
1969, 10 pp. + 6 figures (f) 4s.; \$0.50; Bfrs. 25

EUR 4408

SORA dynamics and control system studies using mean-value neutron kinetics equations
by R. Arhan

Euratom — Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment, Italy — Reactor Physics Department —
Research reactors
1970, 96 pp. + 32 figures (e) £1.1.0; \$2.50; Bfrs. 125

EUR 4412

Environmental radioactivity — Ispra 1968

by de Bortoli and P. Gaglione

Euratom — Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment, Italy — Radiation Protection Service
1970, 60 pp. + 12 figures (e) 11s. 6d.; \$1.40; Bfrs. 70

EUR 4417

Modifications des constituants de la farine irradiée mises en évidence par spectrophotométrie,
spectropolarimétrie et analyse thermodifférentielle
(Study of the changes in the constituents of irradiated flour by means of spectrophotometry,
spectropolarimetry and DTA)

by A.R. Deschreider (Ministry of Economic Affairs, Brussels)

Euratom — Report prepared by the Ministry of Economic Affairs — Central Laboratory,
Brussels, Belgium

1970, 22 pp. + 15 figures (e) 7s.; \$0.80; Bfrs. 40

STATISTICS

General statistics

Monthly. No. 12-1969 (d/f/i/n/e)

Price per issue: 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

Annual subscription: £5.8.0; \$11.00; Bfrs. 550

Commerce extérieur : statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)

Monthly. No. 12-1969 (d/f)

Price per issue: 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

Annual subscription: £4.3.0; \$10.00; Bfrs. 500

Statistique agricole

(Agricultural statistics)

Nos 1 and 2-1969 (d/f)

Price per issue: 12s. 6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

Annual subscription: £3.15.0; \$9.00; Bfrs. 450

Statistiques industrielles — annuaire 1969

(Industrial statistics — Yearbook 1969)

1969 (d/f/i/n). 12s. 6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75

Associés — Statistiques générales et du commerce extérieur

(Associates — General and foreign trade statistics)

Quarterly. Nos 3 and 4-1969 (f). Limited distribution

Documentation

Articles sélectionnés

(Selected articles)

Fortnightly. Nos 2 and 3-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

5002

Bulletin des acquisitions

(List of recent additions)

Monthly. Nos 12-1969 and 1-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

3 - 1970

Catalogue systématique des ouvrages
(Classified catalogue of works (Euratom))
Vol. I : Science and Technology
Vol. II: General
Suppl. No. V-1970 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Information bulletins

Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community
Monthly. No. 2-February 1970

Washington: European Community
Monthly. No. 130-December 1969 (e). Free

Bonn: Europäische Gemeinschaft
Monthly. No. 2-February 1970 (d)
Per issue: DM 1; Annual subscription: DM 9

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap
Monthly. No. 122-February 1970 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne
Monthly. No. 139-February 1970 (f)
Per issue: FF 1.50; Annual subscription: FF 15

Rome: Comunità europea
Monthly. No. 1-January 1970 (i). Free

also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea
Monthly. No. 56-February 1970

European Community in Greek
Quarterly. No. 4-May 1969. Free

IV. ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

I. PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONVENTION FOR A EUROPEAN SYSTEM FOR THE GRANT OF PATENTS

The Intergovernmental Conference grouping the Six and eleven other European countries which is meeting to negotiate a Convention for a European System for the Grant of Patents has now approved a preliminary draft text. This outlines the main features of the substantive and procedural rules for the grant of European patents. A single-volume publication is available giving the text of this preliminary draft in the three working languages of the Conference (English, French and German).

A separate commentary on the draft Convention has also been published. This takes the form of a general report supplemented by detailed reports on each chapter of the draft text and is available in each of the three Conference languages separately.

The two publications — the trilingual version of the preliminary draft Convention and the commentary in one or other of the Conference languages — complement each other. It will be possible to order additional copies of the different language versions of the commentary.

II. PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONVENTION ON A EUROPEAN PATENT FOR THE COMMON MARKET

Side by side with the negotiations for the Convention described above, the six Member States of the European Communities have been working on a preliminary draft Convention on a European Patent for the Common Market. This draft provides for a single Community patent, valid throughout the territory of the Common Market.

This draft, together with a general report, can be ordered in any of the four Community languages (Dutch, French, German, Italian).

III. These publications can be obtained from the Central Sales Office for Publications of the European Communities, 37 rue Glesener, PO Box 1003, Luxembourg. Prices are as follows:

Publications described in section I:

- Text of the preliminary draft Convention (in the three Conference languages) plus
- a copy of the commentary in one of these languages: Lfrs. 110.
- Additional copies of the commentary in any of the Conference languages: Lfrs. 45.

Publications described in section II:

- Text of the preliminary draft Convention with general report.
Each language edition: Lfrs. 70.

15 569 — Auditor's report for 1968, Jacques de Staercke (ECSC)

1969, 91 pp. (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Limited distribution

In accordance with EEC Treaty Article 78(6), the ECSC Auditor on 27 June 1969 presented his report on the accounts and financial administration of the High Authority for 1968.

The report is in three parts, Part I being the Auditor's findings, Part II an analysis of and commentary on the balance sheet and statement of accounts, and Part III a description of ECSC's financial activities.

Under the provisions now in force, the report is addressed to the Council and the High Authority; it is then transmitted by the latter to the European Parliament.

4 885 — Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté en 1969

(Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Community in 1969 — appended to the "Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities" in pursuance of Article 122 of the Treaty of Rome).

Brussels and Luxembourg, 1970, 260 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch)
Price: £1.0s. 0d., \$2.40, Bfrs. 120

The Social Report just published by the Commission constitutes, as usual, and as required by Article 122 of the Treaty, a special chapter of the Third General Report. Like the General Report, the Social Report now covers activities under the ECSC and Euratom Treaties as well as the EEC Treaty.

In the introduction the Commission expresses its opinion on the social priorities for the years ahead.

This year the Social Report is in four parts — an introduction, an account of action taken by the Communities in the social field in 1969, a detailed examination of social developments during the year and, lastly, statistical annexes. There is a detailed table of contents.

The general policy considerations are set out in the introduction and in Part II, Chapter 1: these also comprise a summary of the Commission's philosophy and the most important directives of other measures adopted by the Commission in the course of the year.

The Social Report, which is published in the four Community languages, again constitutes an extremely valuable source of information.

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