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

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A NEW STAGE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMERCIAL POLICY

*by M. Jean-François Deniau,
member of the Commission*

If products are to move freely within the Community the Member States' external trade arrangements must be harmonized. Discrepancies between their import or export policies could well disturb conditions of competition and so jeopardize internal free movement, which is an essential element of the Community edifice. The avoidance of such a possibility is indeed the primary task of a common commercial policy.

Before the end of the transitional period, the Council adopted a set of measures to implement the commercial policy in both its autonomous and its contractual aspects. The two are interdependent and it would be unrealistic to design a uniform policy at the autonomous level unless activities of a contractual nature could also be carried out on a Community basis.

In December 1968 the Council adopted three basic regulations for the autonomous policy, establishing a common liberalization list for non-member countries other than State-trading countries, a Community supervision procedure for certain imports, and common administration of import quotas¹. These three decisions were supplemented in December 1969 by a regulation establishing common autonomous liberalization lists for the principal State-trading countries, and a regulation standardizing export arrangements. The latter does no more than reiterate the products liberalized in all the Member States: this explains the existence of different lists for the State-trading countries and does not constitute discrimination by the Community as such between these countries.

On 16 December 1969 the Council also took an important decision strengthening the Community's powers in the field of contractual policy. This decision settles a legal dispute which arose

¹ The regulation on protective measures against dumping practices was also adopted in 1968.

as soon as the Rome Treaty was signed. For some people, Article 113(3) of the Treaty conferred on the Community institutions exclusive powers to negotiate all agreements on commercial relations, whereas for others these provisions entailed the possibility but not the necessity of negotiations by the Community. This Council decision supports the first interpretation, and so strengthens the Community's position. Although, since the creation of GATT, gradual liberalization of world trade and considerable reductions in tariff protection have occurred, and although it could be considered that commercial agreements have become less rewarding, the value they still have in relations with certain countries, particularly State-trading countries and developing countries, should not be underestimated. More than 100 commercial agreements in the strict sense of the term exist at present between the Community countries and non-member countries and will have to be harmonized gradually. In this way, Article 113 of the Treaty stipulates that after the expiry of the transitional period the common commercial policy will be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to the conclusion of tariff or trade agreements. The possibility of extending or renewing existing agreements opened up by the Council's decision in no way detracts from the general principle, but rather responds to requirements of a practical nature. It would have been unrealistic to attempt, on 1 January 1970, to renegotiate all existing national agreements and replace them by Community agreements. This can only be done gradually and in a reasonable time. It is, however, obvious that the Council cannot authorize the renewal of agreements whose provisions would form an obstacle to the implementation of the common commercial policy.

Transitional measures have been provided for the State-trading countries in respect of which the Community cannot restrict itself at present to autonomous action, and with which, for various reasons, Community negotiations are not yet possible. While confirming the principle of Community negotiation, these provisions stipulate that for a period of three years commercial agreements may, "in exceptional cases", continue to be negotiated at national level. This is a case of decentralized application of a common policy. The Council may authorize the opening of negotiations, on a Commission proposal, after consultations and Community co-ordination have yielded common conclusions. The result of the negotiations must also be approved by the Community organs before the agreement is clinched.

In this way, since the Treaty was brought into effect, genuine progress has been made in the implementation of the common commercial policy. After the establishment of a common external tariff, the continuation of liberalization, the Kennedy Round, and the adoption of agricultural regulations providing objective machinery for external trade in products to which they apply, the decisions on standardization and negotiation of Community agreements form an important stage in this build-up.

The practical aspects of the commercial policy must now be the target of the Community's efforts. Harmonization of aid and credit insurance systems and the promotion of exports will enable it in the future to develop balanced activities covering all the aspects of commercial policy and to play a role in world trade that befits its stature.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. De Groot", is written in a cursive style.

OUTLOOK FOR THE BUILDING OF EUROPE
AFTER THE HAGUE

*by M. Raymond Barre,
Vice-President of the Commission*

Now that, after many alarms and excursions, 1969 has ended in an atmosphere of optimism, it seems to me that we should take a hard look at the situation if we do not want the hopes raised by the Summit Conference at The Hague to be followed sooner or later by disillusion. When they agreed on the principle and conditions of the opening of negotiations with the candidate countries, the Heads of State and Government dispelled uncertainty which was weighing heavily on the activity of the Community. There is now no longer any reason or pretext to defer the examination of measures for strengthening the Community, which are in any case required if it is to be enlarged. Since so much eloquence has been expended on the great tasks confronting the Community, I may perhaps be allowed to indulge in an exercise in semantics, confined however to the completion and consolidation of the Community. Such an exercise may be useful in throwing light on the problems, removing certain ambiguities and leading to a correct assessment of the difficulties to be overcome and the efforts to be accomplished.

"Completion" was the objective assigned for 31 December 1969. After a marathon in the best traditions, it was achieved within the stipulated period. The adoption of the definitive financial regulation, the grant to the Community of its own resources and the concomitant increase in the budgetary powers of the European Parliament are undoubtedly decisions of great importance. Does this mean that they ensure the completion of the Common Market? The reply to this question obviously depends on the reference date which one selects. Are we considering the provisions of the Treaty of Rome concerning the transitional period? If so, let us admit then that the completion is only partial, since it applies fully neither to

freedom of establishment, to free movement of capital, to the common transport policy, nor to the social policy — to name only the most important fields of Community action.

Even if the concept of completion is restricted to the common agricultural market, the establishment of definitive financing of the common agricultural policy cannot satisfy all requirements, for the provisions on free movement of farm products, Community preference and market support have a meaning and a future only in relation to the agricultural policy which the Community chooses to pursue. In this respect, nothing has yet been completed. The Community has not explicitly settled the problem of the objectives to be achieved in agriculture and the resources to be mobilized for this purpose. It is one thing to recognize that a common industrial market must be completed by a common agricultural market, with the necessary market organizations and financial machinery. It is quite another to determine the place assigned to agriculture in the economic development of the Community, the type of agriculture which should be encouraged to meet the economic conditions and social aspirations of our time, and the actions which need to be undertaken to make farms prosperous and give farmers an adequate income. The free movement of agricultural products and support for surpluses do not solve these problems. The Memorandum which the Commission adopted a year ago at the instigation of my friend Mansholt demonstrates this fact quite clearly. The current discussions on the control of production, which must be sought elsewhere than in physical limitations contrary to the logic of the Common Market, show clearly that a real common agricultural policy still remains to be worked out. Without forgetting the time necessary for transforming agriculture and the caution imposed by the composition of the electorate, it is not impossible to arrive gradually at a better adaptation of production to demand, a more rational price pattern, and more modern farm management. However, the moment has come to recognize that the future of the Community is in the development of its industry, and that powerful and dynamic industry is a prerequisite for a satisfactory solution to the agricultural problem in the Community and the best chance of prosperity for farmers.

Let us therefore attach to the term "completion" no more than its interest as a convenience; let us on the contrary be aware that the agricultural solidarity of our six countries will have to be

safeguarded by a policy whose ends and means must be defined without delay, and that solidarity in other fields should be developed with the same vigour as has been put forth in agriculture.

* * *

In this respect it is fortunate that the consolidation, or strengthening, of the Community is now receiving attention. It might indeed have been asked in recent years whether the creation of Europe had not in fact been reduced to a process of elimination of customs duties, together with financial transfers in agriculture. However, the Community countries, in taking this direction, have set up machinery whose smooth running depends on the progress accomplished in other fields, into which one would perhaps rather not have entered. Is this a manifestation of the "cunning of reason" dear to Hegel? It is in any case significant that, in the very year when the customs union was achieved and the common agricultural market almost completely established, economic and monetary difficulties clearly demonstrated that what had been built was in risk of collapsing if in future Community economic and monetary policies remained divergent. The lesson of facts, a lesson too clear to be ignored, was drawn at The Hague. The decision to prepare a plan in stages to arrive at an economic and monetary union proves this and gives the consolidation of the Community its meaning.

It is now time to act. The experience I have had for several months of the gap between declarations of principle and practical achievements naturally predisposes me to moderate judgements. How often I have been told that the proposals for economic concertation and monetary co-operation I had made were too prudent and that I ought to have gone further! Why then are we so reluctant to be prudent? Unless the proposals are less innocent than has been said ...

Even if we congratulate ourselves that a greater political will is about to be exercised, we should not have any romantic illusions and should realize what the gradual creation of the economic and monetary union involves.

It demands first of all a real change of heart and mind. So far the Community, profiting by an international movement towards free trade, has sought to eliminate tariff quotas and duties.

In agriculture, economic interests and certain political considerations have played their part; in both cases the advantages were tangible in the short term. We now have to build up a coherent economic, financial, industrial and monetary system, i.e. to harmonize the national policies gradually in order finally to arrive at common policies. However, our six countries have structures which differ, interests which are not naturally convergent, and economic and social priorities which are not identical. It is not realistic to think that federal structures permitting financial equalization in the Community could be established rapidly. The only possibility at the moment is for the Member States to accept and adhere to common rules to make possible a convergence of economic policies and the launching of common actions to reduce the structural differences between member countries. In other words, the Member States must agree to adapt their policies to the Community objectives and rules. This cannot be done without efforts, or at times, without sacrifices. Thus the will of the States must be founded on an adhesion of public opinion with a little more binding force than replies to polls.

To judge the scale of the task, we must also take into account certain considerations of internal and international nature.

At internal level, the partisans of European unification put forward well-known and hardly disputable arguments concerning the economic advantages of integration. However, it should be noted that in the contemporary world nations can enjoy satisfactory economic development and social progress if they know how to take advantage of free trade and international specialization by means of active investment and innovation policies and technical co-operation agreements with other countries. Switzerland and Sweden are examples. The temptation thus exists to compare the respective advantages of integration and co-operation and to choose the second way in order to safeguard greater freedom of action. The country making such a choice is not necessarily condemned to mediocrity, provided it imposes on itself the hard rules which this choice involves, since a great deal of courage is needed to confront a difficult world alone.

This temptation is the greater because there is a wide gap between the fifties and the seventies. Originally, the Community ideal was partly a result, in our ruined and depressed countries, at

grips with the cold war, of nostalgia for an age when the nations of Europe exercised an undoubted influence in the world. It is not surprising that Britain then showed no enthusiasm for joining the nascent Community, because she had been victorious in the conflict and had no doubt of her ability to play a part on the world stage. In the last ten years the Community countries have, under varying circumstances, recovered their prosperity, while the international climate has eased; they are therefore able once more to exercise a certain influence in the world. In these circumstances, it requires all the greater will to extend the creation of Europe beyond the present achievements, since alternatives exist and since the creation of the customs and monetary union will require much more compulsion than the objectives so far pursued.

Let us be under no illusion: at the present time there is in the Community an interpenetration of markets and a growing economic interdependence resulting from the intensification of trade. Strictly speaking, there is no integration in structures and policies; this is so even in agriculture, since the most important aspects of the agricultural policy continue to depend on the sovereignty of the States.

The economic and monetary union thus calls for profound changes. In assigning themselves this objective, the Heads of State and Government have taken a political decision of considerable portent, the scale and consequences of which should be clearly realized.

Neither will the fulfilment of such a plan be without consequences internationally. A strengthened Community will need to assert its personality more definitely and protect its interests more effectively; its weight in international relations will give rise to problems which neither the scale nor the policy of the various nations of Europe at present pose. The creation of a European economic, monetary and financial system will oblige us to reconsider an international system created after the Second World War around the United States, with obvious consequences. Today the currency of Europe is in fact the dollar; the Federal Reserve system is in fact the final lender to the European central banks; there is no European capital market, but there is a Eurodollar market; European industrial structures tend increasingly to be moulded by the investments of American firms; European technology is too frag-

mented to challenge transatlantic technology. I am not saying all this out of shallow anti-Americanism, for which I personally have no use, but because these are facts.

Strengthening the Community will probably modify the present power relations and lead to changes arising from the appearance of a balancing force in international economic relations. Will these changes be desired and accepted? The European will of our countries will certainly be put to the test in this respect.

Thus, then, whether the consequences are internal or international, the creation of the economic and monetary union, though both necessary and desirable, promises to be difficult, but not impossible. To quote Cardinal de Retz's saying, it will be up to the Community Member States to distinguish between the extraordinary and the impossible.

Rather than saying that, after The Hague, Europe is on the point of emerging, I have preferred to recall that our six countries and those who wish to join them are today confronted with fundamental choices and that it is now that Europe is truly becoming an affair of will.

Extracts from the address on 14 January 1970 to the French Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Brussels.

PART ONE

Features and documents

I. THE CUSTOMS UNION AT THE END OF THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

The Customs Union, in the Treaty of Rome, is the hub of the free movement of goods, which in turn must lead to genuine economic integration.

The establishment of the common customs tariff on 1 July 1968 was an important step which, however, should not be confused, as it often is, with the completion of the Customs Union. Figuratively speaking, one could say that the half-finished building is now occupied, but construction work is still taking place and maintenance calls for ever-renewed efforts.

Not only was the Customs Union not brought into full operation on 1 July 1968, but the very tariff union itself was incomplete in the sense that, for agricultural products not coming under common market organizations, the abolition of customs duties between the Member States and the application of the common tariff duties were postponed until the end of the transitional period, i.e. until 1 January 1970. Similarly, the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community made no provision for a common tariff for steel products. As a result of the Kennedy Round of negotiations these products have been given uniform tariff protection, but the common customs duties will not be applied to them until 1 January 1972.

There are still other gaps in the tariff. Article 26 of the Treaty provides that "The Commission may authorize any Member State encountering special difficulties to postpone" the alignment "of the duties on certain headings of its tariff" with the common tariff. The Commission has limited such derogations to the strict minimum. It has done the same as regards the granting of national tariff quotas under Article 25 when supply difficulties occur in a Member State. Suffice it to say that national tariff quotas, for which there were at the outset more than 300 requests, have only exceptionally exceeded 70 and were gradually reduced to 11, covering 7 products, by 1969. Furthermore, when it is not possible to remove these national quotas, the Commission endeavours either to replace them by Community tariff quotas, or to propose suspensions of the common customs tariff.

But this does not mean that all tariff problems have been solved and it would be pointless to have a common tariff if this could not be applied uniformly over the whole customs territory of the Community. To make this possible, strictly identical procedures must be followed, particularly in the classification of goods and in calculating their value for customs purposes. The Commission has given the necessary priority to these two points.

In this way, in close co-operation with the national authorities, it is drawing up *explanatory notes* to the CCT. These have been completed for 60 of the 93 chapters of the tariff. This work should be finished towards the end of 1970, when it is expected that the notes will be published.

In administering the tariff, the Commission must strive to reconcile two seemingly contradictory concerns. While provisions must be as detailed as possible for all cases of application of the tariff which might give rise to different interpretations, the minimum flexibility to enable the tariff to be used as an instrument of commercial policy has to be retained. This applies to both the technical and the political aspects of administering the tariff.

As regards its technical administration, the Council, acting on a Commission proposal, has adopted a regulation setting up a *Common Customs Tariff Nomenclature Committee*, to examine all questions relating to customs nomenclature. Since this body began to operate, several regulations on the classification of various goods have been adopted by the Commission after endorsement by the Committee. This co-operation is vital for the updating of the nomenclature and its continuous adaptation to economic and technological developments in such a way that the tariff protects the Community's economy without impairing the harmonious development of world trade. At the same time as it was abolishing customs duties between the Member States and removing almost 300 charges with equivalent effect, the Community demonstrated, by its part in the "Kennedy Round" negotiations, its determination to widen trade relations with non-member countries. Helped by the Member States, the Commission has devoted a considerable part of its activities to completing the common tariff applicable from 1 January 1970, simultaneously with the entry into force of the third batch of tariff reductions agreed at the end of the multi-lateral negotiations in GATT. In the same liberal spirit, the Commission has submitted to the Council, which has endorsed them, several lists now running to more than 120 products on which *customs duties are suspended* and thirty others imported under a *Community tariff quota* system. Mention should also be made of *customs exemptions*. Apart from those already existing *inter alia* in the aeronautical industry and shipbuilding, the Council, in a regulation of 23 July 1969, has eased conditions for travellers between non-member countries and the Community. In a directive of 28 May 1969 it aimed further — at the creation within the Community, and within well-defined limits, of conditions identical to those of an internal market.

As regards the valuation of goods for customs purposes, the Council, in 1968, laid down the basic principles for the implementation of a valuation system ensuring an even incidence of the CCT duties. After receiving a favourable opinion from the Committee on Customs Valuation set up by the basic regulation, the Commission drew up five supplementary regulations. Meanwhile, under the consultation procedure, a large number of questions concerning the treatment of specific cases were examined and settled in the Committee itself.

In short, the necessary measures have been and are still being taken to achieve uniform application of the common tariff, i.e. to achieve what could be called tariff union. To achieve a customs union proper and free movement

of goods, a great deal of legislative *harmonization* is still needed, first and foremost of *customs legislation*.

Considerable work has already been done along these lines. On a proposal from the Commission, the Council has adopted a regulation on the *common definition of the concept of the origin of goods*. The origin of an article determines whether or not commercial policy provisions or simply tariff provisions are to be applied. To settle these problems, which are often quite complicated in view of greater division of labour at international level, an Origin of Goods Committee was set up by the Council. Following a favourable opinion from this Committee, the Commission, in March 1969, adopted a regulation establishing a certificate of Community origin and later certain other implementing regulations.

Even if they have no direct impact on implementing the CCT, the differences between the customs systems to which goods are subject in the various Member States can lead to difficulties, such as diversions of trade and income, incompatible with the concept of a customs union. The first requirement was to conclude an agreement on the territorial jurisdiction of Community legal instruments in respect of customs legislation. Once the customs territory had been defined by Council regulation in September 1968, it was possible to establish the conditions which enable goods to benefit from the *free zones system* (Council directive, March 1969).

The conditions under which goods could be imported into the customs area and stored there without payment of duties then had to be defined. This was done by two Council directives on 30 July 1968 and 4 March 1969, the former relating to *the taking under customs control* and temporary warehousing of goods arriving on Community customs territory, and the latter relating to the *bonded warehouses system*. In addition, when an article was subject to customs duties the serious problem arose both for the importer and for the state finance authorities of deciding when this duty should be levied — immediately or within a period which could amount to several months in certain Member States. These differing practices were aligned by a Council directive of 4 March 1969 on *delayed payment of customs duties*.

It was also necessary to deal with the many goods imported into the Community territory but not for consumption there. This is a practice which is becoming more and more commonplace in international economics; it is the result of industrial specialization, which is particularly effective at sub-contracting level, and it is difficult to imagine a modern legal system which did not make provision for it. Within the general field of temporary admission, harmonization has been particularly concerned with *inwards processing traffic arrangements*, i.e. those covering an article which is imported for re-export after working-up or processing. The 4 March 1969 directive established the terms for these arrangements and for their outcome on the basis of modern

methods of company management. The Council also set up a Management Committee to handle any problems arising in implementing these arrangements. Following favourable opinions from this Committee, one Council and one Commission implementing directive have been adopted.

The Commission attaches particular importance to the *Community transit arrangements*, which give greater reality to the existence of the common market and round off all the other customs arrangements. The regulation adopted by the Council, on a Commission proposal, on 18 March 1969, establishes in the Community customs territory a uniform scheme to simplify the transportation of goods between Member States, at the same time reducing formalities, and so improving the flow of trade, particularly by making it easier for the formalities of putting goods on the market to be carried out in proximity to the latter. To ensure that the procedures would be put into force on 1 January 1970, the Commission and the government representatives in the Community Committee on Goods in Transit undertook a real race against the clock. They managed to lay down in eight regulations the technical conditions for the proper functioning of the scheme, which is a considerable advance on the previous situation, even though it has to take into account the fiscal and technical disparities still existing.

For the first time in the history of Europe goods transported by rail to one Member State and passing through one or more other Member States will no longer be stopped at the internal frontiers of the Community. For goods transported by road, the transit agents, in so far as they comply with the provisions laid down, will in general no longer have to submit more than a mere declaration of passage when they cross an internal frontier.

It may therefore be concluded that at the end of the transitional period the major part of the Customs Union has become a reality. Nevertheless much remains to be done. Work is continuing on tax harmonization, and the Council has drawn up a programme for the removal of technical obstacles to trade which is in the process of being implemented, even if the timetable adopted already appears overloaded. In the field of customs legislation, the Commission, at the request of the Parliament, will shortly present a programme for the final completion of the Customs Union, the foundation on which the Common Market is being built.

II. THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: THE CHANGEOVER FROM THE TRANSITIONAL TO THE DEFINITIVE PERIOD

Although at the time of the changeover from the transitional to the definitive period the Community had in the main already succeeded in putting into practice the main instruments of the common agricultural policy — common agricultural market organizations, prices, joint financing, etc. — further rules still remained to be drawn up.

For this reason and bearing in mind that at the end of the transitional period, 31 December 1969, measures establishing common market organizations had not yet been framed for all agricultural products, particularly those still subject to *minimum price* arrangements, the Council decided, on 20 December 1969, to extend in principle the applicability of these arrangements for the short period required for putting the common market organizations into operation, and in any case until 31 December 1970 at the latest.¹

However, the Council decision retained the possibility of granting adequate protection in certain cases to domestic producers by applying countervailing charges — which are a less serious obstacle to trade within the EEC — on imports. Authorization to levy such charges in lieu of minimum price arrangements has been granted to Germany for vinegar and to France for some fishery products and for seed potatoes.

The Council has also drawn up regulations defining the conditions for applying *safeguard measures* vis-à-vis non-member countries in the fields of cereals, rice, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat and olive oil.² These regulations lay down a largely uniform system for measures which may be taken when the Community market in one or more products undergoes or is threatened with serious disturbances caused by imports or exports, and the conditions for applying such measures. They state that it is the responsibility in principle of the Commission to decide, after evaluating the various aspects of the situation, whether or not to introduce — for the period strictly necessary — the safeguard measures which are immediately applicable. However, the Council may by qualified majority amend or annul the Commission measures. For products subject to a system of levies and refunds (cereals, rice, olive oil), the measures may consist of the whole or partial suspension of the prefixing of levies or refunds, or of a complete or partial halt in the issue of import certificates. For the other products (pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat), these measures may take the form of suspending imports or exports, or of levying export charges.

¹ Official gazette L 328, 30.12.1969.

² *Ibid.*, L 324, 27.12.1969.

By derogation from the above principles, Member States may nevertheless take protective measures pending a Commission decision if an urgent situation should arise on their territory.

On 18 December 1969 the Council also adopted a regulation maintaining beyond the expiry date of the transitional period on 31 December 1969 the *Management Committees* procedure set up in the various common agricultural market organizations.¹

With regard to the common *fisheries* policy, the Council has decided to adopt simultaneously, and no later than 30 April 1970, the basic regulations on a common market organization, on structures, and on a trading system with non-member countries. These regulations are necessary for the implementation of a common policy in this sector.

At the same time the Council, being concerned to complete the common organization of the *market in wine and vine products*, has agreed to adopt the whole batch of provisions required by 28 February 1970 and to liberalize intra-Community trade from 1 April 1970. Wine, agricultural alcohol and vinegar have been made subject to the same provisions as most agricultural products which are not yet governed by a common market organization. At the end of the transitional period the following steps were taken in these sectors: — Duties levied on imports from non-member countries were aligned with the CCT; — The remaining intra-Community customs duties and charges with equivalent effect were abolished; — Quantitative restrictions still remaining in intra-Community trade were maintained.

However, in the light of individual situations and at the request of the Member States concerned, the Council, in its decision of 20 December 1969, authorized the maintenance of the national duties in force for German imports of vinegar from non-member countries, and the levy of a countervailing charge for such imports from other Member States. The Commission also granted the Benelux countries the option of levying a countervailing charge for imports of alcohol of agricultural origin from Member States operating monopolies.

At its session from 19 to 22 December 1969 the Council reached an agreement in principle on *financing the common agricultural policy from 1 January 1970*, and on the creation of the *Community's own resources* in accordance with Article 201 of the Treaty. There will be three phases under these provisions:

- (a) During 1970, the EAGGF is to be supplied by contributions from Member States determined according to a special scale;
- (b) During the intermediate period, 1971 to 1974, levies will be allocated in full to the Community from 1 January 1971, and customs duties progressively; the part of the budget not covered by the levies and duties will be

¹ Official gazette L 324, 27.12.1969.

supplied by contributions from the Member States determined according to another scale;

- (c) From 1 January 1975 the Community's resources will comprise the levies, the customs duties, and income corresponding to one percent of the revenue accruing from the TVA.

Lastly, the Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on *agriculture in Luxembourg*; in accordance with Article 1 of the Protocol annexed to the Treaty of Rome concerning the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Council had to decide at the end of the transitional period how far the derogations accorded this Member State would be maintained, amended or abolished. The Commission proposes the abolition of special measures, such as quantitative import restrictions, in the agricultural sphere and this abolition would be compensated by Community finance (7.5 million u.a.) to help improve the structure of agriculture in Luxembourg. The Commission also makes provision for the subsequent harmonization of the preferential taxes enjoyed by Luxembourg wine in the Benelux countries.

III. THE COMMISSION'S POLICY IN THE FIELD OF APPROXIMATION OF LEGISLATION

In the EEC Treaty approximation of legislation is looked upon not as an end in itself, but a means of attaining the objectives of the Treaty. According to Article 2, it contributes to establishing a common market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the Member States.

Aims

This outlines the *general* objective of approximation of legislation, but to determine its *concrete* aims, a more explicit interpretation must be given to the terms "common market" and "approximation of the economic policies of the Member States". The Treaty furnishes no exhaustive definition of these two concepts; but their substance is made sufficiently clear.

The essential features of the *common market* can be found in Article 3: elimination of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect; establishment of a common external customs tariff; abolition of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital; establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the common market. These features provide key points for defining the role of approximation of legislation. Moreover, further clarification is given by the provisions of the second and third parts of the Treaty, which set out, sometimes in general terms and sometimes in detail, the measures to be taken and the time-table to be followed.

The provisions of the Treaty also clarify the concept of *approximation of economic policies*. A general guide is given by the economic and social objectives of Article 2, referred to above; in addition, Article 3 stipulates that the achievement of these objectives calls for action to ensure, among other things, the establishment of a common commercial policy towards non-member countries; the inauguration of a common policy in the field of agriculture and the field of transport; and the application of procedures making it possible to co-ordinate economic policies. Article 39 shows that the aims of the common agricultural policy are: to increase agricultural productivity, to increase the individual earnings of persons engaged in agriculture, and to stabilize markets. Articles 117 and 118 set out similar aims for social policy. In the field of general economic policy (Article 104) the guiding principle is the "magic triangle", whose three corners are a high level of employment, stability of prices, and equilibrium in the balance of payments.

Field of application

To what extent can approximation of legislation contribute to the accomplishment of the above aims? To answer this question, a distinction should be made between the special provisions and the general legal bases of approximation of legislation.

Most of the *special provisions* are in the Treaty chapters devoted to establishing what are known as the four freedoms. In this field the purpose of approximation of legislation is to ensure, as a supplementary measure, the effective elimination of obstacles to free economic movement and distortion of competition, or to avoid disturbances which might ensue from the projected liberalization.

In this way, for example, the approximation of customs legislation covered in Article 27 of the Treaty is intended to prevent diversions of trade which the disparities between the customs laws of the Member States might cause after the elimination of duties between these States and the establishment of a common external customs tariff.

Another example of the way in which approximation of legislation supplements other measures can be found in Article 57, which covers the co-ordination of provisions concerning access to and exercise of non-wage-earning activities. The mere elimination of restrictions and disparities in treatment of a country's own nationals and those of other Member States cannot guarantee *ipso facto* the effective achievement of freedom of establishment. Co-ordination providing genuine approximation of the provisions governing numerous occupations in the Member States is also needed. Such co-ordination of necessity concerns important aspects of national regulations on vocational training and activities. In addition to the supplementing function of the approximation of legislation, there is its *organizational function*. Not only must the economic aspects of freedom of establishment and of equal conditions of competition be taken into account; the cultural and social aspects of vocational training and the exercise of occupational activities must also be considered. In this respect compromises between national rules are not enough. On the contrary a clear notion of the requirements of the *Community* in this field is necessary — in other words, a European concept of economics, education and society.

The same is true of the powers which the Treaty itself provides for the *approximation of legislation in connection with the various policies*. Here too, the purpose of approximation of legislation is to organize municipal laws rationally in accordance with qualitative criteria. A striking example of this can be found in Article 117, which considers approximation of legislation to be the instrument of social policy. The aim stated in this Article is the improvement of living and working conditions, and it expresses the idea that such a development will result *inter alia* from approximation of legislative and administrative provisions.

The special arrangements on approximation of legislation therefore confirm the Commission's opinion that the purpose of this instrument is not merely technical readjustment, but also concerns the organization and the rational development of the Member States' legal systems along the lines of the EEC Treaty aims.

This principle, confirmed by the special provisions on approximation of legislation, is also valid for the *field of application* of the general clause in *Article 100*. It is significant that this provision appears in the part of the Treaty entitled "Policy of the Community". According to Article 100, all provisions which have a direct incidence on the common market must be approximated. They must be adapted to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the Common Market (Article 3(h)), and this will promote the aims of the Community.

On the basis of these fundamental considerations, an opinion can be formed on a few problems of interpretation which have been raised in the reports and Opinions of the European Parliament and its committees.

One question posed is whether Article 100 is also applicable when approximation is not necessary, but simply useful to the common market, or — and this amounts to the same thing — whether it is also possible to carry out approximation whose aim is rationalization, greater security as to the law or the improvement of the legal systems of the Member States.

This question ignores the functional nature of approximation of legislation. Under Article 100, the essential point is whether the municipal provisions in question have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the common market. Article 100 therefore distinguishes between provisions whose effects are limited to the national field and those which have a direct incidence — either positive or negative — on the political, economic and social complex called the Common Market. Article 100 provides without any other restriction that the latter provisions shall be approximated.

A second question of considerable importance for the substance of approximation measures is how far approximation of legislation should take account of existing municipal provisions. In this respect, it should be noted that the purpose of approximating legislation is not to find an arithmetical average between these provisions, but to adapt them to the requirements of the proper functioning of the Common Market. When its functioning is possible on the basis of the existing provisions, these may be retained, perhaps with minor modifications. But when new solutions are called for they must be adopted.

I should like to give an example in this respect: even if the cascade turnover tax system had been in use at the outset in *all* the Member States it would still have been possible to introduce the common system of value-added tax, as this system is the only neutral one from the competition point of view, and therefore the only one which can be applied in the Common Market.

A third question is how far approximation of legislation can be taken. This question is partly connected with the interpretation of Article 189, third indent, of the Treaty, which stipulates merely that directives bind the national authorities as to the result to be achieved, while leaving them responsible for the form and means. But Article 189 gives no clarification as to the possible content of an approximation measure. Here again, it is rather the purpose of approximation which is the decisive criterion. If the functioning of the Common Market can be assured by merely establishing an equivalence between the national provisions and laws, there is no need to try to go farther. But if complete concordance, even in the technical details, is necessary to guarantee free movement of goods and normal conditions of competition, for example, this concordance must be ensured. Approximation of legislation should not be assimilated with partial unification; the two concepts are different in nature, not in degree. The limits and substance of any case of approximation of legislation must be determined, not according to abstract criteria, but in the light of the concrete requirements of the Common Market.

A fourth question is whether approximation measures are also possible when provisions concerning a matter under consideration do not exist in all the Member States but only in some of them, or when municipal provisions are mainly in concordance, but affect the functioning of the common market because, for example, they have the effect of partitioning it or distorting competition. The answer here is in the affirmative, as the purpose of approximation of legislation is not to eliminate the differences between the legal systems, but to adapt their provisions relating to the functioning of domestic markets in such a way as to allow the common market to function properly.

Implementation

Legislating is by its very nature long drawn-out work. The Community is sometimes required to accomplish in the space of a few years reforms which the Member States are not able to carry out after whole decades. A comparison of the results achieved by the Community in the legislative field with those achieved by other international organizations gives the impression of a motor vehicle overtaking a horse-drawn carriage.

From its establishment to 30 November 1969, in almost twelve years of existence, the Community has adopted 58 directives in the field of approximation of legislation; two conventions have been signed. In addition, 32 directives have been adopted on equal treatment for own nationals and foreigners in relation to establishment and freedom to supply services. The Commission has drawn up and submitted to the Council 89 proposals for directives to approximate legislation and 21 on the right of establishment. Of these 110 proposals, 46 were forwarded to the Council during 1969 alone.

Nevertheless, there is no gainsaying that the Community has not advanced as quickly as planned, and that the delays which have occurred cannot be attributed solely to the *complexity of the subject matter* and to the *length of the procedures set out in the Treaty*.

A third difficulty arises from the fact that decision-making lies with the Council, which by its nature represents the Community's centrifugal rather than its centripetal tendencies, and from the fact that the Council must decide unanimously in a large number of cases. The reason is that, as regards institutions, the Community structure has not yet reached the state of federalism. The Treaty has, moreover, set up forces which run counter to these centrifugal tendencies, first the Parliament's right of intervention and, secondly, the Commission's right of initiative.

The Commission's exclusive right to formulate proposals is, however, shrinking in a disturbing manner. The Commission alone has the power to submit to the Council proposals for approximating legislation. Under Article 149 of the Treaty, these proposals may be dealt with in one of three ways: the Council may adopt the Commission's proposal without amendment, or it may decide unanimously to amend it, or it may not come to any agreement; in the last case, the initiative returns to the Commission. For approximation of legislation to be implemented within the desired time-limits, there must be close *co-operation between the Commission and the Council*, and above all a permanent policy dialogue between these two institutions at Council meetings.

However, it frequently happens that this is not precisely the way in which work on the approximation of legislation is carried out. Within the Council — which is the competent institution under the Treaty for deciding on proposed directives prepared by the Commission — there has grown up an administrative infrastructure consisting of national "delegations" of civil servants. The result is often that the Commission's formal proposals, most of which have taken years to prepare, are considered in practice as no more than working documents. At this level the experts begin to discuss them keenly again and from a different point of view. But these committees are not qualified to decide on the policy questions which may arise, nor are they capable of doing so. The Commission's proposals can thus be distorted and the decision deferred arbitrarily. The Commission is further prevented from discussing within the Council questions of a policy nature and from submitting amended proposals where the need arises.

Certain examples are well known. A proposed directive to co-ordinate the procedures for letting public supply contracts has been before the Council since 1964, and has been under discussion since then at committee level. The situation is similar in the field of legislation on pharmaceutical products. To date the Council has not once discussed the four proposed directives forwarded to it since the beginning of 1964, even though the policy options have been

known for years and have been put forward in the form of an overall solution in memoranda from the Commission in 1967 and 1969. Meanwhile, solutions which in some cases have practically nothing left in common with the Commission's proposals are being proposed and discussed by the "delegations" within the Council's working parties.

Extracts from a statement by M. Hans von der Groeben, member of the Commission, to the European Parliament (27 November 1969).

IV. THE "SUMMIT CONFERENCE" AT THE HAGUE

(II)

The first part of the Hague dossier was published in last month's Bulletin. The statements made by the Heads of State or Government on 1 December 1969, the first day of the Conference, are given below. Only those statements made available to the Press or released by the national delegations are reproduced.

*Opening address by M. P.J.S. de Jong,
Prime Minister of the Netherlands*

(translation)

"It is a pleasure and honour for me to welcome you all. I do so in the first place as Prime Minister of the country which has the privilege of being your host for a few days. Our country's welcome is all the more cordial because you are the high representatives of countries to which we are bound very intimately by political, economic and military links as well as by our common history and civilization. We consider that your stay here consolidates our close mutual friendship.

I also welcome you in my capacity as Chairman of the conference. We took on a difficult task when we agreed to hold this meeting. A gathering of those who carry the highest responsibility, in their respective countries, for the issues with which we shall have to do in the next few days is an occasion that arouses expectations among our peoples. I would mention that in the past days, and even today, I have had visits from leading European figures, and have received petitions and many letters. They all expressed the hope that this conference would find a solution for the problems which now face us and which we are to discuss. By meeting here, we are also assuming obligations to our peoples. And it was for this reason that some of us reacted somewhat hesitantly at first to the proposal of our French friends. The doubters asked themselves whether such a meeting could really be a success. We have overcome this hesitation and thus created confidence in the willingness of all partners to make a genuine contribution to solving our problems. So I know that I am speaking for our six Governments when I voice the hope that we shall accomplish the task we have set ourselves by holding this conference.

Our membership of the European Communities has brought us together here. This is far from being the only bond between us; but it is the decisive factor in the composition of this conference, and it will also dictate the topics we shall discuss. As partners in a Community which, in the limited form of the European Coal and Steel Community, has existed ever since 1952, we must

examine our achievements to date, and see where we have failed and what we still can and must do to attain our objectives. It will not be for us to take decisions which the Treaties vest in the European institutions. However, the Member States are required to facilitate achievement of the aims of these institutions under Article 5 of the EEC Treaty, and the States have also been assigned their own tasks. It seems worthwhile for us to consult together with a view to fulfilling these aims and tasks. The Commission will be able to assist with this tomorrow.

I shall now briefly consider the points we have to discuss during this conference.

In my view, the first question we have to ask ourselves as Governments is whether we still agree on the aims of our joint action. Here, I am not thinking primarily of the establishment of a common market or the development of a Community nuclear industry for peaceful purposes. I have in mind, above all, the political foundation of our work. The Preamble to the ECSC Treaty — inspired to a considerable extent by declarations of its founding-father, Robert Schuman — already states the Member States' resolution to establish, by creating an economic community, the basis for a broader and closer community among the peoples concerned. The Coal and Steel Community was thus seen as a step towards a united Europe. The signatories of the EEC Treaty expressed the same view of the Community which they were to set up when they stated, in the Preamble, their determination "to establish the foundations of an ever-closer union among the European peoples".

Before ascertaining whether this determination still exists, we must know what is meant by "Europe" and which European peoples the six Governments were referring to. I think that this question is answered by another passage in the Preamble to the EEC Treaty, where the contracting parties call on "the other peoples of Europe who share their ideal to join in their efforts". The Europe which the parties had in mind was thus not limited to the Six. It was to include all the like-minded and similarly orientated — that is to say, in any case democratic — countries of Europe.

I should like to submit to you all, as a first point for discussion, the question of whether we are still determined to establish that Europe, that close union among the European peoples. In my view, we could find every inducement to do so not only in the Treaty texts which I have just quoted but also in the present world situation. It is time Europe realized its responsible position in all kinds of fields and united to discharge these responsibilities. I feel that an affirmative answer to my question entails two distinct consequences. Firstly, it means a positive reaction to the application of the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway and Ireland for negotiations to join the Communities. Secondly, such an answer would demonstrate our readiness to extend and intensify co-operation on the basis of the European Communities. Both are necessary to attain that "ever-closer union among the European peoples".

I can already declare here, in the name of my Government and of the entire Dutch people, that we are still determined to establish this union and accept both the consequences I have mentioned. We are convinced that unless the European Communities are enlarged, and unless they are strengthened, they will increasingly mark time and even go into reverse.

The fear has been expressed, however, that precisely the inclusion of new members would weaken the dynamism of the Communities and deprive them of their specific character. We may have to discuss the matter further, but please allow me to make a comment on it here and now.

I said at the beginning of my address that, after discussing the aims of our common action, this conference will also have to consider the present state of affairs in the Communities. I think that I am bound to point out now that disappointment and frustration over this state of affairs is gaining ground among many political groups and sections of the population in our Communities. We can react to this in two possible ways. We can say that people expected too much; or we can admit that we have not altogether succeeded in our task. I incline to the second reaction. In my opinion the Treaties, in themselves, offer sufficient scope for eliminating the main causes of the unsatisfactory situation. These causes are, I feel, a certain lack of readiness to take decisions and a certain imbalance in progress in the various areas of integration. The Member States bear the main responsibility here. This does not mean that the Community institutions make no mistakes; but the Member States can play a key role in the development of policy through their representatives in the Council of Ministers. This requires, however, a greater unity of aims and more determination to achieve them than have been manifested so far. Once the difference of opinion on the accession of new members has been resolved, this unity of aims will doubtless come more to the fore. We shall then be able to devote ourselves with united strength to the extensive task which still awaits us.

As already stated, apart from enlargement to include new members, a confirmation of our political aim would entail declaring our willingness to extend and intensify co-operation on the basis of the European Communities. When it took office, the French Government used a neat phrase in this connection — that it was ready to go as far as its partners wished to go. Well, I should like to respond on behalf of my Government and to call on the other Governments to follow suit. The Dutch Government is prepared to go very far with European economic integration in a broader European context. It considers that this is not just an economic matter but is a decisive step towards political unification. My Government is prepared to extend the integration process to other fields. It considers, however, that the independent position of the Community institutions must be recognized and strengthened. But this should not be taken as meaning that it is in favour of a highly centralized policy in the Community. In addition, my Government feels that substantial further integration is virtually out of the question unless it is brought under

parliamentary control. Integration is exerting more and more influence on the social life of our peoples. So it is absolutely vital for these peoples, in their turn, to be able to influence integrated policy at European level through normal democratic procedures.

In conclusion, a word about co-operation in the field of foreign policy. I know that in the past our Governments have been very far from seeing eye to eye on this question, and especially on its link with the accession of new members to the Communities. It therefore seems to me that the possibility of our taking a step forward with political co-operation depends primarily on progress in this matter of accession.

To sum up, I would propose the following programme. It seems to me to be very important for us to try, first of all, to achieve greater clarity concerning our aims. To do so, we shall have to define our standpoint on the position of our unification process in Europe and in the world. This means, in the first place, a decision on negotiations with the applicants for membership. In this connection, we shall have to establish at the same time how far we want to go with unification. If it is possible to agree on these two points — and we shall have to do our utmost to achieve this — it will be much easier to lay down a common course of action on a number of more practical points. If there are no objections in principle to negotiations with the applicant countries, we shall have to settle the date when they can be opened and our attitude on the main subjects which they are to cover. As regards the internal development of our Communities we shall have to determine what can be done, in the light of the agreement achieved on our common aim, to get back on schedule and to take early decisions to round off and expand what we have already achieved.”

*Statement by M. Georges Pompidou
President of France*

(translation)

“When I suggested that the leaders of the Six should come together in The Hague — and I thank the Dutch Government for offering us their hospitality — it was because it seemed to me that the months ahead were particularly significant ones for the future of the Community.

We are reaching the end of the transition period. Customs duties are now a thing of the past between our countries. The single market in agriculture has been painstakingly developed. But there are many questions which we need to answer. For instance, are the price disturbances caused by parity changes jeopardizing the future of the common market in agriculture? Will the growing burden of farm surpluses force us to find a new production policy?

Are the Six prepared to extend joint action to other fields? Do we or do we not intend to press ahead with the co-ordination of economic and monetary policies, technological co-operation, tax harmonization, and company law?

These are some of the questions we must answer in clear terms. And I do not forget the very important issue of the membership applications submitted by a number of countries, in particular Great Britain. Now is the time to raise this issue too and to discuss it without preconceived ideas but without giving anything away. Now is the time to decide amongst ourselves on preconditions for the opening of negotiations, and on procedures for these. And on their objectives too. In other words, are we prepared to open the door to Great Britain and the other applicants if this means that the Community will be weakened and begin to crumble away? Or do we intend to forge ahead to build a stronger Community, making membership subject to firm undertakings with regard to what has been achieved and what still remains to be done?

As you can see, there are many reasons why we should get down to discussing the real issue and choose between allowing the Community to wither away and giving it a fresh lease of life. Public opinion in our six countries expects a great deal from this meeting. I hope we will not disappoint our peoples and for this reason I feel that we must explain ourselves clearly. This is what I now propose to do on behalf of France.

As I have just said, and as you all know, there are three problems facing us at the present time:

- First we have the problem of “completion”, in other words the changeover to the definitive period and the adoption of the definitive financial arrangements;
- Then there is the problem of “strengthening”, sometimes called “development”, which concerns the prospects for Community growth;
- And lastly, we have the problem of “enlargement”, in other words the applications for membership.

An examination of these three problems depends in fact on our answer to one question and this question is — are we determined to continue building the European Community? What would be the point of this Conference if we did not succeed in reaching agreement in our own minds and between ourselves and creating an atmosphere of mutual trust? Without this any action would be doomed to failure and the Community to slow, inexorable disintegration. This is why I am answering this question with a clear, distinct, and unequivocal “Yes”. France does want to maintain the Community and to develop it. I am convinced that it is on the basis of the Treaty of Rome and all that has been done over the past ten years to implement and expand it that Europe has a chance to unite and thus to recover at all levels — including the political — the means of its development and of its influence which will enable it to make its voice heard in all areas of world politics.

But if we decide to continue building the Community this means that what has been done must be jealously guarded and that completion — including the financial regulation which is a typical Community instrument — must become a definitive reality within a specified period of time.

It means that we must get to work without delay to develop and deepen Community action, our special aim being the convergence of our economic and monetary policies. If we are to do this we must set ourselves a precise and realistic list of objectives spaced out in time. I will have some suggestions to make about this.

Lastly, it means that the membership applications from Great Britain and the other three countries must be discussed in a positive spirit without losing sight of Community interests or the interests of existing members. It means that the negotiations must be prepared between the Six to agree on a joint Community position and that the negotiations themselves must be conducted on behalf of the Community and in a Community spirit.

It is on these points then that our discussions should turn. Because time is short we will produce results only if we put aside timidity and procrastination and get down to action right away. At a time when, as we all know, the superpowers — the Soviet Union, but also the United States — view European problems as they affect their own interests, and cannot but view them thus, we owe it to our peoples to revive their hopes of seeing Europe in control of its own destiny. It was because of this and with this idea in mind that I suggested calling this Conference, whose outcome will condition not only the Community's future but also the future policy of each of the nations assembled here, and certainly that of France”.

*Statement by M. Willy Brandt
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany*

(translation)

I

“If all were well with Europe, we would not be meeting today. If the Community were able to speak with one voice our main topic here would be foreign policy: the question of the peaceful organization of Europe, negotiations with the countries of Eastern Europe and our interests with regard to the conflict in the Middle East.

Instead, the success or failure of this Conference will rightly be judged on whether or not we can steer the Community vessel back into navigable waters. While we concentrate on narrower issues, we cannot shirk the decisions

which are needed if our fellow citizens are to appreciate once more that Europe is not merely a matter of market regulations and if the young are to see that Europe is something more than the remembrance of a part dark, part glorious, past.

We would all surely agree that our Community should not constitute another bloc but should, rather, be a model which could serve as a component of a balanced all-European peace order. It is in this spirit that the Federal Republic of Germany is seeking an understanding with the East in co-operation and agreement with its partners in the West.

The links that have been forged between us must be indissoluble and must grow ever closer. If we want to achieve the necessary harmonization we must give each other support, that is to say, we must apply solidarity in practice. On behalf of the German Government, I declare that we are ready to do this. And German public opinion is behind us in this.

But the public naturally also wants to know what consequences our European commitments have for them. My Government, like the others, must be able to show that the contributions it is called upon to make are meaningful, reasonable and well-defined and that our chosen path towards unity in Western Europe is the right one politically.

We do not consider that our meeting here is usurping the established institutions of the Community. Our Conference is more than an elevated form of the necessary Brussels routine.

II

This is why I say with complete frankness that the German Parliament and public expect me not to return from this Conference without concrete arrangements regarding the enlargement of the Community.

This issue has been exercising our minds for years. The Treaty makes it one of the cardinal issues of our Community, and nowhere is it written that it should not be dealt with until after the transitional period. The German attitude to this issue has been known for years. I mean that we may not put it off any longer.

In the first place, experience has shown us that postponing the question of enlargement threatens to paralyse the Community.

Secondly it would be in the common interest if the Community were to be enlarged at a time when we are trying to bring East and West closer together.

Thirdly, the Community must grow beyond the Six if it wants to hold its own, economically and technologically, against the superpowers and meet its worldwide responsibilities.

And I do not hesitate to add a fourth argument: those who fear that the economic strength of the Federal Republic of Germany could upset the balance within the Community ought to favour enlargement for this very reason.

In any event, I want to say that without Britain and the other countries which have applied for membership Europe cannot become what it should and can be.

I got the impression from the talks which preceded this Conference that we are agreed in principle that the Community should be enlarged. This agreement should not be underestimated. At this point I would like to address the French President in particular: if France responds today to our clear will to complete and develop the Community with the trust which is a condition for enlargement this will be a source of satisfaction and rejoicing for us.

Over and above the question of principle, we are agreed that the applicants would have to accept the Treaties, the aims of the Treaties and the common legislation adopted since the Community was established.

It has also been agreed that any guidelines we may adopt on the Community's future development should be referred to the applicants. Once they have been translated into formal decisions, these too would have to be accepted by the applicants. Such a procedure would make it possible — and I think this is important — to synchronize Community development and accession negotiations so that neither would hamper the other but that each would benefit to the greatest extent possible from the other.

Thus the starting positions for the negotiations have now progressed to such a stage that no obstacle stands in the way of their being put into final form in the near future. I therefore suggest that we let the applicants know that we consider it possible for negotiations to begin in the spring of 1970.

During the negotiations themselves we should take the necessary decisions on the applicants' demands as regards adaptation and transition, and present them to our partners as the Community position.

Discussion is often now confined to Britain but this should not be interpreted as meaning that we are neglecting the other applicants.

III

Europe's interest also makes it imperative that we should not ignore our future relationship with other EFTA countries. As far as my country is concerned, I am thinking here in particular of Austria and Switzerland. As we

all know, Sweden poses a question which is still open and which in the end it can only answer itself in its close contact with the other Scandinavian countries.

The close economic ties between the non-aligned countries and the Community, the free trade which operates within EFTA and also the political role of these countries in the European system of States, make it essential to find a comprehensive economic solution which would include them. A Community which resolutely pursues its economic development and political objectives can justify vis-à-vis the outside world the adoption of such a solution which is necessary in the interests of Europe as a whole. The fact that it takes exceptional measures to deal with exceptional situations does nothing to change the Community's character. It will not become a preference area itself but will continue to be a community.

The Federal Government feels that the countries in question should make their wishes known in good time and that they should be kept informed of the possibilities open to them. I therefore suggest that we hold a round of talks with the applicants and those countries interested in other forms of co-operation. Such talks should take place as soon as possible after the accession negotiations begin.

IV

Although our Conference will be mainly concerned with other problems, I think it would be well for us to decide to make a fresh effort to co-operate in the field of foreign policy. This effort should involve more than the mere resumption and continuation of discussions within Western European Union.

Past differences about who should participate in a well-defined form of co-operation in the foreign affairs field would disappear if the enlargement of the Community and political co-operation could be placed in the same perspective. In this way we could reaffirm the "finalité politique" of the Community in a wider circle without the areas of economic integration and political co-operation having to be completely identical.

I therefore propose that we instruct our Foreign Ministers to draft an agreement on the gradual development of political co-operation amongst the Member States of our Community, on the assumption that the Community will be enlarged.

At the moment the important thing is that we should agree amongst ourselves on our attitude to the topics to be discussed at an all-European conference. I hope that in the next few days our representatives on the NATO Council will help to make a constructive contribution here. There should be no shadow of doubt that, after careful preparations and with the participation of our American allies, we wish to help to find solutions which would mean greater security with fewer arms and make more practical East-West co-operation possible.

V

The growing integration of the economies of our six countries has made their overall economic development increasingly interdependent. Any economic disequilibrium between them now has a direct and rapid impact on the overall development of the Community. Inflationary tendencies in one country soon become a threat to the stability of another and to equilibrium within the Community. This leads to distortions and restrictions on movements of goods, services and capital; it also endangers the common agricultural market. This type of development can harm the Community as a whole. The only way of warding off the danger is to move more rapidly towards a stable, expanding Community.

My Government is willing to move along the road to economic and monetary union, soberly and realistically, step by step. Structural differences between our States, and the differences which still persist in our economic targets and behaviour, are facts which can only be changed by perseverance and joint efforts. Converging attitudes on the part of the main social groups will also be needed.

As a first step, effective co-ordination of short-term economic policy will need to go hand in hand with the harmonization of targets. In this context it is important to fix quantitative medium-term economic targets. If we succeed in elaborating a common economic policy in this way, it will be possible to implement economic and monetary union in a second stage.

Such a development will call for the creation of a European Reserve Fund. Here too I offer my Government's full co-operation. Once the necessary conditions exist, we will help to create the European Reserve Fund and to determine procedures for it. We would then be prepared to transfer a given proportion of our currency reserves into such a fund to be administered jointly with the proportionate reserves transferred by our partners.

The Federal Government has proved in the past that it is willing to practise solidarity in monetary matters. We would like to see the relevant Council decisions being given concrete form this very month.

We should also try to fix a deadline for the creation of the economic and monetary union in the sense of an outward-looking Community of stability. I suggest that the Council be asked to examine this important issue, to work out the detailed stages of a plan of this kind in close co-operation with the Commission and to adopt this phased plan during 1970.

If we take this decision we shall be giving a clear indication of our solidarity. Let us resolutely make a new start.

VI

We have all come to appreciate the need for co-operation between our countries in the scientific and technical fields; much has been said and written about this but we have been slow to act accordingly. A number of sensible proposals are now before the Community but they need to be embodied in a coherent technological policy for Europe. This calls for political decisions.

This is particularly true of Euratom. May I say quite frankly that it would be quite unacceptable and alien to the spirit of our co-operation if, while discussing the question of completion, development and enlargement, we were to allow the future of Euratom's Joint Research Centre, established at great expense, to be placed in jeopardy because we cannot agree on the provision and utilization of funds which are negligible in proportion to the estimated expenditure for the Community as a whole.

It seems to me that our present method of producing jointly approved and extremely detailed Community programmes confined to the nuclear field will not get us forward quickly enough. We cannot go into the details of the research programme here but we can, and I suggest that we do, show that we all want to settle the Euratom crisis. To this end we should agree to ensure the continued existence of the Research Centre, to extend its activities to non-nuclear fields and to introduce greater flexibility into its structure and methods of work.

VII

While I am on the subject of the Community's development I must say something about its institutions. We have to count on these institutions working in the way planned by the Treaties. This will really become evident when we reach the enlargement stage.

I suggest

- that the Council's method of working be tightened up
- that the Commission's executive functions be widened where required
- that the powers of the European Parliament be broadened, particularly by giving it budgetary control.

The structure of the Community must be brought into line with the principles of parliamentary control. In doing this, we must not lose sight of the principle of direct elections laid down by the Treaty.

VIII

In accordance with the Treaty the definitive stage of the Community begins on 1 January 1970. Our Governments have agreed within the Council to work on the assumption that the transitional period will not be extended. This means that we will have to do all in our power to take the decisions which are necessary.

It has become evident in the Council that it will not be possible to finish everything scheduled for completion in the transitional period before the end of the year. This includes matters which are of special interest to Germany, such as certain tax harmonization measures, the common commercial policy and the elimination of the remaining restrictions on the internal market. We trust in the readiness which all members have expressed to try to deal with outstanding issues as quickly as possible. We are not insisting on complete solutions by the end of the year.

As we all know, the real difficulties are in the field of farm financing. In the Federal Government's view principles and practicalities are involved in this complex issue.

We subscribe to the principle of European solidarity, which must also hold good in the process of developing and enlarging our Community. The nature and extent of farm financing are determined by the shape of the agricultural policy and the workings of this policy are unsatisfactory for two reasons:

In the first place, the Community is producing rising surpluses. Financing these surpluses is eating up more and more funds that are needed elsewhere. This is being criticized as bad economics and is bound to discredit the Community in the eyes of the public, particularly since consumers feel that their views are being brushed aside. If this trend continues, surpluses will exceed our financial capacity. Furthermore, our surpluses are weighing on world markets and this must be avoided in the interests of world trade. We must therefore make a determined effort to overcome the surplus problem for economic, financial and political reasons. This calls in any case for a thorough reform of the instruments of agricultural policy, that is to say, the market regulations.

The second reason that the agricultural policy does not function properly is that each country still has its own structural problems. These must be solved as a matter of urgency if we want to balance our overall economic structures. This in turn is a precondition for the economic harmonization needed at Community level.

The reform of the structure of agriculture will, to a great extent, have to remain the responsibility of our individual Governments. Experience has shown indeed that even the individual Governments find it necessary to delegate responsibility for structural policy to lower levels. The decisive point is that

we all press resolutely ahead with our structural policies and co-ordinate them in such a way that they will promote the growing-together of our national economies.

To ensure that there are no misunderstandings here, or in discussions over the weeks ahead, may I say quite frankly that I not only have to represent the interests of the German taxpayer but also the future of the German farmer. One of the planks of my domestic reform programme is the development of a modern and competitive agriculture.

This is the context in which we see the problem. It follows that the Federal Government will only be able to agree to the definitive financing arrangements if it can be sure that discussions of the surplus problem, in other words the reform of the market regulations, will begin immediately and be pursued energetically on the basis of ideas likely to lead to success. All member Governments will have to instruct their representatives on the Council to speed up proceedings energetically in co-operation with the Commission. The role hitherto played by prices cannot remain taboo in this connection. What we need is a concrete picture of the situation in good time to enable us to make an early assessment of our potential commitments.

Only then would the Federal Government be in a position to recommend that the legislature approve the financing arrangements. This approval is needed under Regulation 25 of 1962, which makes express provision for the initiation of the procedure described in Article 201 of the EEC Treaty.

The German Parliament naturally also sees an inner connection between farm financing and the enlargement issue. I have noted with satisfaction that other Governments have expressed the opinion that the farm system, including the financing arrangements, will have to remain adaptable, especially in view of the enlargement of the Community.

If we can reach agreement along these lines, the way will be open for the adoption of definitive agricultural financing arrangements. The Commission has made proposals for such a settlement to the Council which are of special value, seen as a whole. But it is no secret to any of us that extremely difficult decisions will have to be faced on individual issues in the weeks and months ahead.

IX

To this outline of my Government's attitude I would only like to add that we must choose between a courageous step forward and a dangerous crisis.

What I am saying here is what I have already said at home: the people of Europe are expecting and urging our statesmen to place the will to succeed on the side of the logic of history. Europe needs our success.

If I might refer once more to the younger generation, let me say that the Federal Government would like to see a European Youth Organization created. We feel encouraged in this by the success of the Franco-German Youth Office.

On the world scene our Community, while becoming stronger and larger, should pursue a twofold aim. First, by pooling its resources, it should enable Europe to hold its own economically, scientifically and technologically with the superpowers and in this way to preserve its identity. In the second place, it should put Europe in a position to make a vigorous contribution to the great task which is clamouring for more and more attention from the industrial countries: development aid.

We can render our ideals of peace and humanity no better service”.

*Address by M. Mariano Rumor
Italian Prime Minister*

(translation)

“This Conference of Heads of State and Governments of Europe, which you have convened at the welcome instigation of the French President, with the agreement of the other Community member Governments, makes it incumbent on us not to disappoint the expectations and the profound hopes of our peoples. Courage and vision, the necessary qualities which mark great historical choices, are required of us today. It is urgent that we should put an end to a period of uncertainty and stagnation and ensure that the peoples of democratic Europe realize that they have once more become masters of their own destiny. The complexity of the problems confronting us and the developments of world policy require that our discussions be marked by awareness of the situation and of the needs which arise from it, and inspired by maximum frankness and spirit of conciliation.

We must therefore recover the spirit and language of those who preceded us on the road to the creation of Europe. They raised up our continent again from the ruins of war precisely because, overcoming age-old rivalries, they were able to close a tragic chapter in our history in order to open another based on mutual understanding and solidarity.

The present Summit is the fourth in the history of our Community. I think I shall be expressing the general desire when I say that it will have to be the expression of an authentic political will to proceed, with full awareness of present trends, towards more incisive and concrete forms of integration and towards more closely aligned approaches to the question of enlarging the Community.

The discussions opened, which are to go on with the participation of the Commission, will have to show us the way to solve specially urgent problems on which the existence, development and future of our Community depend.

The success of the Community system, which cannot be ignored even by its opponents, is not only the prerequisite for the achievement by Europe of an economic and social dimension adequate to meet the challenge of our times, but is also the very condition for the construction of Europe as an entity capable of making its voice heard in the dialectical confrontation between the super powers, in response to historical developments in the world.

In the preparatory multilateral and bilateral meetings of this Summit conference, we agreed to attack the problems of the economic and political development of Europe from the starting point of the outline suggested by our French friends, who instigated the meeting, in the form of a "trptych" consisting of the completion, strengthening and enlargement of the Communities.

Let us consider this logical outline as a useful tool for identifying a set of problems, the solution to which will have to ensure the relaunching and the success of the European idea, but let us remember that the three parts of the "trptych" must be considered, not separately, but, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty, in their essential political unity.

It seems to us indeed that the solutions we find to the problems of completion cannot logically be divorced from those we find to the questions of strengthening and enlargement. What we have to seek and find is a constructive harmony. It is to be sure a difficult task, but a stimulating one.

On 1 January next the Communities will enter what the Treaties call the "final" period and we mean to face up to our obligations. It would however be sufficient merely to list the most important problems of strengthening to realize at once the profound changes likely in the coming years of Community activity in a world and in a continent which feel increasingly impelled towards authentic economic integration. We are in a historic period of great changes in international relations, in the scale of production, of technology and of science, in social structures, in the aspirations of nations to prosperity, to peace, to security and to freedom.

We must therefore — and this is certainly the wish in Italy — accomplish within the time limits of the Treaties and Community laws, the tasks necessary for the internal construction of our Community in a fair negotiation which takes into account the requirements of the parties, at the same time making the order so established impartial and thus as stable as possible. We must define the lines of the subsequent integration process to which we mean to pledge our countries and also those other European States which wish to join our Community; we must make a practical approach, with definitely determined procedures and dates, to the themes of Community enlargement. This task is rightfully set by the Treaties.

A great deal is at stake. In our view we can no longer confine ourselves to preventing a slowdown in the operation of the Community system.

Substantial economic and social integration is necessary in addition. For this purpose we are ready to make our contribution by approving a financial regulation for the common agricultural policy valid for the final period, based on a fair distribution of the burdens on the economies of the Member States, together with rules for the agricultural sectors, such as wine and tobacco, for which there is not yet a market organization, and the reform of the Social Fund. The Euratom multiannual programme will have to ensure the future of European co-operation in nuclear matters and the safeguarding of the Joint Research Centre.

But one need seems fundamental and cannot wait: a definite expression of our will to put in hand without delay and without vagueness all the necessary steps for the enlargement of the Community to include the countries which have applied to join it. The procedures, conditions and criteria, in the spirit and letter of the Treaty, must naturally be harmonized among the Six. But it is essential to end the vagueness concerning dates and procedures which surrounds this need on which there is also wide agreement among our public, which is bringing lively pressure to bear. It is moreover a matter of achieving geographical enlargement of our Community and making it more representative at the historical and cultural level, no less than on the political and economic plane.

In our view the end of March allows reasonable time to make the necessary preparations among the Six to set going constructive negotiations in earnest without delay.

But it is a political aim that has to be achieved. The delay in the process of political integration caused by the course of events and the failure of efforts in the meantime to get it moving again are the source of the situation of weakness and, let us admit it, inferiority to which Europe has fallen.

Europe as such is absent from the world dialogue.

On the political level, the necessary progress without which Community unity runs the risk of being confined to the sphere of economic relations with the rest of the world is not yet on a par with the economic and social consolidation of western Europe resulting among other factors from the security offered by the Atlantic Alliance.

It is obvious that the status of a politically united Europe would certainly not be inferior to the status the Community already has in the economic field. To reach such a target, it is however necessary to find a link between the requirements of those who call for the prior achievement of certain internal objectives and of those who look for the development of institutions capable of determining a common policy and ensuring democratic control. We cannot indeed

remain unaware that in each of our countries increasingly authoritative and numerous voices call for the control of the Community, with all the resources which are or will be at its disposal, by a Parliament elected by the people.

Not to give the Community political institutions would be to fall short of the demands of our peoples and all those outside our frontiers whose eyes are on Europe.

We should not forget that our work has served as a model for those in other continents who hope to find in unity a solution to their problems and a democratic answer to the wish to travel speedily along the road to economic and social progress.

As I have said, the dialogue between the great powers has for some time been continuing without Europe. Let us now be on the watch for developments which may affect the future of our own continent.

There is no doubt that of the vast assembly of world problems those concerning East-West relations, disarmament and the hope for a genuine relaxation of tension are of such pre-eminence as to determine the course of European policy in the years to come.

Our countries are today confronted with the beginning of the dialogue between the two great world powers, even if this is seriously hampered by the occurrences in Czechoslovakia. But relaxation of tension is an objective which cannot be given up. In the interests of the Czech people themselves, the dialogue had to be resumed and has been resumed. The discussions between the USSR and the USA, which precisely in the last few days have made a promising beginning in Helsinki, today induce us to express the most sincere hope of success.

But if this is our hope and if, at the same time, we recognize that America does not omit to consult its allies, we cannot fail to see the full extent of the difference there would be in the situation of Western Europe if it could express itself with its own voice, developing its own political unity, and coherently pursuing its own plans for enlargement.

This is the more true if we consider the East-West conference to which we have also devoted our attention within the Atlantic Alliance. Therefore, to achieve a genuine relaxation of tension and a stable and durable peace, it is necessary for a united Western Europe to be able to make its views felt on a problem which is essential to it.

The current situation in the Mediterranean should accordingly receive serious thought and should impel Western Europe to united and intensive action to bring stability to this area.

We cannot, however, hope for the achievement of this union without preparation, without overcoming difficulties, without creating the conditions for it by means of realistic solutions acceptable to all. It will therefore be an objective to be achieved in stages, but, we hope, at a progressive and steady pace.

These thoughts have prompted our earnest support of today's meeting.

We believe that it can and should lead to a pledge to find solutions to fundamental Community problems. We believe that the Community needs a fresh start capable of infusing faith and creating a turning point in the European situation. Let us safeguard the existence of our Community and consolidate our institutions; let us enlarge our boundaries geographically; let us at the same time reinvigorate the process of integration by means of structural action on all the necessary fronts, even if not covered by the Treaties of Rome, using all the energies of our countries and responding to the rightful and vigilant impatience of youth, which today thinks and acts with a European mind.

At this point we confront the particularly important problems in the development of a Community which is intent on becoming a new event in history: problems of culture, science and technology:

If we do not make the decisions, events will take over and leave us standing.

I know how complex the problems which I have been discussing are. The target is not easy to reach. We think nevertheless that it is not beyond the powers of our countries, provided that the Governments have the sincere determination to reach it and not to fail to rise to this historic occasion. From this city, whose name is inseparably linked with initiatives for peace and the creation of institutions destined to govern relations between States on a basis of law, we would like to see a new impetus start, which after Messina and Rome, will mark an important stage in European unity”.

*Statement by M. Pierre Werner
Prime Minister of Luxembourg*

(translation)

“I would like to thank the Netherlands Government for bringing us together here in The Hague — at the instigation, moreover, of the French President to whom I am also happy to pay tribute — to give us an opportunity of assessing the Community's present situation and providing the political impetus needed to press ahead with the construction of Europe. I was privileged to attend the three earlier conferences. It is true that the tangible progress made there fell short of expectations but, despite divergences of opinion as to the

scale of a united Europe and means of achieving it, each of these Conferences showed that there was a willingness to push ahead towards the final goal of a strong, politically organized Europe.

The world expects more from this Hague Conference. It so happens that the Community is entering the definitive stage of its development as far as the precise, literal objectives of the Treaties of Paris and Rome are concerned. The transitional period laid down by the Treaty of Rome ends on 31 December of this year. Measures to implement the Treaty are not yet sufficiently advanced to meet this deadline. On the other hand, the dynamism inherent in pooling the energies and resources of advanced European countries is bound to lead to the expansion and development of the machinery and range of European co-operation and a widening of the geographic area in which it operates.

This advance is being frustrated by doctrinal quarrels and clashing national interests. Confusion and scepticism have gained ground over the years, particularly amongst the young, and have tainted the freshness and generousness of the European idea. Even quarrels about issues which are very real and very tangible to our people can admittedly be regarded as a form of European collaboration, albeit in terms of the conflict of interests. But I believe that we need to open up brighter, more striking and more hopeful prospects for the future. Not that we here, by waving a magic wand, can banish all the clouds, and produce formulae to deal with all the difficulties raised by the day-to-day working of the Communities. Far from it. The future pace of progress within the Communities will depend rather on our example, on our determination to give an unambiguous lead on a limited number of current issues charged with significance for the years ahead. Clear guidance is expected because international public opinion is beginning to wonder about the real strength of the European idea and the Community's place in the world.

The Hague Conference ought to go down in history as the meeting that confirmed the fundamental political and economic objectives of the Treaties and made further Community developments possible.

I would now like to review the three main issues facing us at this time, indicating the Luxembourg position on each of them.

A. Completion of the European Communities

1. In the communiqué to be issued when our talks end, our Governments should reaffirm their willingness to change over from the transitional period to the definitive stage of the European Economic Community at the end of 1969, and to accept all that this implies.
2. The EEC Treaty and derived Community law impose a number of requirements which the Member States must meet before passing to the definitive stage of the Common Market.

We can note with satisfaction that most of these have been met already or are on the point of being so.

3. The main problem to be dealt with before this deadline is reached is finalizing the definitive farm financing regulation.

Two essential elements of this definitive regulation — Community preference and financial solidarity — have already been accepted.

4. To facilitate the adoption of definitive financing arrangements before the end of the year, we must lose no time in finding ways of reducing and eliminating farm surpluses which are jeopardizing the very existence of the common agricultural policy. Market control is one of the essential elements on which the financial solidarity of the common agricultural policy must be based.

5. Secondly, and again with a view to smoothing the adoption of definitive farm financing arrangements, we must make headway with our studies and negotiations on the reform of European agriculture. This reform is imperative but it must be a gradual process to avoid unnecessary disturbances and to allow for the human and social factors involved.

6. Lastly, existing market organizations must be supplemented by arrangements for commodities such as tobacco and wine before the end of the year.

7. So far the Council of the European Communities has failed to agree on a new multiannual programme for Euratom. The uncertainty which has been hanging over this Community and the future of its research centres for a long time now cannot be allowed to continue. Scientific and technical research are as important for Europe's future and Europe's independence as the economic and customs union.

B. Enlargement

We are very pleased that there now seems to be a general feeling that the enlargement of the Community is desirable and not synonymous with weakening.

Negotiations with the applicants should therefore open as soon as possible, the Community negotiating from a joint approach to the problems raised by their admission, as has been the practice in negotiations of all kinds between the Community and non-member countries.

A decision must be taken before the end of the year on the completion of the Common Market and the changeover to the definitive period. Once this has been done the Community should arrive at a joint position, based notably on the Commission's opinions, during the early months of the New Year.

The final communiqué of the Hague Conference should also affirm that we are determined to open negotiations as soon as the Community has fixed its attitude to the problems posed by the membership applications by approving a negotiating mandate.

C. Strengthening the existing Communities

There is an urgent and pressing need for the Community to define policies to be implemented and action to be taken in a number of fields. If it fails to do so, there is a danger that the impact of the advantages of a large single market will be lost.

Such resolutions and directives, jointly drafted by the Six, could be referred to the applicants for membership so that common conclusions could be reached in conjunction with these countries.

As to the areas in which the Community could be strengthened, the first that comes to mind is monetary and financial co-operation. Recent monetary developments — and the repercussions and consequences of these for the common agricultural policy in particular — have proved that any common policy is likely to become precarious at a moment's notice until such time as the Member States take a decisive step towards monetary co-operation and the alignment of financial policies.

To create the conditions for economic union, economic planning and the co-ordination of short-term economic policies must develop side by side. Many people consider that the attainment of these objectives is the essential preliminary to monetary integration.

I am not convinced of this and I am very much afraid that if we refuse to accept a modicum of financial discipline of a Community nature a co-ordinated short-term economic policy will never see the light of day.

Recent events on the monetary scene threw the common agricultural policy into disarray and proved that economic and monetary policy form one indivisible whole. This is why my delegation advocates a programme which would lay greater emphasis on our willingness to advance in this field, which has both political and economic overtones.

A first step in this direction was taken with the Council's approval in principle of short-term monetary assistance between the Member States.

In addition, the Commission's proposals for medium-term financial co-operation and increased co-ordination of medium-term economic policies are to be discussed within the Council as soon as possible.

But, if we are to succeed, we must go much further than this. It is not for a meeting like ours to define the technical details of a programme for future monetary union. A number of possible and more or less daring approaches have been suggested.

Be that as it may, the Luxembourg delegation would be happy to see a reference in the final communiqué to our willingness to create a monetary union before a specified date by introducing a series of appropriate arrangements, mechanisms or agencies backed by the co-ordination of economic policies which these will be expected to stimulate.

D. Strengthening the institutions

Almost all our national Parliaments have made it clear that they are prepared to ratify the financial regulation and the allocation of the own resources to the Community only if the powers of the institutions are adjusted at the same time. Public opinion is running along the same lines.

Of course it can be argued that there is a close link between increased powers for the European Parliament and the election of its members by direct universal suffrage. I have no wish to deny this link but I cannot believe that its existence should prevent us from acting in either field.

We must progress on these issues in a realistic way, in step with advances achieved in other areas of European integration.

To sum up then, our final communiqué should affirm:

- (i) that our Governments are ready to change over to the definitive period of the Common Market at the end of the year;
- (ii) that they are prepared to shoulder on that date all the obligations imposed by the Treaty and derived Community law, and in particular to put the final touches to the definitive financing arrangements;
- (iii) that the Community should lose no time in producing a mandate for negotiations with the applicants for membership, these negotiations to begin once the mandate has been approved;
- (iv) that, side by side with the production of a negotiating mandate and parallel with the negotiations themselves, decisions will be taken in those areas in which the Community needs to be strengthened, including scientific and technical research, the gradual realization of monetary union and a common economic policy;
- (v) that this economic, monetary and financial strengthening is to be matched by a reinforcement of the institutional provisions of the Treaties to increase the powers and competence of the European Parliament and make provision for a first step towards the election of its members by direct universal suffrage.

E. Final remarks

Has the time also come to reopen the dossier on political co-operation as such? The Luxembourg Government is not opposed to this, since in the long run it is impossible to conceive of economic union coming to full flower without minimum co-ordination of foreign, cultural and defence policies. We feel, however, that in the early months the stress should be on strengthening the economic and political aspects of collaboration between the Six, using existing agencies to solve urgent problems.

This meeting of the leaders of our member countries, which is being attended by the institution we created to provide the inventiveness and objectivity which all communities must have if they are to advance, is taking place as the period allowed us in 1957 to take the decisive step towards the future we have decided to share draws to a close.

1. United by geography, our countries then wished to meet a challenge of the post-war years — an ideological challenge which threatened our humanist and individualistic civilization, a technological and economic challenge which threatened to reduce Europe to utter and complete dependence. We wished to take up this challenge with our inner strength and faith in our own destiny.

A page of history was turned in 1951 when our Governments met in Paris to sign the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community and declared that they were resolved “to lay the bases of institutions capable of giving direction to their future common destiny”.

2. This political objective, which led us to the road we have been travelling ever since, was confirmed in 1957 with the signing of the Treaties of Rome.

3. In the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, this political objective finds expression, not only in provisions mainly aimed at ensuring economic and social progress and a constant improvement in the living and working conditions of our people, but also in the introduction of genuine common policies.

4. The solid foundation on which our action is based is, like its final objective, an expression of our political readiness to advance towards an integration in which no-one loses his identity but which gives us new values, wider dimensions, increased power and more responsibility.

5. What we have created, and what still remains to be done, will only work smoothly and develop if we move steadily ahead. Recent years have taught us that any halts by the wayside or slackening of pace are dangerous and may even jeopardize what seemed to have been accomplished.

This is why we feel that our faith in this Community, a Community which our people wanted yesterday and still want today, should find concrete expression in a continuous process of creation which, without disregarding natural or economic laws, would stamp events with the indelible imprint of our Community resolve”.

PART TWO

Community activities in December 1969

I. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Common Customs Tariff

Amendments

1. On 8 December 1969 the Council adopted, on a Commission proposal, a regulation¹ amending the one of 28 June 1968 on the common customs tariff.² This new text of the annex to the CCT reiterates the duties applicable from 1 January 1970 in accordance with the Community's commitments vis-à-vis non-member countries; it is at this date that the third instalment of the reductions of duties agreed to at the Kennedy Round will be applied. These reductions affect almost all manufactured goods and certain agricultural products. However, as the American legislation on customs value, known as the "American Selling Price" has not been abolished, most of the duties affecting the chemicals sector remain unchanged.

Various amendments of nomenclature resulting from agricultural regulations have been inserted in the CCT together with a few autonomous amendments (regroupings, simplifications, etc.) to which the government experts of the Member States had agreed during 1969.

Suspensions (Article 28 of the Treaty)

2. At the same date, the Council adopted a regulation temporarily suspending autonomous duties of the common customs tariff for the year 1970. About 190 applications covering 150 products or groups of products had been filed by the Governments of the Member States. As in the past, they chiefly concerned raw materials (chemicals in particular) for manufacturing industries. Agreement was reached on 116 of the applications for extension, which concerned 119 products. Eight of the 31 new applications were accepted.

The suspensions of duties requested for oil of turpentine and rosins could not be included in the regulation, as the consent of the EEC-Greece Association Council had not yet been obtained. As regards suspension for aircraft with an unladen weight of over 15 000 kg, it should be noted that this was granted on

¹ Official gazette L 311, 11.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 172, 22.7.1968.

the basis of Article 28 of the EEC Treaty and not, as in the past, in pursuance of protocol No. XVII annexed to the Agreement concerning the "List G" products; this does not, however, prejudice the validity of this protocol.

In addition to these suspensions, which will be effective from 1 January 1970, the Council, by a regulation of 25 November 1969,¹ temporarily reduced to 13%, the autonomous CCT duty applicable to sprats from 27 November to 31 December 1969; for the year 1970 the level to which these fish will be temporarily reduced will be 7.8%.

Tariff quotas

3. At sessions in December 1969 the Council, on Commission proposals, adopted several regulations dealing, on the one hand, with the autonomous increase in the volume of certain Community tariff quotas granted for the year 1969 and, on the other, the opening, apportioning and laying down of the procedure for administering a certain number of Community tariff quotas for the whole of 1970.

For 1969, autonomous increases were made in the quota volumes for:

- Tunny for the canning industry: from 50 000 to 60 500 tons, the reserve being increased from 5 000 to 6 050 tons;²
- Cod: from 34 000 to 39 500 tons, the reserve from 3 000 to 3 450 tons;²
- Unwrought magnesium: from 20 800 to 22 550 tons. This additional volume of 1 750 tons is subdivided into 250 tons of unwrought unalloyed magnesium (definitively shared among the Member States) and 1 500 tons of unwrought alloyed magnesium (added to the reserve, which thus rises from 1 780 tons to 3 280 tons);³
- Newsprint: from 1 048 500 to 1 052 500 tons.⁴

On 19 December 1969⁵ the Council also amended the regulation of 29 July 1969 on the Community tariff quota for certain handicraft products to extend it to Pakistan following the conclusion of an agreement with that country.

The Council adopted a batch of regulations opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quotas for 1970 for the products listed below.

¹ Official gazette L 298, 27.11.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 312, 12.12.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 320, 20.12.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 324, 27.12.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 328, 30.12.1969

Description of goods	Quota		Initial apportioning	Reserve
	Volume t.	Duties %		
Dried grapes ¹ in packings of 15 kg or less (1.12.1969 to 30.11.1970): EEC/Iran commercial agreement	3 543	1.2	3 543	—
Fruit, tobacco and textiles from Turkey (EEC/Turkey agreement):				
Dried figs in packings of 15 kg or less ²	18 900	4.7	14 175	4 725
Dried grapes in packings ²	38 570	0	28 930	9 640
Fresh or dry hazelnuts even without their shells or husked ²	18 700	2.5	14 685	4 015
Raw or unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco refuse ²	17 615	0	15 400	2 215
Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton ²	75	Duties equal to half of the CCT duties applicable at the time of import	60	15
Other cotton fabrics	105		84	21
Outer garments, accessories for garments ²	30		24	6
Bed, table and toilet linen, etc. ²	30		24	6
Tanning extracts of eucalyptus ³	250		4.4	150
Certain unbleached flax yarn ³	500	2.4	285	215
Newsprint ³	1 025 000	0	1 025 000	—
Ferro-silicon ³	20 000	0	20 000	—
Ferro-silico-manganese ³	50 000	0	47 000	3 000
Ferro-chromium containing 0.10% or less of carbon by weight	3 000	0	3 000	—
Unwrought aluminium ³	130 000	5	110 000	20 000
Unwrought magnesium ³	15 000	0		
alloyed	13 800	0	11 040	2 760
unalloyed	1 200	0	1 050	150

¹ Official gazette L 307, 7.12.1969

² *Ibid.* L 319, 19.12.1969

³ *Ibid.* L 326, 29.12.1969

Description of goods	Quota		Initial apportioning	Reserve
	Volume t.	Duties %		
Hand-woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil ¹	1 000 000 u.a.	0	600 000	400 000
Hand-woven cotton fabrics	1 000 000 u.a.	0	600 000	400 000
Heifers and cows of certain mountain breeds other than those intended for slaughter ¹	10 000 head at	6	7 000	3 000
Bulls, cows and heifers of the Schwyz, Simmental and Fribourg breeds ¹	2 500 head at	4	2 050	450

These two last Community tariff quotas are opened for the first half of 1970 in respect of half the bund quota volume. In order to make the best possible allowance for the period during which the cattle are brought down from the Alpine pastures the total annual volume bound in GATT will be opened each year for the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year.

Frozen beef and veal ¹	22 000	20	22 000	—
Fresh, chilled or frozen tunny for the canning industry ²	53 000	0	48 000	5 000
Cod, simply salted, etc. ¹	34 000	0	31 000	3 000

On 19 December 1969 the Commission also decided to grant certain Member States two national tariff quotas for the year 1970. These quotas are: 2 900 tons at 13.8% duty for prunes to the Federal Republic of Germany;³ 25 tons at 16% duty for shrimps of the "Pandalus, Platyceros, Japonicus" species, to Belgium for the period from 1 January 1970 to 31 March 1970.⁴

In addition, the Commission decided on 19 December 1969⁸ to authorize the Federal Republic of Germany temporarily to reduce to a rate of 10.1%, with a minimum levy of 1.82 u.a. per 100 kg net weight, the customs duty on fresh tomatoes. This decision is valid for the period 1 January to 31 March 1970.

¹ Official gazette L 326, 29.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 328, 30.12.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 22, 29.1.1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 18, 24.1.1970.

It became apparent during the work in the Council that the opening of a supplementary autonomous Community tariff quota for unwrought aluminium for 1969 would not prove possible and the Commission decided on 19 December 1969¹ to authorize the Federal Republic of Germany and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union to open, for this product under protocol No. XII "List G", the following national tariff quotas: Germany (FR): 67 100 t at 5%; Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union: 10 000 t at 5%.

Customs legislation

Community transit

4. The achievement, from 1 July 1968, of the customs union which, apart from certain exceptions, comprises the complete abolition of customs duties and agricultural levies, has not eliminated the formalities for goods moving from the territory of one Member State to another. Since, pending the necessary harmonization, a large number of regulations (of fiscal, plant-health, technical and other kinds) applicable both to the import and export of goods have kept their national character, the crossing of frontiers involves the application of national procedures in order to ensure respect for these various regulations. However, from the procedural angle, the Community transit system² — applicable as from 1 January 1970 — will have a simplifying effect: it will constitute the framework within which, in principle, all controls and formalities considered necessary can be carried out irrespective of their nature.

As each movement of goods is supervised from the place of departure to the place of destination, the formalities on crossing the internal frontiers largely lose their "*raison d'être*" — taking over on entry to and discharge on exit from each national territory having been abolished. Only the desire of the Member States to be able to recover the duties and taxes relating to goods which may have disappeared on their territories still makes it necessary to record movement. A simplification is envisaged from the fact that, as from 1 January 1970, export documents and the Community transit documents are to be made out on the same forms. Subsequently, a similar innovation may be applied to import documents.

The system of Community transit is indispensable for ensuring the movement of goods from non-member countries. In respect of these goods, the system gives concrete form to the merger of the national customs territories into a single territory with regard to control mechanisms. From the statistical point of view it provides a suitable instrument for establishing the transit and export statistics of each Member State; it thus enables intra-Community trade to be measured.

¹ Official gazette L 22, 29.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 77, 29.3.1969; L 295, 24.11.1969; L 321, 23.12.1969; L 322, 24.12.1969, L 13, 19.1.1970 and Part One, Ch. I of this Bulletin.

It will also be possible for the system of Community transit to serve as a control procedure in all cases in which the use or destination of a commodity must be checked in accordance with a Community regulation (e.g. the exit of agricultural products from the customs territory, the application of a special destination CCT heading). Thus the system can prevent the proliferation of all kinds of *ad hoc* control procedures.

Lastly, as the system lays down separate procedures according to whether the goods are of Community origin or not, it has been possible to abolish movement certificates DD 1 and DD 4.¹

COMPETITION POLICY

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

Favourable decision on two reciprocal manufacturing agreements in the tyre industry

5. By a decision of 5 December 1969² the Commission gave its endorsement under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty to two reciprocal agreements between Pneumatiques *Dunlop* S.A. (France) and *Pirelli* S.p.A. (Italy) and their respective subsidiaries in Italy and France, whereby each company undertakes to produce on behalf of the other's subsidiary, viz. *Pirelli France* and *Dunlop Italiana*, such quantities of tyres and inner tubes as shall be fixed annually between the parties. When the agreements were concluded, in 1959, the main object was to help each of the two companies to make its way in the other's market by eliminating the extra cost item represented by the import duties which were then still payable. Although the duties have meantime been done away with, the companies decided to keep on the agreements by reason of the other economic benefits resulting, including in particular the savings on transport costs and other expenses involved by importation. In addition, the agreements enabled them to offer a range of products better in line technically with the particular features of the two foreign markets, thus enhancing their respective competitive capacities there.

The Commission's decision states that, inasmuch as certain clauses in the original agreements which were considered to be incompatible with the Community rules of competition have now been dropped or amended, it (the Commission) finds itself able to issue a negative clearance certificate, placing on record that there is not, to its knowledge, any ground for intervention by it with respect to these agreements.

¹ Official gazette L 13, 19.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 323, 24.12.1969.

After going carefully into the practical circumstances and the mass of economic facts and figures assembled in the course of its investigations, more especially as concerns changes in the two companies' shares of the market, the Commission concluded that in the case at issue competition was not restricted to any appreciable extent. This decision does not, however, constitute a precedent as to the position the Commission might adopt should it have subsequently to take cognizance of similar agreements between firms to produce for each other, against a different economic background.

Abolition of the ban on exporting and reimporting in the photographic industry

6. The *Agfa-Gevaert* group and a number of other companies making photographic equipment, including *Kodak* and *Zeiss-Ikon-Voigtländer*, are adopting from 1 January 1970 new conditions of sale whereby there will be no restriction on the exporting or reimporting of their products within the Common Market. They have thus scrapped the restrictive practices which the Commission, upon a complaint lodged by the German firm *Ratio* against *Agfa-Gevaert* of Germany and *Gevaert-Agfa* of Belgium, ruled to be infringements of the rules of competition laid down by the Treaty of Rome.

Ratio had obtained *Agfa-Gevaert* reversing colour films from a Belgian supplier and tried to sell them in Germany below the fixed consumer resale price. *Agfa-Gevaert* secured an injunction prohibiting *Ratio* from selling these films on the grounds that it could only have bought them in the first place by contravening the system of prescribed prices in force in Germany. *Ratio* thereupon appealed to the Commission for a ruling that the prescribed-price system as applied by *Agfa* was incompatible with Article 85 of the Treaty of Rome.

After a thorough study of the evidence, the Commission, by letter of 2 December 1968, notified the German and Belgian *Agfa-Gevaert* companies that it was preparing to rate the export ban in their conditions of sale as notified as an infringement of Article 85, and to issue a decision compelling them to desist (the "notice of grievance"). The Commission stated that the effect of their refusal to allow any of their customers in the Common Market to export *Agfa-Gevaert* products or supply them to exporters was to partition off the national markets in a manner contrary to the aims of the Common Market, and, above all, to prevent the importation of these products from other Community countries, even though this was a perfectly practical proposition owing to the low transport costs.

In its notice of grievances the Commission further rebutted *Agfa-Gevaert's* arguments in defence of the export ban. *Agfa-Gevaert* had contended that the ban served the purpose of maintaining intact the system of prescribed consumer prices lawfully established in Germany, which according to German case

law was necessary if the system was to be imposed on all buyers. To this the Commission replied, first, that the fact of a Member State's having a system of prescribed prices was not in itself a reason for failing to comply with the prohibition in Article 85(1) in respect of arrangements for the maintenance of that system, and that the circumstances of the present case brought it within the meaning of Article 85(1). Even if Agfa-Gevaert were to replace the export ban by a system of prescribed prices on reimport, this would still contravene Article 85(1), since the new system would also have the effect of restricting scope for competition at the retail level, and interfering with intra-Community trade.

Hence the point at issue was whether the arrangements for safeguarding the system of prescribed prices qualified for exemption under Article 85(3). In looking into this possibility, the Commission concentrated on the practical economic facts of the case, bearing in mind in particular that the products came from the same plants, had been well known in the Community for many years, and were supplied at different prices and subject to different resale conditions (the end price to the consumer being sometimes fixed and sometimes not) in the different countries by the Agfa-Gevaert companies, which were solidly established in all the national markets of the Community. The Commission's finding was that the compartmentation of the national markets resulting, at all stages of the marketing process, from the export ban, and in particular the sealing-off of the German market, offered no advantage to offset the drawbacks involved with respect to competition, and that the conditions entitling to exemption were therefore not fulfilled.

The Commission's intended decision did not have to be issued, since the Agfa-Gevaert companies voluntarily rescinded their ban on the export and reimport of their products within the Common Market. The new conditions of sale coming into force on 1 January 1970 allow all customers inside the Community to export Agfa-Gevaert products purchased by them to other Common Market countries at whatever prices they may themselves decide. Kodak and Zeiss-Ikon-Voigtländer similarly amended their own conditions of sale within the Common Market as from the same date, duly informing the Commission of the changes in advance. At the same time, having regard to German municipal case law and to the activities of the Federal Industrial Agreements Office in Berlin, all these companies discontinued the charging of prescribed consumer prices for photographic supplies.

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

Extension of authorization for joint selling of solid fuels by «Cobechar»

7. By High Authority Decision 1/63, of 16 January 1963,¹ agreements among the Belgian mining companies affiliated to the Comptoir Belge des Charbons

¹ Official gazette 15, 30.1.1963.

("Cobechar") for the joint selling of solid fuels were authorized for a limited period, subsequently extended to 31 December 1969. The companies, wishing to retain the agreements for a further three years, applied for a fresh extension of the authorization. Such changes as had occurred meantime in the pattern of joint sales, and other points which were considered in this connection, such as the implications of the marketing regulations, were not found to suggest any grounds for objecting to the extension. The original authorization in 1963 had been granted subject to certain conditions, for reasons of economic and market policy; the considerations in view of which these stipulations were made, and the obligation to declare the tonnages sold jointly, still hold good. Accordingly, the existing authorization was extended to 31 December 1972, by Commission Decision of 22 December 1969.¹

State aids

8. The Commission has informed the *Netherlands* Government that it had no objection to the proposed subsidy for the carded woollens industry, this assistance being designed solely to help the industry put its house in order, and moreover, in the Commission's view, well calculated to fulfil this purpose.

The Commission has informed the *French* Government that it had decided to discontinue its examination under Article 93(2), first paragraph of the EEC Treaty of the French system of aids to shipbuilding; it no longer had any objections, as the aids had meantime been brought into line with the limits laid down in the Council's Directive of 28 July 1969 concerning aids to shipbuilding to correct distortions of competition on the international market.

The Commission also ruled on a number of impending measures in *Germany* and *Italy*, duly notified to it in advance under Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty.

- Programme of credits from the ERP (European Recovery Programme) special fund to encourage computerization in small and medium-sized businesses. The Commission takes the view that this assistance, being on a small scale only, can be counted as one of the exceptions provided for in the Treaty.
- Parliamentary Bill in the *Sicilian region* relating to the Regional Fund for credit to small businesses and cottage industry. The main aim of the Bill is simply to increase the moneys at the disposal of the Cassa Artigiana. In view of the very small scale of the businesses concerned, and of the economic and social situation in Sicily, the Commission considered that the new measures qualified as a special case under Article 92(3 a) of the Rome Treaty.

¹ Official gazette L 10, 15.1.1970.

- Parliamentary Bills in the autonomous *Trentino-Alto Adige* region relating to action by public bodies to purchase and equip industrial estates. The two Bills in question are both aimed at enabling local authorities and other public bodies, with assistance from the regional government, to buy and fit up sites for industrial building. In consideration of the type of beneficiary, and of the fact that the sites will be sold to the incoming enterprises in the ordinary way, the Commission concluded that the proposed measures did not come under the provisions of Articles 92 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty.

State trading monopolies

Recommendations concerning the final adjustment of certain monopolies

9. On 25 November and 23 and 30 December 1969, the Commission dispatched to three Member States — *Germany, France and Italy* — recommendations for the adjustment of certain state trading monopolies,¹ in Germany for alcohol, in France for potash, matches, basic Bessemer slag, alcohol, powders and explosives, and oil and petroleum products, and in Italy for cigarette lighters, matches, cigarette paper, flints and salt.

Article 37 of the EEC Treaty requires the Member States “to adjust any State monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of Member States in regard to conditions of supply or marketing of goods”. Section 6 of the article empowers the Commission to make recommendations to the Member States as to the practical details and timing of the adjustment. Various recommendations were sent to the three States in question in the course of the transition period;² these, however, being concerned with adjustment on a step-by-step basis, were not aimed at ending discrimination altogether, since this, by the terms of Article 37, need not come until the transition period expires. The Commission’s latest recommendations, on the other hand, relate to the position as it is to be in the final period, and accordingly list the measures it considers the Member States should adopt to bring this about.

Generally speaking, the Commission construed Article 37 — which comes in the Title on free movement of goods, and within that Title in the chapter on elimination of quantitative restrictions as between Member States — as requiring that by the end of the transition period the same position should have been reached for State monopoly products as had been reached for other prod-

¹ Official gazette L 6, 9.1.1970 and L 31, 9.2.1970.

² *Ibid.* 18, 15.3.1962; 49, 23.6.1962; 121, 3.8.1963; 127, 20.8.1963; 180, 10.12.1963; 154, 24.8.1966.

ucts by the implementation of Article 30-34, namely free movement of goods. It further took the view that the article not only requires the abolition of discriminations arising directly out of the arrangements applying to the monopoly products, but also seeks to ensure that after the end of the transition period no further discriminations can develop in consequence of various special powers enjoyed by the monopolies with respect to the importation, sale on the home market, or exportation of certain products.

Basing itself on this interpretation, and taking into account the actual or potential discriminations as between nationals of the Member States in consequence of the operations of State monopolies, the Commission came to the conclusion that in most cases the best, because now the most certain, way to achieve the aim of Article 37 would be to deprive the monopolies of their sole right to import, export and/or market the products concerned, where this right affected trade between Member States. This applies in particular to the German monopoly for alcohol, the French monopolies for potash, matches, basic Bessemer slag, alcohol, and powders and explosives, and the Italian monopolies for cigarette lighters, cigarette paper, flints and salt.

As regards the *French and German alcohol monopolies*, the Commission bore in mind the special problems raised by the fact that adjustment in this respect is closely bound up with the projected institution of common market arrangements for agricultural ethyl alcohol. Since these arrangements have not yet been set up and it is anxious not to anticipate them, the Commission, while recommending the French and German Governments to take all necessary action to liberalize intra-Community trade in non-agricultural ethyl alcohol and in spirits for human consumption, at the same time listed for the two Governments' attention certain existing provisions which under Article 37(4) could be retained either as they stood or in somewhat altered form, in order to safeguard the main aims and objects of the French and German market set-ups.

Further special problems arose with regard to the *French administrative system for oil*. Unlike the other cases coming under Article 37, this does not involve one business firm or other body with sole importing and marketing rights: trade in crude oil and derivatives is in the hands of several firms holding a special authorization, under the control of the public authorities. At the same time, there are still pretty considerable differences in the individual States' policies, and more especially their trade and energy policies. In view of this and other circumstances, the Commission's recommended adjustment consists in modifying or abolishing some of the existing arrangements, which in effect discriminate against nationals of other Community countries, inasmuch as they restrict imports of crude from these countries and of petroleum products refined there, and foster the sale on the French market of French and quasi-French crude and French-refined products.

One such arrangement is the system of quotas for crude and derivatives from other Member States: The Commission recommends that this be abol-

ished, but adds that it is prepared to discuss with the French Government ways and means of cushioning the possible effects of the differences in Member States' policies, and particularly their commercial policies, until such time as a common commercial policy is ultimately introduced for the products concerned.

Then there is the arrangement concerning the rights of access to the market of the companies holding special authorizations. At present certain products — those refined in France from French crude or crude rated as equivalent to French — receive preferential treatment in that they are not counted as part of each authorized company's quota. The Commission recommends that all tonnages of finished products marketed should be reckoned against the quotas.

Again, there is the arrangement whereby 90% of the finished products marketed by those of the authorized companies which are refiners must come from refineries in France. To eliminate the consequent discrimination against products refined in the other Member States, the Commission recommends that the latter be treated on an equal footing with French-refined products.

With regard to a whole number of other arrangements allowing the authorities to create similar discriminations if they see fit, the Commission recommends the French Government to make sure that these do not in fact give rise to any discriminations as to supplies and sales outlets between nationals of Member States.

TAXATION POLICY

Tax harmonization

Application of TVA in the Member States

10. At its meeting on 9 December 1969, the Council approved the text of a third directive on harmonization of turnover taxes, dealing with the introduction of the tax on value added in the Member States.¹

The directive puts back the date indicated in Article 1 of the first directive to 1 January 1972, in deference to pleas by Italy and Belgium to be allowed a two-year and a one-year extension respectively to get the new tax on to their statute books. Accordingly, both countries will continue for the time being to apply average rates of import levy and export drawback to offset domestic taxation, as permitted by Article 97 of the Treaty of Rome. To avoid distor-

¹ Official gazette L 320, 20.12.1969.

tion of competition, however, it is provided that the average rates as at 1 October 1969 are not to be increased; by "average rate" is meant the extra charge over and above the general rate on import, or the rate of drawback on export.

In adopting the directive, the Member States agreed to reduce the average rates as follows:

- 1 April 1970-31 December 1970, 10% reduction in average rates between 101% and 150% of the general rate of turnover tax, and 13% reduction in average rates of 151% or over;
- 1 January 1971-31 December 1971, 10% reduction as before, and 15% reduction instead of 13%.

The Council also requested¹ the Commission to submit the proposals referred to in Article 4 of the first directive of 11 April 1967, making the point once more that the sphere of application of TVA must be extended to include retail trade, and that only a very small number of tax rates must be applied.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Proposed directives on « midwives »

11. On 12 December 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council three proposals for directives fixing procedures for introducing freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services for midwives.² These proposals supplement an earlier batch sent to the Council on the medical, para-medical and pharmaceutical professions referred to in Article 57(3) of the Treaty (doctors, chemists, dentists, nurses and ophthalmic opticians).

These proposals offer solutions to the immediate problems raised by freedom of movement for midwives. This means that they guarantee a midwife's right to settle in one of the Member States of the Community and to exercise her profession throughout the Community, in that she is "supplying a service", while continuing to live in the country where her main activities are concentrated. The proposals also supplement the regulation of 15 October 1968³ on free movement of workers in that the proposed provisions on mutual recognition of diplomas cover both employed and self-employed individuals. These proposals should improve the distribution of midwives in the Community, where some areas at least are experiencing a shortage.

¹ Official gazette C 163, 23.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* C 18, 12.2.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 257, 19.10.1968.

The texts embody all the necessary guarantees to ensure that a national of any Member State may work as a midwife throughout the Community provided equivalent legal requirements as regards training and professional discipline are met.

To this end it is proposed that the Member States should begin by co-ordinating training programmes for midwives' diplomas and certificates and then proceed to their mutual recognition. As far as discipline is concerned, the usual provisions in the matter of freedom of establishment occur again here. They mainly concern registration with professional organizations and requirements as regards morality and respectability which are a precondition for access to or exercise of this profession in the Member States.

Proposed comprehensive directive on self-employed activities

12. The general programmes on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, adopted by the Council of Ministers in December 1961,¹ called for the removal of restrictions by stages between 1962 and 1970. Priority was to be given to removal in sectors where freedom of establishment would be of greatest assistance to the expansion of production and trade.

The Commission has, by and large, adhered to the timetable laid down by the general programmes. Over the years 1962 to 1969, 75 proposed directives were submitted to the Council and of these 33 have been adopted so far. Each of these proposals or directives concerns one or more well-defined sectors.

As the period allowed by the Treaty and the 1961 general programmes was drawing to a close, the Commission, on 23 December 1969,² submitted a proposal for a comprehensive directive on the removal of the restrictions which still persist in virtually all fields for which proposals have not so far been made, wherever these restrictions can be removed without prior co-ordination of the laws and regulations of the Member States. The proximate abolition of restrictions on the professions is therefore ruled out.

The main sectors covered by this comprehensive proposal are the tobacco industry and trade, inland fisheries, laundries, cleaners and dyers, hairdressers and beauty parlours, photographic studios, shipbuilding, aerospace engineering, manufacture of railway equipment and certain ancillary transport activities.

Following consultation with the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Council, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, will have to adopt the directive in question on the basis of the Commission's proposal. The proposal is important because it means, first, that the last remaining restrictions affecting commerce and small-scale businesses will be removed and, secondly, because it covers several important industries.

¹ Official gazette 2, 15.1.1962.

² *Ibid.* C 21, 19.2.1970.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Monetary Committee

13. The Monetary Committee held its 133rd session on 9 December 1969, with M. Emminger in the chair. It continued its discussions on the practical details of arrangements for a case of medium-term financial assistance, and also considered an amended draft decision on suitable procedural forms for the consultations provided for by the Council's Decision of 17 July 1969.

The Working Party on securities markets held its seventh meeting on 4 December 1969. A draft opinion for the Monetary Committee was adopted concerning the Commission's memorandum of 5 March 1969 to the Council on "The case for measures concerning capital and procedures to be adopted". The Working Party also exchanged preliminary comments on the rough draft of a report to the Monetary Committee giving an account of Member States' policies with regard to their fixed-interest securities markets from 1966 to 1969.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

14. At its 45th meeting in Brussels on 17 December 1969, with M. Sérisé in the chair, the Short-term Economic Policy Committee examined the economic budgets for 1970; this included a consultation, requested by the Belgian Government, on the intensification of the stabilization measures introduced in Belgium in the spring, and a discussion of the Luxembourg Government's intended stabilization programme. It was agreed to issue an opinion on the budgets. The Committee also considered an amended draft decision on suitable procedural forms for the consultations provided for by the Council Decision of 17 July 1969. In addition, it discussed the draft Commission memorandum to the Council on the Community's short-term economic policy for 1970.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

15. The Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 37th meeting in Brussels on 12 December 1969. It framed an opinion on the Commission's memorandum¹ to the Council concerning the broad outlines of economic policy in the Community in the medium term (1971/75).

¹ See Supplement to this issue of the Bulletin.

Working Party on incomes policy

16. The Working Party on incomes policy met on 1 and 2 December 1969 to make a start on preparing the preliminary draft of the chapter on social security for the third medium-term economic policy programme.

Working Party on scientific and technical research policy

17. At its meeting on 10 December 1969 the Working Party reviewed the replies from non-member countries to the Community's proposals for co-operation, and began its examination of the links to be established or maintained between industrial and technological policy.

Working Party on external trade policy

18. As a preliminary to drafting a chapter for the third medium-term economic policy programme the Working Party on external trade policy, meeting on 17 and 18 December 1969, discussed various commercial policy questions arising for the Community.

Panel of Experts on economic budgets

19. The Panel met on 15 December 1969 to study the complete economic budgets for 1970. It considered in turn the economic position in the Community at the end of 1969, the economic outlook for 1970, problems of co-ordinating economic policies, the consistency of the foreign trade estimates for the different member countries, and the implementation of the medium-term policy programme.

The Panel decided that the preliminary economic budgets for 1971 should be discussed at a preparatory meeting in Brussels about 15 April.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

20. The month of December 1969 was a period of particularly intense activity in the Council because of the decisions which had to be taken in connection with the changeover from the transitional to the definitive period of the common agricultural market. While agreement was being reached on financing the Community's activities from its own resources, a new stage in the implementation of the common agricultural policy was completed by the adoption of a number of regulations on minimum price arrangements, safeguard measures, the Management Committee procedure and the fruit and vegetables sector.

The Council also decided to go ahead with the implementation of common policies for fisheries and wine before April 1970.¹

* * *

21. These various problems were discussed by the European Parliament at a session in Strasbourg from 9 to 12 December 1969.² In a resolution on financing the common agricultural policy, the Parliament expressed its satisfaction that the Commission's proposals were in line with the principles laid down by Regulation 25. It did, however, have a number of remarks and suggestions to make regarding the decentralization of EAGGF management, the auditing of financial operations, and recourse to loans to cover the Fund's capital expenditure. In another resolution the Parliament regretted that it was necessary to prolong minimum price arrangements for certain products beyond the end of the transitional period and hoped that they would not be extended for more than two years. On the other hand, although the Parliament recognized that the Management Committee procedure had produced good results, it asked for a number of amendments to the Commission's proposals for retaining it after 1 January 1970.

Common organization of the markets

Beef and veal

22. On 6 December 1969 the Council fixed guide prices for calves and mature cattle for the 1969/70 marketing year.³

Because it was anxious to ensure that import licences issued did not exceed the processing industry's estimated beef and veal requirements as shown by the industry's balance-sheet for the period 17 November to 31 December 1969, the Commission, in a regulation dated 1 December 1969,⁴ fixed the ratio between boneless and bone-in meat.

A Commission regulation dated 19 December 1969⁵ extended a number of time-limits for the lodgement of applications for the payment of slaughtering subsidies for cows.

Lastly, a Commission regulation dated 22 December 1969⁶ repealed the special provisions regarding the noting of prices for calves and mature cattle in the Community adopted following the devaluation of the French franc and the revaluation of the German mark.

¹ See Part One, Ch. II.

² See "European Parliament", Ch. IV.

³ Official gazette L 307, 6.12.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 302, 2.12.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 320, 20.12.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 321, 23.12.1969.

Pigmeat

23. By a regulation dated 1 December 1969¹ the Commission tightened up arrangements for the payment of export refunds on certain products in the pigmeat sector. The regulation introduces additional requirements based on an average quality and provides for spot checks to ensure that these are being fulfilled.

Milk and milk products

24. On 6 December 1969² the Council fixed the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skim milk powder and Grana Padano/Parmigiano Reggiano cheeses for the 1969/70 marketing year.

The regulation on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products was amended by a Council regulation dated 21 December 1969.³ This retains present trade arrangements with non-member countries for liquid milk until such time as a common system is introduced and abolishes, with effect from 1 April 1970, the remaining restrictions on the free movement of butter between Member States.

Sugar

25. On 9 December 1969⁴ the Council adopted a regulation amending the basic regulation on the common organization of the market in sugar. This regulation provides for the inclusion of beet pulp, bagasse of cane sugar and other sugar industry wastes in the common market organization. It also improves arrangements for determining both the minimum price to be paid by manufacturers for beet processed into sugar and the excess production levy.

On the same date the Council adopted two further regulations,⁴ one amending the regulation laying down general rules for intervention in the sugar sector by purchases and the other amending the regulation laying down general rules for granting export refunds for sugar.

The price bonuses and reductions applicable to the minimum prices for sugarbeet during 1970/71 and the provisional amount of the production levy for 1969/70 were approved by the Commission on 12 December 1969⁵ and 22 December 1969⁶ respectively.

Lastly, a Commission regulation dated 22 December 1969⁶ supplemented existing procedures for compensatory payments to cover storage costs in the sugar sector.

¹ Official gazette L 303, 3.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 307, 6.12.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 328, 30.12.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 314, 15.12.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 316, 17.12.1969.

⁶ *Ibid.* L 321, 23.12.1969.

Fruit and vegetables

26. At its meeting on 9 December 1969 the Council discussed the form of a number of regulations affecting fruit (citrus fruit included) and vegetables. The main principles of these regulations had been approved earlier. The first,¹ now formally adopted, deals with special measures to improve the production and marketing of citrus fruit in the Community.

On 18 December 1969 the Council adopted a regulation² on special measures to encourage the processing of certain types of oranges now experiencing a serious marketing crisis. At the same meeting,³ basic and buying-in prices for cauliflowers, lemons, apples and pears, valid from 1 January to 30 April 1970 were fixed.

In a regulation dated 22 December 1969³ the Commission set minimum prices for certain flowering bulbs, corms and tubers exported to non-member countries during the 1970/71 marketing year.

To comply with the aims of the Council's regulation of 9 December 1969 the Commission on 24 December 1969 fixed the subsidy for grubbing apple, pear and peach trees and laid down conditions for its payment.⁴ In its regulation the Commission specifies the conditions under which the subsidy can be paid, defines the species of fruit trees eligible and fixes the minimum area or minimum number to be grubbed, related to the growth habits of the trees in question.

Wine

27. At its meeting on 19/22 December 1969 the Council agreed to adopt all the necessary provisions for a common organization of the market in wine before 28 February 1970 so that the market may come into force on 1 April 1970. This agreement was based on a draft resolution submitted by the Commission on 22 September 1969,⁵ supplemented and amended by the Council.

The Council also agreed to free intra-Community trade in wine from the same date. It was understood however that, with a view to avoiding disturbances on their markets, producer Member States would be authorized to take steps to limit imports from another Member State until such time as the necessary arrangements for administering the market in vine products have been introduced.

¹ Official gazette L 318, 18.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 324, 27.12.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 321, 23.12.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 327, 30.12.1969.

⁵ See Bulletin 11-69, Ch. III.

The Commission will establish at the beginning of the next marketing year whether each Member State has made all the necessary administrative arrangements for the common organization of the vine products market so as to allow the orderly application of these arrangements, and report to the Council on its findings.

As for the arrangements themselves the Council, by and large, adopted the suggestions made by the Commission in June 1967¹ and November 1969.²

Approximation of legislation

28. At its meeting on 8/9 December 1969, the Council adopted three directives³ dealing with the campaign against potato wart, potato root eelworm and the San José scale. The aim is to introduce a number of minimum Community requirements to protect specified crops from the introduction and spread of these harmful organisms. The first two directives will protect the Community's potato crop and the third its fruit trees.

Financing the common agricultural policy

29. The 1970 budget was approved by the Council at its meeting on 15/16 December 1969. Funds under the special EAGGF head amount to 3 009.1 million u.a. Of this, 2 462.4 million u.a. are for the Guarantee Section, 477.4 million for the Guidance Section and 69.3 million for Special Sections I and II. The appropriation for food aid is 16.4 million u.a.

On 22 December 1969 the Council reached agreement on the financing of the common agricultural policy and approved a special scale of Member States' contributions to finance overall EAGGF expenditure in 1970. The Council also agreed on arrangements to finance all Community expenditure, including EAGGF expenditure, from 1 January 1971.

On 25 November last the Council adopted a regulation on financing intervention expenditure in the sugar sector, and on 22 December 1969 it decided to allocate 15 million u.a. from the special appropriations of the Guidance Section to Italy for expenditure in the unmanufactured tobacco sector and a further 23 million u.a. for the fruit and vegetables sector.

On 22 December 1969 the Commission made decisions on advance payments amounting to 515 231 476 u.a. from the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF for the second part of the 1968/69 accounting period.

¹ Official gazette L 201, 21.8.1967.

² *Ibid.* C 74, 14.6.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 323, 24.12.1969.

*Measures to help German farmers
following the revaluation of the DM*

30. On 9 December 1969 the Council adopted a regulation¹ on measures in the agricultural sector following the revaluation of the German mark. German farmers can be paid subsidies up to a ceiling of DM 1 700 000 in each financial year from 1970 to 1973. This aid will include a Community contribution of 90 million u.a. in 1971 and 60 million u.a. in 1972. It is also possible that the Community may decide to make a further 30 million u.a. available in 1973. These subsidies can be direct payments to farmers, provided they are not determined by price or quantity of product. They may take the form of an advance of up to 3% of the selling price paid to the farmer when he disposes of his produce.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Iron and steel

Technical research

31. On 19 December 1969 the Commission, acting by virtue of ECSC Treaty Article 55(2 c), approved grants of financial aid to a total of 3 131 835 units of account (from the ECSC levy) for four technical research projects in the iron and steel industry. The Consultative Committee had been asked for its opinion concerning this aid and the Council had endorsed it. The research will be in the following fields: rolling and cooling conditions in wire rod mills, a joint research programme on the automation of continuous hot wide strip mills, flame structure with a view to increasing the thermal efficiency of fuels, Community research on the Ougrée experimental blast furnace to improve the operation of blast furnaces and the quality of the pig produced.

In July the Commission had already granted aggregate aid of 3 155 971.50 u.a. to finance seven technical research projects in the industry: metal physics, iron and steel measurements, methods of analysing gases in steels, casting and solidification of steel, automation of reversing mills, automation of slab turning in heavy plate mills, use of technical literature on iron and steel.

¹ Official gazette L 312, 12.12.1969 and Bulletin 12-69, Ch. V, sec. 22.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Scientific and Technical Research Policy

32. Now that Portugal has replied affirmatively, all nine non-member countries to which detailed proposals for technical co-operation had been sent have accepted the invitation issued by the Council of the European Communities following its meeting on 28 October 1969.

At its meeting on 7 November 1969 the Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy examined a paper by the Commission on the problem of mapping out a joint policy on scientific and technical documentation and information. The Group then sent a series of directives to the Expert Group on Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information.

The Expert Group made a preliminary study of these directives at a meeting at Luxembourg on 8/9 December and continued its preparatory work on a report to be submitted to the Council. This report will deal firstly with the essential questions raised by co-operation on scientific information and documentation, and secondly with possible action in the sectors of agriculture, medicine, metallurgy and patents.

Training

33. The situation with regard to scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows on 31 December 1969:

Student trainees: 37 scientific and technical student trainees; 10 new trainees were accepted during the month of December for a period to begin later.

Grant-holders: 38 scientific and technical grant-holders (25 thesis and 13 specialization grants); six new grants were awarded during December 1969.

Joint action

Future Euratom activities

34. At its meeting of 6 December 1969, the Council, resuming its deliberations on Euratom's future activities in the light of the agreements concluded at the Hague conference, adopted a resolution¹ defining the general lines of action

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

to be taken in accordance with the broad bases decided on by the heads of state and government.

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

High temperature gas reactors

35. A round-table conference on the direct production of hydrogen by means of nuclear heat was held at Ispra on 12 December 1969. The meeting considered the possibility of using high temperature reactors for other purposes than the production of electrical energy. In particular, a report was submitted on a new process developed at the Ispra JRC, by which hydrogen and oxygen can be produced without electrical energy, using only nuclear heat and water.

Apart from the major European suppliers of industrial plant, the meeting was attended by representatives of producers and users of hydrogen and of the KFA Jülich and the German Ministry of Education and Research. There was unanimous agreement on the desirability of continuing research in these fields. It was also felt that the scale of research proposed in the Commission's programme was proportionate to the likely economic benefits. A proposal was therefore put forward for the creation — on lines to be settled in further contacts between the various institutions concerned — of an Advisory Committee to define research subjects and co-ordinate the various authorities in such a way as to make the best use of the resources made available to the Committee by each institution.

Nuclear measurements and standards

36. Operation of the large installations such as the linear accelerator (Linac), the Van de Graaff accelerator and the mass spectrometers was stepped up; in particular, the number of isotopic analyses of fissile materials performed under the contract increased considerably. A new sample of neptunium-237 was prepared and processed in vacuo. Four samples of highly enriched uranium¹ consisting of 1 mg U/cm² on the two faces of an aluminium foil (20 × 20 × 0.005 cm) were prepared for neutron measurements in a spark chamber. In addition, major decontamination work is under way on the glove-boxes² used for the fabrication and definition of samples of plutonium-241 and americium-241.

¹ Artificial increase in the number of atoms of uranium-235 in natural uranium.

² Leaktight containment provided with holes fitted with gloves to enable an operator to handle dangerous substances without coming into direct contact with them.

Operation of the BR-2 reactor

37. In October the reactor was in operation for a total of 18 days at a power varying from 60 to 67 MW; during this period 51 and 56 irradiation channels were occupied by experimental devices. The new experiments carried out include the capsule MOPS-B5 (Mol Particle Swept) requested by the Kernforschungsanlage (KFA-Jülich).

Six fuel elements of a new kind were loaded for trial purposes. They are of the cermet type¹ and contain poisons² such as boron and samarium. This type of element is to be used generally in BR-2 in 1970. Its main advantages are as follows: increase in the length of the operating cycle (25 days instead of a maximum of 15); reduction of fuel cost by increasing the burn-up on disposal (50% instead of 30%); easier performance of experiments.

Work has continued on the preparation of irradiation devices, together with their post-irradiation examination, and particularly on the following: the assembly of the MNK-04 (Mol Natrium Kapsel) capsule for the irradiation of uranium carbide pins in a sodium-potassium alloy; the beginning of the construction of two POM (Plutonium Oxide Mixed) capsules for the irradiation of carbide pellets, requested by the Mol Centre; continued assembly of FAFNIR (Fuel Array Fast Neutron Irradiation Rig) capsules, with measurement of the pressure of the fission products, for the GfK (Gesellschaft für Kernforschung, Karlsruhe).

Miscellaneous post-irradiation work on fissile material samples has also been done under contract.

Dissemination of information

38. From 1 to 9 December a dozen specialists on documentation attended a seminar on indexing in documentation organized by the Commission's Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) at Luxembourg. Representatives of eight countries — Austria, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Hungary and Israel — together with the International Atomic Energy Agency of Vienna, spent eight days studying the methods of document analysis and indexing developed by the CID for semi-automatic nuclear documentation system (ENDS). The courses during this seminar were designed to give the necessary training to documentalists who will later have the task of assigning keywords to original publications under the INIS project. At the beginning of December the CID took an active part in the work of UNESCO on the UNISIST world-wide scientific documentation project.

¹ Cermet: fuel element in which the metal is replaced by a metal/ceramic combination.

² Poison: any substance which absorbs neutrons without causing fission.

The Centre also studied the problems created by the replacement of the IBM 360 computer by a CII 10070 machine. Discussions were held at Luxembourg with representatives of CII with a view to studying techniques of transcribing computer programmes, and their cost.

In the course of its current work the CID this month disseminated nine scientific reports together with 17 communications under Article 13 of the Euratom Treaty, and 57 offprints of articles or oral reports. The semi-automatic documentation system handled document requests from 15 customers, and a total of 639 abstracts were sent out.

The patent office filed three first patent lodgings together with five applications. Several draft contracts relating to patent licences or technical files are under negotiation. The exploitation of technical information and knowhow was discussed with the directorate and the appropriate departments of some of the JRC establishments. Four Technical Notes were disseminated.

ENERGY POLICY

Community energy policy

Investment projects in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors

39. On 22 December 1969 the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal for a regulation on the communication of investment projects of Community interest in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors;¹ this regulation will implement the first stage of proposals 22-24 decided by the Commission on 18 December 1968 in its First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy, the basic principles of which were approved by the Council on 13 November 1969.

The proposed regulation lays down a procedure making it compulsory for firms to notify the Commission of investment projects which are of Community interest. This procedure is similar to those applied under the ECSC and EAEC treaties. Projects relating to the production, transportation, storage and distribution of hydrocarbons or electrical energy must be communicated to the Commission in two stages before being put into effect: the Commission should receive information of intent at least nine months before the conclusion of the first contracts with the suppliers or before the beginning of the work, and should receive details of the projects within three months. The annex to the regulation defines those investment projects which are of Community interest, e.g. new refineries with a capacity of at least a million tons a year.

¹ Official gazette C 11, 29.1.1970.

The memoranda must state the subject and technical nature of the work, the proposed capacity, the markets to be served, the time of completion and the probable cost of the work. On the basis of this confidential information, the Commission will present an annual report which will be discussed with the Governments of the Member States and the circles concerned. Enterprises which do not comply with the obligation to notify the Commission of their intentions or fail to do so within the stipulated period, or which deliberately supply inaccurate information, are liable to a fine.

Hydrocarbon importation programmes

40. At the same time the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposed regulation on the communication to the Commission of programmes for the importation of hydrocarbons,¹ constituting the implementation of part of proposal 20 contained in the First Guidelines for a Community Energy Policy.

The proposed regulation provides that any person or enterprise intending to import crude oil or petroleum products into the Community must notify the Commission annually of his or its import programmes for the following year. This information, which will be confidential, will relate to the quantities of crude oil and petroleum products to be imported, their origin and their grade. The form and content of the relevant communications are laid down in the annex to the proposed regulation. Enterprises which do not comply with the obligation to notify the Commission of their intentions or fail to do so within the stipulated period, or which supply inaccurate information, are liable to a fine.

The procedure laid down should make it possible to obtain a general picture and hence ascertain whether the importation programmes fulfil the requirements with regard to diversification and security of hydrocarbon supplies. It constitutes one of the instruments of a Community commercial policy in this sector.

Coal

Subsidies for coking coals

41. On 19 December 1969 the Commission adopted a decision² on a new system of Community subsidies for coking coals and cokes intended for the Community's metallurgical industry; the Council had given its unanimous approval on 15 December 1969.

¹ Official gazette C 9, 23.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 2, 6.1.1970.

By virtue of this decision, the validity of which is limited to three years beginning 1 January 1970, the Member States are authorized to grant the following subsidies to coal enterprises under their jurisdiction which deliver coking coal and coke to the blast furnaces of the Community's steel industry:

- *a production subsidy* up to a maximum of 1.50 u.a. per ton of coking coal. Within this limit the Governments will each year fix a rate per coalfield, taking into account particularly the field's mean production costs, the prices of coking coal in its main marketing area and long-term supply conditions;
- *a marketing subsidy* of a uniform sum, applicable to deliveries to an area remote from the coalfield or deliveries coming under the heading of intra-Community trade. The amount of this subsidy is fixed at 0.70 u.a. per ton of coking coal for the first year covered by the present decision, 0.55 for the second year and 0.40 for the third year.

A Community fund is created for marketing subsidies; it relates to a maximum tonnage of coking coal of 17 million tons per year during the period for which the decision is effective. The contributions to the fund, to which ceiling amounts apply, are provided firstly by the Member States on the basis of 0.50 u.a. per ton for the first year, 0.40 u.a. per ton for the second year and 0.30 u.a. per ton for the final year, and secondly by the European Coal and Steel Community on the basis of 0.2, 0.15 and 0.10 u.a./ton respectively for each of the three years concerned.

The contributions to be provided by the Member States break down as follows:

Belgium	20%;
France	40%;
Italy	16%;
Luxembourg	14%;
Netherlands	10%.

Technical research

42. On 22 December 1969 the Commission approved the granting, under Article 55, paragraph 2 c) of the ECSC Treaty, of subsidies amounting altogether to 4 818 069 u.a. to a series of technical research projects in the coal sector. This decision was taken after consultation with the Consultative Committee, and with the approval of the Council. The research projects to receive Community aid will be in the following sectors: strata mechanics and roof supports; remote-controlled cutting, and propagation of radio-electrical waves below ground; special cokes; utilization of flame-resistant fluids; mechanized roadway drivage and high-speed heading operations; firedamp formation and emission in the solid; mechanized winning of thick seams.

Nuclear energy

Activities of the Supply Agency

43. During December 1969 the Agency imported enriched uranium under the Euratom-USAEC Agreement for Co-operation. It signed two purchase contracts for research reactors in the Community, for a total of 7.5 kg of 93%-enriched uranium. Overall purchases for research amount to 600 000 dollars for 1969.

In addition, under the new uranium multi-lease contract concluded with the USAEC, the Agency drew up about sixty sub-contracts with Community users. The value of the materials represented by these contracts is at present about 20 million dollars.

The Agency is also negotiating a new toll enrichment contract with the USAEC for a power reactor now under construction, as well as an "in situ" enrichment contract for a Community user. In 1969 the Agency participated in the conclusion of contracts covering 310 kg of plutonium, and it is now sounding the market in an effort to find small quantities to use in Euratom's research centres during 1970.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Access to the market

44. In accordance with the first article of the Council Decision of 21 March 1962 setting up a procedure of prior examination and consultation for certain laws and regulations envisaged by the Member States in the transport field, the Netherlands Government has communicated to the Commission and to the other Member States a Bill to amend the law of 1 November 1951 on inland-waterway goods transport.

By this legislative amendment the Netherlands Government chiefly proposes to put an end to the "rotation" system from 1 July 1970. This system was designed to distribute as fairly and as efficaciously as possible the freight available for casual waterway transport among the holders of a corresponding transport licence who present themselves for this purpose. In an Opinion of 19 December 1969,¹ the Commission noted that the abolition of the rotation system was a measure which in itself coincides with the general trend of the common transport policy, based on the idea that the breakdown of traffic between the different modes of transport and enterprises must be

¹ Official gazette L 13, 19.1.1970.

ensured by healthy competition involving in particular freedom of choice for the user.

The Commission considered, however, that the abolition of the measure could have serious repercussions on the inland-waterway transport market in the Netherlands, and in particular on the social situation of the bargemen, if it were not accompanied by other measures for controlling capacity aimed at the structural reorganization of this market. It consequently expressed the opinion that the scrapping or taking out of commission of boats envisaged by the Netherlands Government should as far as possible be brought into force at the same time as the rotation system was abolished. The Commission also considered that the implementation of the Community measures concerning access to the inland-waterway goods transport market contained in its proposal of 29 November 1967 for a Council regulation on access to this market,¹ and comprising both short- and long-term capacity control measures, would provide more appropriate solutions to the problems of imbalances between transport supply and demand.

Harmonization of conditions of competition

45. In accordance with Article 41 of the Council Regulation of 26 June 1969 on the common rules for the standardization of railway accounts,² the Commission, on 3 December 1969, gave a favourable opinion on a draft notice concerning the implementation of the regulation to be published in the "Nederlandse Staatscourant" and submitted to it by the Netherlands Government.

Within the framework of Article 18 of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field, the Luxembourg Government referred to the Commission a draft Grand Ducal regulation to adopt the necessary provisions for the implementation of the Community regulation in question. Having noted that this draft comprised no provisions for penalties, the Commission invited the Luxembourg Government to communicate to it at the earliest opportunity the arrangements it contemplates making in the matter. Without prejudice to the position it will adopt concerning this important addition, the Commission expressed on 22 December 1969³ a generally favourable opinion limited to the provisions submitted.

¹ Official gazette C 95, 21.9.1968.

² *Ibid.* L 323, 24.12.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 22, 29.1.1970.

Special rates

46. By a decision of 22 December 1969¹ amending its decision of 31 October 1968 on the "Condizioni e tariffe per i trasporti delle cose sulle FS" Part II – Chapter VI – schedule entitled "Prices" of Title I of exceptional rate No. 201 – series C – of the Italian State Railways, the Commission authorized the application of this schedule until 30 June 1971 for the transport of citrus fruit.

Financial system for infrastructures

47. In the context of the trends which emerged from the study by the Council's group on transport questions of the proposal for a first Council directive on the improvement of the national systems of taxes on commercial vehicles,² the working party on road infrastructure costs was instructed to prepare a draft annex to this proposal defining the methods for calculating the marginal costs of use which are the essential factor in determining the structures of the taxes. The working party met on 26 November and 17 and 18 December 1969 to examine a preliminary draft annex drawn up in the Commission. The part of this annex concerned with determining the two constituent elements of the cost of use, i.e. the marginal cost of policing the roads and the marginal cost of their everyday maintenance, was put into final form. As for the third constituent element, which concerns the marginal cost of resurfacing the roads, a fresh examination is planned for the end of January 1970.

In co-operation with the national experts, the Commission departments concerned have begun to prepare the studies on rate-fixing for the use of road infrastructures in urban areas. In accordance with the proposal for a decision submitted by the Commission, the programme of these studies must be adopted by the Council at its next session on transport questions. The special group created for this purpose within the committee of government experts assisting the Commission in the studies on transport costs met again on 15 and 16 December 1969. It examined the main problems of the execution of these studies, which will cover one town in each Member State except Luxembourg.

Consultative Committee on Transport

48. At its meeting on 4 December 1969, the Consultative Committee adopted its opinion on the rules on agreements in container transport requested of it by the Commission as an addition to its studies on the problems raised by the expansion of transport by container.³

¹ Official gazette L 22, 29.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* C 95, 21.9.1968.

³ See Bulletin 6-68, Ch. III, sec. 58.

Discussion with the Committee of ITF Unions in the EEC

49. On 9 December 1969 there were discussions in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. Bodson between the Commission and the Committee of ITF Unions in the EEC. The exchange of views covered: (i) the harmonization of the rules governing the financial relations between the railways and the States, especially from the angles of the maintenance of certain public service obligations, the legal form of future railway enterprises and the statutory rights of the staff; (ii) the implementation of the first social regulation for road transport and the approximation of the AETR¹ to the contents of this Community regulation. The ITF representatives stressed their interest in certain steps which the Commission might take in the transport sector, especially as regards combined transport and road safety.

Statistical survey

50. In order to increase knowledge of traffic flows between the various regions of the Community and with non-member countries and particularly between producer and consumer regions, the Council adopted on 8 December 1969, on a Commission proposal, a Directive² on returns in the context of regional statistics relating to the international road haulage of goods. The returns on tonnages transported — broken down by groups of goods and by regions — will be communicated annually to the Commission. They will be drawn up for the first time in 1970.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

51. On 17 December 1969 the Commission decided to grant two loans (under Article 56(2a) of the ECSC Treaty) to finance industrial schemes, one in the Netherlands and the other in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Council had endorsed these loans at its session of 17 October 1969.³

The Netherlands scheme concerns the "Natronchemie NV" company, which intends to make investments of about Fl. 43 million — 17 of which without government aid — as part of a general plan to expand its Limburg

¹ Accord européen relatif au travail des équipages des véhicules effectuant des transports internationaux par route. (European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport).

² Official gazette L 323, 24.12.1969.

³ *Ibid.* C 135, 23.10.1969.

plants. The new investment programme will enable 70 new jobs to be created, 50 of which will be reserved for former ECSC workers. In Germany, a loan of DM 16 million (4 million u.a.) was granted to "Leichtmetall GmbH" to help build an aluminium foundry in Essen (cost of the investment: DM 250 million or 62.5 million u.a.). The firm, which until now has only processed aluminium, proposes to produce metallic aluminium. This new activity will enable use to be made of part of the industrial infrastructure of the city of Essen, becoming available through the decline of the collieries. It will be possible to offer 550 to 700 new jobs to former ECSC workers, who will have priority.

Acting under the same ECSC Treaty article, the Commission has also taken four decisions of principle relating to the financing of industrial schemes, one in the Netherlands and three in France. Lastly, it has received a new request for a loan concerning an industrial conversion scheme in France.

Regional development studies

52. The contacts made by the Commission and the Italian Government with two research institutes regarding a study of the economic development of the Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region (in which the Italian Government had asked the Commission to participate) have led to a study contract being concluded by the various parties. This contract was approved by the Commission on 3 December 1969. The results of the study will be available at the end of 1970.

After the results obtained by the survey of the industrial development of the Nantes-St. Nazaire region, the Commission decided, on 18 December 1969, to participate with the French Government in a series of studies commissioned from a specialized institute on concrete operations to improve the industrial potential of this region. The results will be available in the course of 1970.

Following a decision by the Commission, contracts have been concluded with five specialized institutes for a survey of the situation and structural and socio-economic development of agriculture in the various regions of the Community.

On 9 December 1969 there was a meeting in Brussels between the advisory panel of delegates from the Belgian Government and the Commission, set up to formulate the general lines of the study on development in south Belgium, and representatives of the Institute commissioned for the work. The first interim report was examined and the organization of the next stage of the work agreed.

At its first meeting on 8 December 1969 in Brussels, the Committee set up for the Liège/Belgian Limburg/Dutch Limburg/Aachen region had a broad exchange of views on its future tasks and examined the employment problem in the region concerned. This aspect will be further discussed at the next meeting (March 1970), which will also consider transport infrastructures.

The Commission has received the study on the "practical recommendations, based on lessons learned in the Community countries, concerning the creation and administration of industrial areas" which the Commission had decided to put in hand in order to complete the theoretical studies it had published on the planning of these areas. This new research will provide a practical guide for the members of agencies for regional action.

The institutes responsible for the survey on Calabria have submitted to the Commission the report on the second phase of the studies.

At the request of the French Government, the Commission, acting under Article 46(4) of the ECSC Treaty, has authorized the conclusion of three study contracts concerning industrial conversion in the regions of Alès and Saint-Etienne. These will cover the following points: administrative and technical problems posed by the creation of the Saint-Etienne industrial area; prospection for new industries at Alès; administrative and technical problems involved in the establishment of the Alès industrial area. The final reports must reach the Commission 18 months after the signing of the contracts.

Commission officials have been invited to witness the successful conclusion of the efforts made to implement the programme — to which the Commission had lent its aid — for the conversion and equipment of industrial areas in the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais.

SOCIAL POLICY

Vocational guidance and training

53. A joint vocational guidance training course was held in France on 2, 3 and 4 December 1969 for officials of the relevant national administrations of the six States (Ministries of Education, Labour or Social Affairs). This information and refresher course was among the priority task approved by the Council in this field on 5 June 1967. It also responds to the Commission's recommendation of 18 July 1966 on the development of vocational guidance.

A first seminar for vocational training leaders in industry was organized by the Commission at the International Labour Office's Advanced Technical Training Centre in Turin from 8 to 12 December 1969. This seminar, which brought together about thirty persons in charge of training in enterprises and the professional organizations of Community industry, led to a broad exchange of information and experience and study of the main current problems of the training of staff in industry and their relationship with the implementation of a common vocational training policy.

On 15 December 1969 the 7th meeting of representatives of the Governments of the Member States and the Commission to examine the implementation of the first joint programme to promote the exchange of young workers in the Community was held in Brussels. The participants examined a report presented by the Commission on its information activity in this field. It was noted that, although valid on the whole, the programme no longer corresponded to the current situation and needed to be adapted, in particular because of the new regulations on the free movement of labour in the Community countries. The Commission was invited to submit to the member Governments the necessary information for this programme to be adapted to the new conditions.

Free movement of workers

54. The Advisory Committee on freedom of movement for workers met on 2 December 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Levi-Sandri. In an exchange of views on the implementation of the regulations on free movement it was noted that in most States municipal legislation has been adapted to the new Community provisions or that the necessary legislative procedures are now at a very advanced stage. Meanwhile, the Community provisions are applied, in practice, in these States.

The Committee approved two Commission reports: "Labour problems in the Community in 1969" and "The free movement of manpower and labour markets in the EEC in 1969". The first report noted that the trend on the labour market was, on the whole, favourable and that some of the anxieties due to the economic situation at the beginning of 1969 had receded. On the other hand, the conclusions concerning longer-term development are still fully valid and should guide the action of the Community and national authorities in the coming year. The second report highlights the scope of the contributions of non-national labour to the manpower markets of several Member States; these contributions increased considerably compared with the previous year.

The Committee discussed the consequences for migrant workers of the recent modifications in the parities of certain European currencies. It was noted that these modifications have had social consequences, especially for frontier workers. The purchasing power of the wages of these workers and their social security were immediately affected. Several of those present expressed the opinion that, from the human point of view, it was of prime importance, pending a solution to the economic problem at Community level, to envisage transitional measures to compensate the loss of purchasing power by certain categories of migrant workers. Between France and Belgium bilateral measures of this nature are in fact in force with regard to Belgian frontier workers.

Readaptation and retraining

European Social Fund

55. Including the latest Commission decisions on 22 December 1969¹ — on the basis of the draft opinions adopted on 20 November by the Fund Committee — total repayments under the heading of aid from the European Social Fund amount for 1969 to nearly 36.6 million u.a. broken down as follows:

Country	Retraining		Resettlement		Total	
	Amount (u.a.)	Workers concerned	Amount (u.a.)	Workers concerned	Amount (u.a.)	Workers concerned
Germany	11 347 541	6 457	526 462	7 208	11 874 003	13 665
Belgium	959 641	1 127	—	—	959 641	1 127
France	2 625 977	3 030	974 647	13 183	3 600 624	16 213
Italy	19 295 881	142 865	17 495	155	19 313 376	143 020
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	843 840	789	367	2	844 207	791
EEC	35 072 880	154 268	1 518 971	20 548	36 591 851	174 816

With regard to Community aids for workers discharged from the sulphur mines in Italy, the Commission has settled a second batch of requests for repayment presented this year by the Italian Government and has granted an amount of 1 144 904 u.a., which brings up to 1.6 million u.a. the total allocated at 31 December 1969.

* * *

On 9 December 1969 the European Parliament also adopted a resolution² in which it stressed "the pressing need for renovation of the European Social Fund" and indicated what, in its opinion, the new interventions, the fields of action of the renovated Social Fund, its functioning and the financial aspects of the reform should be.

¹ Official gazette L 25, 2.2.1970.

² See "European Parliament", Ch. IV.

ECSC readaptation measures

56. In December, the Commission decided to contribute an amount of DM 6 270 000 (or 1 713 114.75 u.a.) towards the cost of readapting 2 000 miners and 1 573 steel workers affected by closure measures in Germany. At the request of the Belgian Government the Commission also increased by Bfrs. 500 000 (or 10 000 u.a.) a credit opened for a co-operative company selling coal and briquettes for the Belgian collieries.

Lastly, the Commission decided to increase by Fl. 14 000 000 (or 3 867 403.31 u.a.) a credit opened in 1967 for a Dutch mine. This measure affects 5 500 workers.

In each case, the Governments of the Member States contribute equivalent credits towards the readaptation costs.

Wages, working conditions

57. According to a study published by the Statistical Office of the Communities on labour costs in industry,¹ it may be observed in a general way that industries employing little or no female labour are the ones which have to meet the highest expenses. Furthermore, the range of average costs is much narrower in Germany than in the other countries, especially France. Within one and the same industry manpower costs are also liable to differ markedly according to the size of the firms and show a distinct tendency to grow as these get bigger. By way of example, in the transport equipment industry the total hourly cost of labour in the large firms is, according to country, 23 to 45% higher than in small firms. As for the ratio between the wage cost of a manual and an office worker, it is far from identical in all the countries. Whereas in France and Italy an office worker generally "costs" per hour about the equivalent of 1.9 hours of manual work, this ratio is 1.7 in Belgium and Luxembourg and 1.6 in the Netherlands; in Germany it is only 1.4. Lastly, the study, which is based on data going back to 1966, shows that in general actual hours worked yearly by manual workers appear to be higher in France than elsewhere. Then follow Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Germany. In the latter country the annual number of hours worked is about 10% less than in France, whereas the unit cost per hour of work is higher by some 20%.

In Milan on 9, 10 and 11 December 1969 study sessions on the "law and practice of collective agreements in the Community countries" were held. They brought together about 110 persons representing the employers' and workers' organizations in the coal and steel sector, the confederations of employers and workers, the non-manual workers' organizations, scientific circles,

¹ Statistical Office - Social statistics 4-1969.

the Governments and the European Communities. Three general reports were presented on: (i) collective negotiation and the autonomy of management and labour, (ii) the main trends of collective negotiation in the ECSC industries, (iii) a European collective agreement, its advisability, possibilities and the legal problems it poses. In addition, six national reports reviewed the situation and the specific development of these problems in the coal and steel sector. In his closing speech, M. Levi-Sandri stressed the importance of collective agreements for progress, social peace and economic development. In this connection he emphasized the need for collective negotiations at European level and their importance.

The 5th meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee on social matters in inland water transport was held in Brussels on 2 and 3 December 1969. The Committee gave its opinion on the measures for harmonizing working conditions (length of service and working time, daily rest, weekly rest, paid holidays, public holidays, exceptions, overtime) in inland water transport. It also heard an address on the physiological and psychological effects which radar scanning is liable to provoke.

Housing

58. In December 1969 the Commission approved the financing, with aid from ECSC funds, of building schemes concerning 724 dwellings for miners and steel workers in the following countries: Germany (615 dwellings: DM 3 164 000), France (9 dwellings: FF 33 500) and the Netherlands (100 dwellings: Fl. 650 000).

Health protection

Industrial health and safety

59. In accordance with Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to promote two collective research programmes relating to industrial safety in mines. The subject of the first is the "rescue of trapped miners by drilling large boreholes" and will be carried out by the Centre d'études et de recherches des Charbonnages de France (CERCHAR) in Paris and the Steinkohlenbergbauverein in Essen. The second programme, for which the Centre d'études et de recherches des Charbonnages de France (CERCHAR) in Paris and the Versuchsrubengesellschaft mbH in Dortmund are responsible, concerns "trigger barriers". The total financial aid granted amounts to 320 689.80 u.a. The research will last two years.

The experts of the Mines Safety and Health Commission's working party on psychological and sociological factors in safety met on 9 December 1969

in Luxembourg. They agreed on the organization in the Community of a safety campaign on "continuous transport" and prepared plans for its implementation. The ventilation experts of the Mines Safety and Health Commission met on 17 December 1969 in Luxembourg to study airflow instability in ventilation circuits and the extension to descensional ventilation of the principle of stabilizing ventilation in the event of fires below ground.

On 19 December the Commission decided to grant assistance totalling DM 13 500 and FF 10 500 to twelve families of the victims of mining accidents which occurred on 2 and 27 October in Germany (Ruhr) and on 28 November 1969 in France (Nord).

The preparatory stage of a new research programme concerning chronic respiratory complaints has just been completed. This programme, which will extend over three years, will deal *inter alia* with chronic bronchitis and the medical rehabilitation of coalminers. A preliminary study on this latter point is already in progress.

Health protection (Euratom)

60. On 16 December 1969 Vice-President Levi-Sandri opened a conference in Brussels on information and training of radiation protection workers. The conference lasted for three days and was attended by almost 200 experts from Community countries, including those responsible for the medical surveillance and physical control of radiations in the Community's main nuclear installations, representatives of the control authorities, persons responsible for personnel training, industrial psychologists, specialists in ergonomics, and representatives of both sides of industry. The international organizations concerned with these problems also sent observers.

The main subjects on the agenda of the conference, which dealt with an important aspect of the implementation of the directives establishing Euratom's Basic Standards, were as follows: the special character of the radioactive hazards to which workers using ionizing radiations are exposed; psychological and physiological aspects of training a worker for a post in which he will be exposed to ionizing radiations; human factors in industrial accidents and analysis of accidents which have occurred in the nuclear sector; perception of danger signals; permanent information and training of radiation protection workers and the part played by individual protection; training of personnel responsible for radiation protection in conventional industries using radioisotopes; training of doctors and auxiliary medical staff using ionizing radiations.

In response to a wish expressed by the experts, the conference will be followed by other projects in this field aimed at a more efficient dissemination of objective information to workers about radioactive hazards, the constant

modernization of the methods of training radiation protection workers and the harmonization of the techniques and principles underlying this training, notably by organizing more restricted seminars or conferences on special subjects in 1970.

On 10 December the Commission adopted the Opinion which it is to send to the Italian Government on two draft decrees of the Health Ministry concerning maximum admissible doses and concentrations of radiations for the general public. This Opinion is expressed pursuant to Article 33 of the Euratom Treaty concerning compliance with the Basic Standards on health protection of the general public and of workers from ionizing radiation dangers.

Acting under Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission, on 18 December 1969, rendered an Opinion on the amendment made to the general data concerning the project for radioactive waste disposal of the AVR experimental nuclear power station at Jülich.

III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

ENLARGEMENT

61. At its meeting of 8 and 9 December 1969, the Council resumed study of the problems raised by the membership applications from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway. The following communiqué was published:

“Basing itself on the hypothesis adopted by the Heads of State or Government, meeting at The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969, that ‘the applicant States accept the Treaties and their political objectives, the decisions taken since the entry into force of the Treaties and the choices made in the field of development’, and on the provisions on which they agreed, namely that ‘the preparatory work essential to the establishment of a common basis for negotiations may be undertaken as rapidly and as soon as possible, and that these preparations shall be completed, by a mutual agreement, in the most positive spirit’, the Council agreed on a list of items to which this essential preparatory work should relate, in order to define a joint basis on which effectively to enter upon negotiations.

The Council instructed the Committee of Permanent Representatives to draw up, in close collaboration with the Commission, an initial report on the matter for its first meeting in February.”

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

EEC-Turkey Association

Negotiations on the changeover to the transitional phase of the Ankara Agreement

62. The EEC-Turkey Association Council held its 12th session on Tuesday 9 December 1969 under the chairmanship of M. J.M.A.H. Luns, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs and President-in-office of the Council.

The Turkish delegation was led by M. Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Commission was represented by its President M. Jean Rey, and three members, M. Albert Coppé, M. Edoardo Martino and M. E.M.J.A. Sassen.

The Council continued the negotiations with a view to the changeover to the transitional phase of the Association Agreement. Each party described the further efforts it was prepared to make to accommodate the other on the main points of difference remaining in the various fields under negotiation (industrial, agricultural and social sectors and the renewal of the financial protocol).

It was not possible to reach a comprehensive agreement concluding the negotiations with regard to substance, as had been agreed at the previous session. The Turkish delegation reserved its opinion on the Community's overall offers. It will refer them back to its Government and make its reply known at the earliest opportunity.

Should this be negative it was agreed that the Council would hold another ministerial session towards the end of February or early in March 1970.

Import system for certain products

63. At its meeting of 15 and 16 December 1969, the Council of the European Communities adopted three regulations¹ opening on behalf of Turkey for the year 1970 Community tariff quotas for hazelnuts, dried grapes, dried figs, unmanufactured tobacco and certain textile products. The Council also decided¹ at this meeting to extend once again its decision of 21 December 1967 on quality wines from Turkey as part of the implementation of the Ankara Agreement. This decision will remain valid until the entry into force of the common wine policy in the Community, and at the latest until 31 December 1970.

Loan by the European Investment Bank

64. On 19 December 1969 the European Investment Bank (EIB) concluded a loan contract with Turkey to the countervalue of 9 294 415 u.a. for the construction near Izmit of a synthetic rubber plant. This scheme is part of a programme under the Turkish development plan to establish a petrochemical industry.²

EEC-AASM and EEC-OCT Association

Ratification of the new Yaoundé Convention

65. In December 1969, Burundi and Gabon lodged with the Secretariat-General of the Council their instruments of ratification of the texts of the new

¹ Official gazette L 319, 19.12.1969.

² See "European Investment Bank", Ch. IV.

Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar (signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969). The number of countries which have lodged these has thus been increased to four.

At its meeting of 9 to 12 December 1969, the European Parliament passed a resolution¹ in which it expressed "pleasure at the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention, which maintains the principles and spirit of the EEC-AASM Association", approved the text of the new Convention and appreciated "that the institutions set up by the preceding Convention should be prolonged and that they should enable the fruitful dialogue and co-operation established between the twenty-four members of the Association to be continued". Bearing in mind the fact that the new agreement could not take effect on 1 June 1969, the Parliament also invited the Member States to "conclude the ratification procedure at the earliest opportunity so that the new Convention may rapidly come into force".

Relations with the Overseas Countries and Territories

66. During December the representatives of the Governments approved in principle the text of an agreement relating to ECSC Treaty products. This agreement will apply to relations between the Community and the associated Overseas Countries and Territories. Its provisions are analogous to those of the similar agreement annexed to the Yaoundé Convention and it was precisely out of concern to keep the two on parallel lines that it was drawn up. Normally it should be signed in the near future. As for the new decision on the Association of the OCT with the Community (which expired on 31 May 1969), it was approved in principle by the Council on 22/23 July 1969;² the formal decision will be adopted in 1970 once the European Parliament has rendered its Opinion.

A mission from the Commission led by M. Hendus, Director-General for Development Aid, visited the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam between 5 and 17 December 1969 at the invitation of the two Governments. Talks were held on the various problems of the OCT association.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

67. Following endorsement by the EDF Committee at its 45th meeting on 18 November 1969, the Commission, on 8 December 1969, took 5 new financing

¹ See "European Parliament", Ch. IV.

² See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. VII, sec. 87.

decisions¹ involving aid from the second Fund to a total of 8 364 000 u.a. — 6 693 000 u.a. in grants and 1 671 000 u.a. in loans on special terms.

- *Ivory Coast* – Development of cotton-growing: 1 752 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 6 309 000 u.a. — 1 288 000 000 Frs. CFA (4 638 000 u.a.) in grants and 1 671 000 u.a. (464 000 000 Frs. CFA) in loans on special terms.
- *Niger* – Widening of the Dosso-Goya road: 142 000 000 Frs. CFA, or about 214 000 u.a.
- *Niger* – Improvements to agricultural water supplies in the Niger valley: 81 091 000 Frs. CFA, or about 292 000 u.a.
- Allocation of an overall credit of 1 500 000 u.a. for the financing of studies (linked with investments or of a general character) concerning the whole of the AASM and the OCT.
- *Somalia* – Aid to the population which suffered famine in 1969: 349 000 Sh.SO, or about 49 000 u.a.

The EDF Committee having expressed a favourable opinion at its 46th meeting on 9 December, the Commission, on 22 December 1969, took three other financing decisions² to a total of 5 435 000 u.a. — 3 573 000 u.a. in grants and 1 862 000 u.a. in loans on special terms.

- *Madagascar* – Construction of a new industrial slaughterhouse at Tananarive: 919 215 000 Frs. MG, or about 3 310 000 u.a. — 402 123 000 Frs. MG (1 448 000 u.a.) in grants and 1 862 000 u.a. (517 095 000 Frs. MG) in loans on special terms.
- *Rwanda* – Construction of a national teaching institute at Butaro: 73 400 000 Frs. RW or about 734 000 u.a.
- *Congo (Kinshasa)* – Financing of the third phase of the training of supervisory staff for OTRACO:³ 695 500 Zaïres, or about 1 391 000 u.a.

As a result of these financing decisions, the total commitments of the second Fund since the start of its operations amount to approximately 700 381 000 u.a. in respect of 347 decisions. Advances to the stabilization funds financed, in pursuance of Article 20 of the Yaoundé Convention, from EDF liquid assets, are not included in these figures.

Meetings and visits

68. On 18 December a meeting organized by the EDF was attended by the Minister of State acting as Ambassador of Gabon in France, M. Georges

¹ Official gazette C 164, 27.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* C 8, 20.1.1970.

³ Congo Transport Operation Office.

Rawiri, the Minister of State acting as Ambassador of Gabon in Brussels, M. Emile Kassa Mapsi, representatives of the German, French and Italian Governments and representatives of the EIB. The object was the completion of the dossier of the "Owendo-Boue railway" scheme by the promoters and those who might provide the funds. The implementation of this rail scheme will enable the forestry and iron ore production of Gabon to be brought to the coast.

On 22 December a working meeting was organized by the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs in Paris with the participation of representatives of the EDF, the EIB and the "Caisse centrale de coopération" to examine AASM industrialization prospects during the term of the third Association Convention.

An IBRD delegation held talks with the EDF on 23 December to co-ordinate the investments from which the Malagasy Republic will benefit under the third Fund.

From 8 to 13 December two EDF representatives took part in a seminar on stock-raising (organized by the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization at Fort-Lamy, Chad) in which representatives of various international assistance agencies and inter-African organizations also participated.

Training, in-service periods, seminars

69. Two seminars on the various aspects of association and the action of the European Development Fund were held in Brussels for 120 Africans who had come from France, Italy and the United Kingdom. Several other seminars were held in Congo (Kinshasa): at Lumumbashi (students at the university, senior pupils of the Catholic secondary schools, officials in the administration of the Province, representatives of the private sector), at Bukavu (120 participants) and Kinshasa (senior students).

By 16 December 1969, 2 293 scholarships and in-service traineeships had been granted, of which 2 173 went to AASM and 120 to OCT nationals (these figures comprise scholarships renewed and those recently granted). In addition, 1 814 nationals of the AASM and 45 of the OCT (1 859 in all) were in receipt of correspondence course scholarships. Lastly, 536 nationals of the AASM are attending part-time courses on the spot on the management and organization of small enterprises.

The BEC-East African Community Association

70. At its session of 9 to 12 December 1969, the European Parliament, which held a debate on the renewal of the Arusha Agreement linking the Community

with Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya,¹ adopted a resolution in which it expressed pleasure at the "strengthening of the ties of association between the EEC and the Member States of the East African Community, hoping at the same time that the new Arusha Agreement may contribute to better understanding on the African regional level and to growing integration of the African economies". The Parliament, which approved the text of the agreement, nevertheless regretted that the negotiations did not cover financial and technical co-operation and hoped that the activities and structures of the Association would be co-ordinated as far as possible with those of the EEC-AASM Association.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

Austria

71. At its meeting of 8 December 1969, the Council invited the Commission to undertake a study, in contact with the Austrian Government, of the latter's request to conclude a preferential agreement with the Community, and to report back to it at the earliest opportunity. A contact meeting took place on 17 and 18 December 1969 between an Austrian delegation under the chairmanship of M. Franz Helmut Leitner, Head of the Austrian Mission to the Communities, and composed of officials of the Mission who were joined by high functionaries from Vienna, and a Commission delegation led by M. Sigrist, Director-General for External Relations. The object was to collect the necessary data to enable the Commission to make its report to the Council.

At its session of 19 to 22 December 1969, the Council authorized the Commission to negotiate with the Austrian authorities an agreement on cattle for meat processing similar to the one concluded between the Community and Denmark.

Spain

72. The negotiations between Spain and the Community were continued from 1 to 4 December 1969. At this session the Spanish delegation presented its counter-proposals to the Community's offer. Broad agreement between the two delegations was noted on most of the questions. Concerning certain other points an "ad referendum" arrangement was reached. The negotiations are to be resumed early in 1970.

¹ See "European Parliament", Ch. IV.

Israel

73. The negotiations with Israel were continued from 10 to 12 December 1969. At this session "the two delegations adjusted their respective positions and developed lines of approach which permit a favourable conclusion to the negotiations to be foreseen", stated the joint communiqué published at the end of the conversations. A new meeting between the two delegations was planned in principle for January 1970.

Yugoslavia

74. The second phase of the negotiations on a non-preferential commercial agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC took place in Brussels between 10 and 12 December 1969. These talks were the continuation of those started in October 1968. At these first negotiations the Yugoslav delegation had expressed, among other things, its keen interest in arrangements concerning its exports of beef and veal to the Community. This is why the Council, in November 1969, adopted supplementary directives on the Community's offer in this sector. All the problems arising in the context of this agreement were thoroughly examined and the negotiations will be pursued early in 1970.

Pakistan

75. At its session of 19 to 22 December 1969, the Council adopted a decision concluding an agreement (in the form of an exchange of letters) between the European Economic Community and Pakistan on trade in hand-made products (handicrafts). This agreement — which is similar to the one concluded by the Community with India — provides under certain conditions for the opening of a Community tariff quota of 5 million units of account for a number of these products.

Latin America

76. During a visit he paid to the Commission on 4 December 1969, M. Estrany y Gendre, Under Secretary for international economic relations in the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs, presented a document comprising the Argentine Republic's proposals in the setting of the multilateral relations between Latin America and the European Economic Community. This document had been officially communicated by the Argentine Foreign Minister to the Ambassadors of the Latin American countries and then to those of the Member States of the Community.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Establishment and implementation of the common commercial policy

Common arrangements for imports from state-trading countries

77. On 20 December 1969 the Council adopted a regulation¹ establishing common arrangements applicable to imports from state-trading countries.² It supplements, and is modelled on, three regulations on commercial policy adopted on 10 December 1968.³

Following the pattern of the regulation on the joint liberalization list, the proposed arrangements are based on the abolition of quantitative restrictions on imports of the products covered. In approximating trade arrangements for countries with planned economies with those applicable to western countries, the Council wished to keep them flexible so that freedom of access could be reconsidered should it prove to be endangering Community interests.

To detect dangers of this kind, the regulation allows for supervision of imports on the lines of that provided for by the December 1968 regulation. The Council is convinced, however, that Community supervision will be necessary in exceptional cases only. This is why it has not been extended to all products but limited to critical situations revealed by consultations within the Community.

The regulation makes no provision for the introduction of new Community import documents as yet, so national documents will continue to be valid.

Where products are put under Community supervision, the Commission is authorized to introduce certain emergency measures if necessary though this will be without prejudice to subsequent action by the Council, which must take the final policy decision at Community level. No measures affecting imports may interfere with existing international commitments.

Common export arrangements

78. On the same day the Council adopted a regulation establishing common arrangements applicable to EEC exports.⁴ This is an important step in the implementation of the common commercial policy, which must be based on uniform principles after the end of the transitional period.

¹ Official gazette L 19, 26.1.1970.

² See Bulletin 8-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 109.

³ Official gazette L 303, 18.12.1968.

⁴ See Bulletin 9/10-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 104, and Official gazette L 324, 27.12.1969.

The new arrangements are patterned on those hitherto applied by the Member States, all of whom have now liberalized the vast bulk of their exports. The regulation establishes the basic principle of liberalization at Community level, which means that there can be no quantitative restrictions on EEC exports, exceptions to this general rule being allowed in certain well-defined instances only.

To detect potential threats to the Community's economy, provision is made for a measure of export supervision by the national authorities. This is limited to entirely exceptional cases and no provision is therefore made for new control documents. Safeguard measures may be taken to deal with crisis situations such as shortages of essential goods. However, international commitments must be respected in any event.

An annex to the regulation lists the products now subject to quantitative restrictions in some Member States. These national measures will be retained on a temporary basis until a Community solution can be found.

Standardization of trade agreements and Community negotiations

79. On 16 December 1969 the Council formally adopted a decision¹ on the progressive standardization of agreements on Member States' trade relations with non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements. This decision gives legal form to an agreement in principle reached by the Council at its meeting on 17 October 1969.²

Trade agreements: tacit renewal, prolongation and waivers

80. In December the Council, on Commission proposals, authorized the tacit renewal beyond the end of the transition period of a further batch of trade agreements between Member States and non-member countries. It took several decisions in this connection at its meetings on 8 and 20 December 1969.³

It also authorized the prolongation, beyond 1 January 1970 of the following agreements, because it was felt that this would not hinder the implementation of a common commercial policy: France/South Africa, France/Spain, France/Great Britain, France/Ireland, France/India, and Italy/Yugoslavia.⁴

¹ Official gazette L 326, 29.12.1969.

² See Bulletin 12-69, Ch. VII, sec. 91.

³ Official gazette L 323, 24.12.1969 and L 6, 9.1.1970.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 6, 9.1.1970.

Lastly, the Council approved several waivers to the decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the periods for which trade agreements are concluded. These waivers concerned a number of long-term agreements with state-trading countries, the Governments of the Member States concerned having given assurances that measures to implement these agreements, notably the annual fixing of quota lists, would conform to existing or future Community rules.

The approval covers the following long-term agreements: Germany/Rumania,¹ Benelux/Rumania,² France/Hungary,³ France/Poland,² France/Czechoslovakia,³ Italy/Albania,³ Italy/Bulgaria² and Italy/USSR.³

Export credit insurance

81. On 12 December 1969 the Commission transmitted two proposals for directives to the Council, one dealing with the adoption of a standard insurance policy for suppliers' credits to private purchasers and the second prolonging the rules governing sub-contracts originating in member countries of the European Economic Community and countries outside.

The proposed directive on suppliers' credits and private purchasers forms part of the Commission's work on the harmonization of credit insurance techniques, which it hopes to complete as soon as possible. This new proposal is a sequel to one on official purchasers and will be followed by one on short-term credit. This will make it possible to harmonize all the techniques of insuring suppliers' credits.

The directive on the problem of sub-contracts is designed to consolidate definitively the rules which have so far been reapproved by the Council each year. It proposes that the Member States continue to guarantee and finance the foreign portions of export deals in the proportions approved by the Council in 1965 on the advice of the Group for the co-ordination of policy on credit insurance.

Special commercial policy measures

Steel

82. As in previous years, several decisions were taken in this sector before the end of 1969, either by the Commission or by the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council.

¹ Official gazette L 323, 24.12.1969. and L 6, 9.1.1970.

² *Ibid.* L 326, 29.12.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 6, 9.1.1970

a) Annual tariff quotas

83. As part of the measures to provide peripheral protection for the Community market in steel products, the Commission, on 18 December 1969, approved a waiver¹ to High Authority Recommendation No. 1-64, which had raised the harmonized ECSC duties to the Italian level of 9%. This will allow the importation in 1970 at reduced rates of duty of quantities analogous to those imported in 1969, though an increase in certain minor quotas has been made necessary by the expansion of trade.

In connection with ECSC High Authority Recommendation No. 2-64 introducing a specific protective duty of \$5 per ton on foundry pig, the Commission decided¹ on the same day to retain the same tariff quotas for special foundry pig containing manganese (for the production of certain spheroidal graphite castings). The Commission also decided to open a number of limited tariff quotas for ordinary foundry pig since consumers have been finding it difficult to secure supplies.

b) Half-yearly tariff measures

84. The representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council on 6 December 1969, agreed to grant Germany's retroactive application for a quota for the second half of 1969 because the tonnages originally approved had been insufficient to cover actual needs. The zero-duty tariff quota for special wire rod for the tyre industry was increased from 1 400 to 2 000 tons and the zero-duty tariff quota for special wire rod for the manufacture of springs and "piano wire" from 6 100 to 8 500 tons. On 18 December 1969 the Commission adopted a waiver¹ to High Authority Decision No. 1-64 on peripheral protection for the steel market to allow these imports to be made.

At a Council meeting on 15/16 December 1969, the representatives of the Governments adopted a batch of tariff measures for the first half of 1970. These affect certain products not manufactured in the Community or manufactured there in insufficient quantities. Under the terms of this decision, the rates of duty on imports from non-member countries will remain at 1% for pig iron and cast iron containing titanium and vanadium. A number of zero-duty tariff quotas were also approved for special wire rod for the tyre industry, for special wire rod for the manufacture of springs and "piano wire", special steel coils, and used rails for re-rolling. The representatives of the Governments also authorized Germany to import under its quota over this same period special wire rod with certain specific features. Here too, the Commission waived the Member States' obligations under High Authority Recommendation No. 1-64 by a decision on 18 December 1969.

¹ Official gazette L 10, 15.1.1970.

c) Imports from state-trading countries or territories

85. On 15/16 December 1969 the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting in the Council, adopted a decision on certain measures applicable to state-trading countries and territories as regards trade in steel products, including pig iron, cast iron and high-carbon ferro-manganese, covered by the ECSC Treaty. This decision constitutes a further extension of the measures restricting such imports, which apart from a few amendments have remained substantially in force since 1963. On 22 December 1969¹ the Commission for its part extended ECSC High Authority Decision No. 1-64 forbidding the alignment of prices on lower offers for steel and cast iron products from state-trading countries. The two measures form a whole.

Textiles

86. The Commission has urged the Council to authorize it to negotiate the renewal of the Long-term Arrangement for Cotton Textiles on behalf of the Community. This Arrangement came into force on 1 October 1962, was first extended in May 1967 and is due to expire on 30 September 1970. Negotiations for its renewal have already begun in the Cotton Textiles Committee and should end before October 1970. The Commission's reason for seeking a mandate to conduct these negotiations on behalf of the Community is that the EEC will be a party to the Arrangement if it is extended.

At its meeting on 19/22 December 1969 the Council adopted two waivers² to allow three bilateral agreements on cotton textiles signed by Member States with non-member countries to be extended beyond the end of the transitional period. The Agreements in question are those between Benelux and Hong-Kong, Italy and the United Arab Republic and Italy and Formosa. On 8 December 1969 the Council also adopted a decision³ authorizing Italy to retain until 30 June 1970 quantitative restrictions on imports of certain silk products from non-member countries. The Commission is to work out appropriate proposals for future arrangements before 30 June 1970.

Chemicals

87. At its meeting on 19/22 December 1969 the Council, acting on a Commission recommendation, decided that the Community could, under certain conditions, accept a further postponement to 1 January 1971 of the closing date for the entry into force of the Agreement Relating Principally to Chemicals,

¹ Official gazette L 328, 30.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 6, 9.1.1970.

³ *Ibid.* L 323, 24.12.1969.

supplementary to the 1967 Geneva Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The initial deadline fixed for the coming into force of this Agreement, negotiated during the Kennedy Round, could not be met because the US Congress has not yet decided to abolish the American Selling Price system of valuation.

Implementation of the Agreement was explicitly linked with the abolition of this system. The decision to postpone its implementation to 1 January 1971 was preceded by unofficial talks between the contracting parties in Geneva on 12 December 1969, when it was agreed that a further postponement was needed. The Commission's recommendation to this effect was submitted to the Council on 15 December 1969.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

Tin

88. The preparatory committee for the Fourth International Tin Agreement held a meeting in London on 9/11 December 1969 which representatives of the Community States attended. The present international agreement is due to expire at the end of June 1970. Because of the increase in world market prices the International Tin Council decided, on 3 December 1969, to abolish restrictions on exports of tin from the main producer countries.

Milk products

89. On 12 December 1969 agreement was reached within GATT's Special Group on Dairy Products on the text of an international arrangement on a minimum price for skim milk powder. The purpose of the Group's discussions was to produce an agreement on the stabilization of world prices for butter, butyric fats and skim milk powder.¹ Since an arrangement for the first two was seen to be virtually out of the question under present conditions, the draft prepared in Geneva covers skim milk powder only. In a report to the Council on the outcome of these negotiations, the Commission came down in favour of accepting this arrangement, which fixes a minimum fob price of \$20/100 kg for skim milk powder for human consumption. The draft text provides for the creation of an executive committee to administer the arrangement and watch developments on the world market. The Commission considers that this arrangement could help to improve conditions of competition on the world market in skim milk powder and constitutes a first step towards a better organization of that market.

¹ Bulletin 1-70, Part Two, sec. 84.

Tea

90. The Commission was represented at the first meeting of the Consultative Committee on Tea in Rome from 1 to 5 December 1969, the main purpose of which was to discuss the situation on the world market and to examine the possibilities of implementing a world agreement for tea. Following fairly exhaustive discussions, the Committee decided to form a subcommittee grouping representatives of exporting and importing countries to produce a preliminary draft agreement. It was agreed that one Community country would be included amongst the importers represented on this subcommittee.

THE COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Food aid

91. As part of the Community food aid programme for 1969/70 approved in November, the Council, at its meeting on 15/16 December 1969, adopted a decision¹ concluding an agreement with Lebanon on the supply of 15 000 tons of common wheat as a gift. This agreement was signed in Brussels on 16 December, bringing the number of beneficiaries from this type of aid in 1969/70 to five. The Community had already signed similar agreements with Mali, Pakistan, Tunisia and Turkey.

RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

92. The Community has withdrawn the application it made to GATT seeking a waiver for the arrangements for citrus fruit imported from Spain and Israel. When the chairman of the working party on citrus fruit presented his report to the GATT Council it became apparent that the Community and the vast majority of the working party's membership were at loggerheads on the nature and merits of the Community's application.

The Commission's representative, as spokesman for the Community, expressed the latter's disappointment at its partners' reactions to a measure which the Community had conceived as an essentially equitable solution to the problem of stability and equilibrium on a regional market. It had tried to show that the preferential aspect was theoretical rather than real. He noted

¹ Official gazette L 7, 10.1.1970.

with regret that the working party had abandoned its traditionally pragmatic approach, which requires requests for permission to introduce exceptional measures to be examined on their merits. The Commission's representative said that in view of its partners' attitude the Community would withdraw its application and try to find an alternative solution to the problem in collaboration with Spain and Israel. This solution would take the provisions of the General Agreement into account but some time would be needed to work out procedures.

When this announcement was made the chairman expressed the satisfaction of the GATT Council at the EEC's decision to devise a solution in line with GATT rules. He recognized that the new situation could make things difficult for Israel and Spain and hoped that it would be possible for the Community to find a solution reconciling the special problems of these countries with GATT rules.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

93. The President-in-office of the Council of Ministers, M. H.J. de Koster, and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, M. Jean Rey, have received H.E. Ambassador Aladji Oueddo as Representative of the Republic of Chad to the European Economic Community (EEC).

The new Ambassador also presented his letters of credence as Head of the Chad Mission to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC).¹

¹ Official gazette C 164, 27.12.1969.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament held an extraordinary session in Strasbourg with the Council and the Commission (annual Joint Meeting) from 9 to 12 December 1969 to discuss in particular the future of the Community after the Hague conference. The Parliament also gave its opinion on the Commission's proposals concerning the Community's own resources and a strengthening of the Parliament's budgetary powers, as well as on the financing of the common agricultural policy. The draft for the reform of the European Social Fund was received favourably by the Parliament, which also approved the EEC/AASM Association Convention, and the EEC/East Africa Association Agreement. The Parliament also debated questions concerning, among other subjects, transport and agriculture.¹

Joint Meeting of the Parliament, Council and Commission (11 December)

The annual exchange of views among the three institutions was this year devoted to the present situation and future of the Communities after the Hague conference.

M. de Koster, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and President-in-office of the Council, outlined the new prospects which had appeared at The Hague. It was true, he said, that the conference had not removed all the existing difficulties, but the guidelines determined and the decisions taken would make it possible to tackle with fortified resolution and increased confidence the huge task of completing the Community and giving it new impetus. These difficulties, he continued, largely arose from the very nature of the aims of gradual integration, which were increasingly involving the entire policy of the Member States, and calling for ever more complex and ticklish decisions. He was convinced that if the impressive work programme drafted at The Hague — which would require a very sustained effort on the part of all the institutions — were carried out to promote the task in hand, a decisive turning-point in the history of Europe would have been successfully negotiated. M. de Koster then drew attention to the main ideas in the Hague communiqué, and particularly, in conclusion, the call by the Heads of State or Government to the younger generation to associate itself with the construction of a united Europe capable of assuming its responsibilities and of contributing to the relaxation of international tension and to peace in the world.

¹ This summary is taken mainly from *Parlement européen - informations*, published by the European Parliament, 9-69 (French text).

On behalf of his colleagues M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, welcomed what had been achieved by the Hague conference and, in the second part of his address, drew attention to the progress which the Commission had expected in certain fields, but which unfortunately had not been made by the Conference.¹

The chairmen of the four political groups observed that the Summit had given new hope to Europeans, and expressed varying degrees of satisfaction that the Heads of State or Government had been able to achieve concrete results. Nevertheless, there were reservations voiced by M. Lückner (Germany), Chairman of the Christian Democrat Group, and M. Vals (France), Chairman of the Socialist Group, concerning the very poor progress made in the political field and especially on institutions. M. Lückner stressed the restoration of confidence and M. Vals observed that there were signs of new determination. The Chairman of the Liberal and Allied Group, M. Berkhouwer (Netherlands) spoke of an unfinished symphony. M. Triboulet (France), Chairman of the European Democratic Union, said that his group felt reasonable and reasoned satisfaction. M. Lückner also drew up a balance-sheet of the positive and negative aspects of the Conference. He felt that the Parliament should remain vigilant, especially in relation to its budgetary powers and the election of members by direct universal suffrage. It was true, said M. Vals, that the Socialist Group was not over-enthusiastic about the results, but it was not disappointed either, and hoped to see the institutions playing the role allocated to them by the Treaties. He went on to point out the positive aspects of the final communiqué of the Conference, particularly on financing the agricultural policy, the Social Fund and the "unfreezing" of Euratom activities. He also recalled the aims to be pursued for the gradual establishment of the United States of Europe. M. Berkhouwer said that the Liberal and Allied Group hoped that the positive aspect of the Summit would be the sign of genuine Community activity, and he wondered whether everything that had been decided at The Hague could not have been agreed equally well at an ordinary Council meeting. Political determination had overcome the obstacles; agreements of principle had been reached and it was now up to each of the participants to prove his good faith. M. Triboulet (France) felt that the Hague agreements formed a new step towards the close union of the peoples of Europe; the UDE Group found that most of the permanent aims of France's European policy had been pursued and achieved. He concluded that the building of Europe must be continued and public opinion kept better informed.

M. Leonardi (Communist, Italy) felt that a thorough recasting and reform of the Treaties was needed. The further the Community advanced, the greater the political problems would become; there would be no point in calling upon the younger generation if it were not made to feel that democratization was gaining ground over blind authoritarianism.

¹ For M. Rey's address, see Bulletin 1-70, Part One, Ch. 1.

contributions by the Community's own resources and increasing the European Parliament's budgetary powers,¹ gave rise to a long⁵ and important debate.

In the first proposal, the Commission put forward a system under which the complete transfer of customs duties, levies and other charges to the Community can be achieved in two stages.

In his report, M. Spénale, opposed the gradual transfer of customs duties: during the first stage the contribution of each Member State should be equal to the difference between its overall contribution, calculated according to the scales in the Treaty, and the income which it no longer received under the heads of the common customs tariff and the agricultural levies. M. Spénale also proposed that when Community resources levied in any Member State exceeded its overall contribution, the State would retain two-thirds of the difference for the first year, one-third for the second year, and all the resources would go to the Community budget for the third and subsequent years. In this way, all possible Community resources would be transferred by 1 January 1971, and the national treasuries would not be hit suddenly. Amendments submitted by M. Triboulet (France) on behalf of the UDE Group to return to the Commission's proposal led to long discussion before being rejected by the Parliament. The UDE arguments were based on the fact that the income from the common customs tariff already formed Community income which could not be deducted from the financial contributions of each State.

As regards additional resources to be supplied by the Member States, the rapporteur pointed out that the tax on value added (TVA) would be in operation in all the Member States from 1 January 1972, and proposed an allocation to the common budget of the proceeds up to a maximum rate of 0.25% on 1 January 1973 and 0.50% on 1 January 1974.

M. Spénale went on to remark that the Commission had made no provision for the creation of new resources and for adapting income to the budgetary requirements of Community policies after 1 January 1974. He therefore proposed in his report that from this date the Parliament should be able to introduce new Community resources or extend the basis of common income by a simple majority of its members and two-thirds of the votes cast, on its own initiative or on a Commission proposal, and with the prior unanimous agreement of the Council. The total amount of the Community's own resources would not be allowed to exceed 1% of the Community's GNP except by a two-thirds majority agreement of the Council. M. Spénale also proposed that where new common policies entailed new common expenditure, this could be met, during a maximum period of three years, by temporary or diminishing contributions from the Member States, new Community resources being simultaneously created in order gradually to replace these contributions. As these

¹ Official gazette C 123, 19.9.1969 and C 152, 28.11.1969; Bulletins 9/10-69, Ch. II; 12-69, Ch. I; and 1-70, Part One, Ch. II.

proposals implied amendment to Article 201 of the EEC Treaty, the rapporteur asked the Commission to accept them in the form of such a proposed amendment. The Parliament approved his proposals.

The second Commission proposal approved by the Parliament was to amend Article 20(1) of the Treaty setting up a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities (Merger Treaty). This was a simple technical adaptation made necessary by the preceding proposals.

The third proposal submitted by the Commission concerned an amendment to Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, which sets out the Community's budgetary procedures. This proposal was in accordance with the wishes of the Parliament, which believes that the creation of the Community's own resources must be accompanied by an increase in the Parliament's budgetary powers.

In his report, however, M. Spénale rejected any intervention by a conciliation committee planned for the transitional phase, and proposed that the Commission should simply inform the Council and the Parliament of its opinion on the amendments envisaged by the Council. He then turned to the procedure which the Commission had proposed the Council should follow, and suggested that in the first case the Council should decide by a majority of five members. M. Spénale wanted the transitional procedure to be held back until the end of the Commission's proposals as he considered the final procedure the more important and the transitional period only an exception to the principles which should be enforced from 1 January 1974. Opinions had been very divided in the Parliament's Committees on the need for a transitional period. The view that the Council should decide in the last resort as long as there were financial contributions by the Member States was finally agreed by the Parliament, which also adopted the rapporteur's proposals, except as regards the voting procedure in the Council. An amendment put forward by M. Habib-Deloncle (UDE, France) and adopted by the Parliament proposed that the Council should decide by a favourable qualified majority of at least four members (and not a majority of five members). This amended in the direction proposed by the Commission a change suggested by the rapporteur.

With regard to the final period, which would begin on 1 January 1974, M. Spénale again rejected intervention by the conciliation committee and changed the procedure to be followed in the event of amendments by the Council. In such event, the Parliament would have 21 days to draw up the final budget by decision of the majority of its members. If the Parliament did not make a decision under these conditions, the amendments proposed by the Council would be deemed to be approved.

The Parliament endorsed the proposals contained in M. Spénale's report. However, an amendment by M. Habib-Deloncle (UDE, France) was adopted, stating that in the case of Council amendments to the budget, the Parliament must decide by a majority of three-fifths of the votes cast and the majority of all its members.



regulation should make provision for consulting the Parliament if, in the event of disagreement between the Commission and a Management Committee, the Council should decide to take measures other than those adopted by the Commission. The Parliament considered that in such a case a serious political problem would arise justifying such consultation.

M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, felt that the Parliament should not be consulted, as any problems arising would be technical.

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The Parliament also discussed, at its sessions of 9 and 12 December, a number of reports on several questions concerning the administration of the common agricultural policy.

On the basis of a report by M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands), it endorsed a proposed regulation extending the time-limits for EAGGF aid, but stated that after the beginning of the definitive period it would no longer be prepared to agree to such extensions.

Following a report by M. Kollwelter (Christian Democrat, Luxembourg) the Parliament approved a proposal for a decision extending the minimum price arrangements. However, it regretted the need to extend these beyond the transitional period, and hoped that the extension would not exceed two years. The minimum prices operate only for certain fisheries products and early potatoes.

On the basis of a report by M. Brouwer (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) the Parliament approved without amendment a proposed regulation amending the regulation organizing the market in milk and dairy products.

Following a report by M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany) a proposal for a regulation supplementing those already in force governing the common organization of the markets in products processed from fruit and vegetables by granting returns on exports was approved.

Social policy

Reform of the European Social Fund (9 December)

The Parliament discussed a Commission memorandum to the Council giving its opinion on reform of the European Social Fund. In her report Mlle Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg) said that the reformed Fund should be at the disposal of a socio-economic policy concerning economic and manpower structures and enable the Commission and the Council, in close co-operation with both sides of industry, to carry out this policy with a wide potential range of activities corresponding to the requirements of economic and social life in

the Community. On the basis of these general principles the rapporteur examined in turn the need and the orientation of a reformed Social Fund, its fields of intervention, types of aid, operation, and financial and budgetary problems.

In the debate M. Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), Mme Elsner (Socialist, Germany), M. Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium) and M. Laudrin (UDE, France) endorsed on behalf of their political groups the report and the proposed resolution submitted by Mlle Lulling. M. Müller felt that the Social Fund should be a driving force behind social policy. Mme Elsner called for the Fund to be an instrument of prevention rather than cure, and drew attention to its tasks in the agricultural field. M. Merchiers criticized the machinery of the Fund, which he felt should be better adapted to its tasks. In the view of M. Laudrin, reform of the Fund should form part of a medium-term policy programme and the Fund should have its own resources and increased means. The European Social Fund Committee should be given greater administrative responsibility and should associate workers' and employers' representatives more closely with its tasks. M. Laudrin finally drew attention to the need to harmonize the Social Fund and the EAGGF with each other.

M. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, pointed out that the reformed Social Fund should make it possible to create full employment and take more effective action. Its reform would be a turning-point in the Community's social policy.

At the end of the debate the Parliament adopted a resolution accepting in principle the overall concept put forward by the Commission. The Fund should be a driving force, giving stimulus and guidance. Aid from it should protect workers' employment and income, help them to become effectively integrated with the apparatus of production, and fit in with the social and economic aims of the Community's policies. In the Parliament's view, the operation of the Fund must guarantee simultaneous consideration of economic and employment requirements, be based on substantial participation by all concerned, and leave more powers in the hands of the Fund executive. The Parliament asked that the Fund should draw up a detailed draft budget and an annual report on its activities; it felt that the problem of financing the Fund's expenditure could be solved satisfactorily in the setting of the Community's own resources and was in favour of a multi-annual budget and the establishment of reserves.

In conclusion, the Parliament called for the early entry into force of the new Social Fund rules, asked the Commission to examine the advisability of setting up a tripartite European employment council, and pointed out that the new conception of the Social Fund should create genuine Community social solidarity, which was indispensable to attain the objectives of the Communities.

M. Boertien (Netherlands), on behalf of the Christian Democrats, said that he could quite understand that the work was slow in view of the complexity of the problems, but he felt that a few "marathons" would prove useful in finding common transport policy solutions; the rate of work should be stepped up.

M. Bodson, member of the Commission, expressed the latter's concern at how little progress had been made on transport in a number of fields. He said he was determined to continue his efforts for progress with the transport policy, and to take political responsibility if these were unsuccessful.

Approximation of legislation

Description of textiles

The proposed directive with which the report made by M. Boersma (Christian Democrat, Netherlands) was concerned formed part of the general programme to eliminate technical obstacles to trade.

The rapporteur examined whether the directive gave sufficient guarantee that intra-Community trade in textile products would no longer be hindered for reasons connected with labelling, whether it encouraged healthy competition, and whether it took sufficient account of consumers' interests. Following this examination, various amendments were proposed and endorsed by the Parliament, which felt that with these the directive would remove the obstacles to intra-Community trade in textile products and would make the market more transparent. The Parliament called for Community rules on instructions for the care of textile products and impressed upon the Commission the need for inspection, to ensure that the measures pursuant to the directive were observed at the various stages of production and marketing, and in no case at the frontier.

Mlle Lulling (Socialist, Luxembourg) proposed an amendment, which was adopted, deleting from the directive the establishment of a textiles description committee, which the rapporteur had proposed.

COUNCIL

The Council held six meetings in December 1969.¹ The 95th, which was divided into two parts, brought the Council's activities for the year to an end with a "marathon" which went on until 22 December.

¹ For the various items examined at the Council meetings, see the chapters of this Bulletin covering the subjects dealt with.

92nd meeting — Euratom
(6 December 1969)

This meeting in Brussels, presided over by M. L. De Block, Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs, was attended by five Ministers and one State Secretary.

The most important item on the agenda was the future activities of Euratom. The Council adopted a resolution¹ based on the agreements reached by the Heads of State or Government at their meeting in The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969 and setting out the general outlines for reorienting the JRC's programmes and activities.

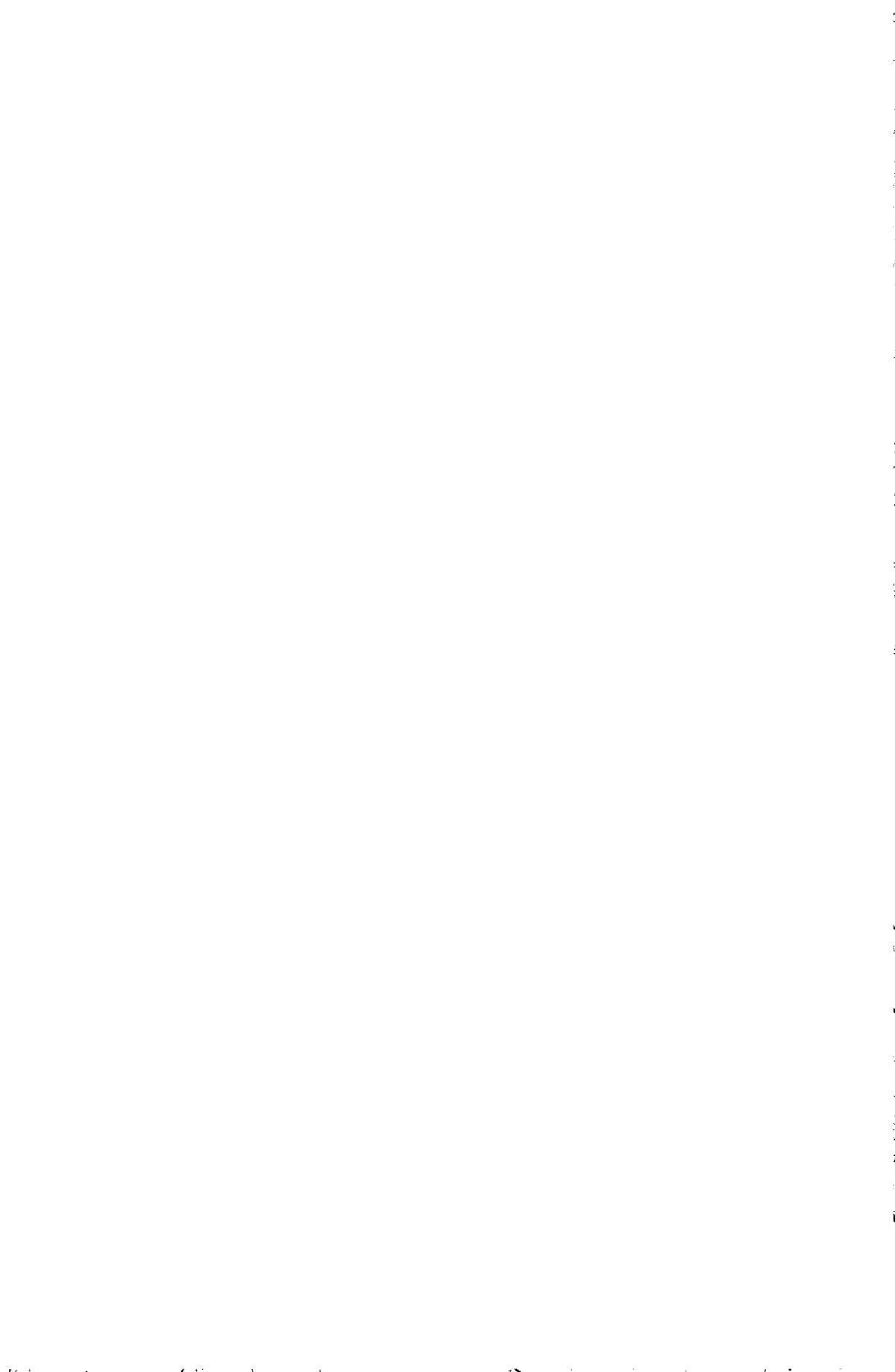
In the sphere of agriculture, the Council adopted two regulations on determining prices for beef and dairy products, extended several regulations concerning dairy products, and opened a tariff quota for raisins. With regard to commercial policy, the Government representatives of the ECSC Member States agreed in the Council on a decision concerning certain tariff measures for the second half of 1969, and another on measures applicable to trade in iron and steel products with the State-trading countries and territories.

93rd meeting — General matters
(8 and 9 December 1969)

With M. J.M.A.H. Luns, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, and then M. H.J. de Koster, State Secretary at the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the chair, this meeting in Brussels was attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, France and Luxembourg, and the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture of all six Member States. The Italian Ministers of the Treasury and of External Trade also took part.

External relations came first on the agenda, beginning with applications for membership. On the basis of the principle adopted by the Heads of State or Government in The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969, the Council agreed on a list of points which should be covered by the indispensable preparatory work to establish a common basis for beginning effective negotiations. A preliminary report would be included on the agenda of the first Council meeting in February. In view of the favourable development of bilateral relations between Austria and Italy, the Council asked the Commission to study the problems arising in the Community's relations with Austria and to submit a report.

¹ See Bulletin 1-70, Part Two, Ch. II, sec. 34.





In the fields covered by the ECSC Treaty, the Council gave the approval sought by the Commission under Article 95 of the Treaty of Paris on a draft decision on coking coal and coke for the steel industry. The representatives of the ECSC Governments in the Council agreed certain tariff measures for the first half of 1970 and formally adopted their decision on measures applicable to steel imports from State-trading countries or territories.

96th meeting — Agricultural questions
(16 December 1969)

This meeting in Brussels was attended by the Ministers of Agriculture of the six Member States under the chairmanship of M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture. The proposed regulation establishing a common organization of fishery products markets was discussed.

The decisions taken concerned the opening of Community tariff quotas (agricultural products), the estimated beef and veal balance-sheet for 1970, and the extension, for 1969, of the time-limit for EAGGF assistance.

97th meeting — Agricultural questions
(18 December 1969)

The Ministers of Agriculture of the six Member States held a further Council meeting under the chairmanship of M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture.

The Council formally adopted the regulation on special measures to encourage processing of certain varieties of oranges, the regulations setting out the conditions for applying safeguard measures vis-a-vis non-member countries in six sectors (cereals, rice, pigmeat, eggs, poultrymeat and olive oil), and another regulation retaining beyond 1 January 1970 the Management Committee procedure set up in the various sectors of the common organization of the agricultural markets.¹ The Council also adopted the basic price and the buying-in price for cauliflowers, lemons, apples and pears. Among other matters discussed was the draft resolution on the common organization of the market in vine products.

95th meeting — General matters and agricultural questions
(second part: 19 to 22 December 1969)

The Council held the second part of its 95th meeting under the chairmanship of M. H.J. de Koster, State Secretary at the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with 22 Ministers or State Secretaries attending.

¹ See Part One, Ch. II.

The most important items on the agenda of this end-of-year "marathon" were the financing of the common agricultural policy, replacement of Member States' financial contributions by the Community's own resources, and greater budgetary powers for the European Parliament.

Subject to an overall agreement, the Council adopted certain principles providing three distinct phases for introducing the system of the Community's own resources: special arrangements for 1970, followed by an interim period from 1971 to 1974, leading to the "normal" period beginning on 1 January 1975.¹ As to the budgetary powers of the European Parliament, the Council agreed a draft resolution on the budgetary procedure to be applied during the "normal period". However, the French delegation made a reservation as regards the procedures by which the European Parliament will have to determine the amount of revenue.¹ With regard to financing the common agricultural policy and the other items on the agenda, it was pointed out that these problems formed a whole and, as such, required an overall solution.

The Council also dealt with various other questions. It was informed of the progress of work on the directives on the right of establishment and freedom to supply services (public works contracts, banks and other financial institutions, press and services ancillary to transport), and agreed to continue its examination of them with a view to their adoption during the first quarter of 1970. In the commercial policy field, the Council noted that the Agreement on chemical products supplementary to the Geneva Protocol (concluded at the end of the Kennedy Round in 1967) could not enter into force on 1 January 1970 as intended (the United States Congress has not yet reached a decision on the abolition of the American Selling Price), and decided that the Community might possibly accept a second postponement of the final date for the entry into force of the Agreement. The Council formally adopted the regulations on common arrangements for imports from State-trading countries, on the application of these arrangements to the French Overseas Departments, and on the establishment of common arrangements for exports. The Council took a number of decisions authorizing agreements negotiated between certain Member States and non-member countries, and authorizing the tacit renewal, the maintenance in force or the extension beyond the transitional period of certain other agreements. It concluded an agreement with Pakistan on trade in handicrafts products and authorized the Commission to negotiate an agreement with Austria, of the type concluded between the Community and Denmark, on cattle for the processing industry. Two regulations concerning Community tariff quotas were agreed and the Council definitively adopted the European Communities budget for 1970.

Continuing the work of its meeting on agricultural questions, the Council agreed a regulation completely suspending the common customs tariff for ware potatoes. In the fisheries sector, it adopted a resolution agreeing to endorse

¹ See Bulletin 1-70, Part One, Ch. II.

With particular reference to the credits allocated to the Commission, the amount of 3 231 704 428 u.a. can be subdivided as follows:

	1969	1970	Differences
a) Administrative and operational expenses	97 711 027	102 036 748	+ 4 325 721
b) European Social Fund	33 445 637	64 000 000	+ 30 554 363
c) European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund	2 549 467 524	3 049 224 680	+ 499 757 156
d) Food aid	—	16 443 000	+ 16 443 000
	2 680 624 188	3 231 704 428	+ 551 080 240

A comparison with 1969 of the number of permanent and temporary posts authorized for 1970, for each institution, gives the following picture:

	1969	1970	Differences
European Parliament	529	532	+ 3
Council	722	788	+ 66
Commission	5 003	5 262	+ 259
Court of Justice	110	114	+ 4
	6 364	6 696	+ 332

The larger appropriations for the EAGGF are due in part to the inclusion of credits already authorized under previous budgets but not used within the prescribed periods.

A more rational distribution of posts between the budget of the Communities and the research and investment budget of Euratom ("co-ordination activities", Eurisotop Office and Dissemination of Information). This new distribution has resulted in a certain increase in the Commission's staff.

Rate of the ECSC levy for 1970

During the last quarter of 1969 the Commission initiated the procedure for determining the rate of the ECSC levy for the 1970 financial year. It calculated the requirements as follows:

Administrative expenses:	18 million u.a.
Readaptation	: 26 million u.a.
Research	: 10 million u.a.
Conversion	: 3 million u.a.

57 million u.a.

The Commission plans to cover these requirements as follows:

Yield from the levy at the rate of 0.3% : 39.5 million u.a.

Income from investments : 10 million u.a.

Taken over from the balance not allocated: 7.5 million u.a.

The relevant committees of the European Parliament (Committee for Finance and Budgets, Economic Affairs Committee, Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, Committee on Energy, Research and Atomic Problems) met in Strasbourg on 27 November 1969, where they endorsed the solution proposed by the Commission. Finally, on 18 December 1969, the Commission determined definitively that the rate would be 0.3% for the 1970 financial year.¹

In accordance with the Council decision of 15 December 1969, the Commission agreed to contribute a maximum amount of 7.65 million u.a., spread over three years, to finance aid for marketing coking-coal and blast-furnace coke for the Community's steel industry. Additional resources will have to be found to meet these supplementary expenses (which the Commission planned as part of a possible agreement on the use of the former ECSC pension fund, and in particular of interest yielded by this fund).

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 68/69 — Mme Elisabeth Brock v. Bundesknappschaft, Bochum

On 1 December 1969 the Court of Justice forwarded to the Commission a request for a preliminary ruling² submitted by the Bundessozialgericht on the scope of Part I.B.I., relating to the calculation of pensions, of Annex G of Council Regulation 3 concerning social security for migrant workers, as amended by Regulation 130/63/CEE.

Cases 72, 73, 74/69 — Hauptzollamt Bremen-Freihafen v. Bremer Handelsgesellschaft mbH; H. Oehlmann & Co., Oldenburg v. Hauptzollamt Münster; Hauptzollamt Bremen-Freihafen v. Waren-Import-Gesellschaft Krohn & Co.

On 22 December 1969 the Court of Justice forwarded to the Commission three requests for preliminary rulings³ submitted by the Bundesfinanzhof. The first concerns the interpretation of Article 1 of Council Regulation 19 on

¹ Official gazette L 322, 24.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* C 3, 10.1.1970.

³ *Ibid.* C 13, 3.2.1970.

the establishment of a common organization of the market in cereals, especially the interpretation of the expression "flour of manioc". Case 73/69 concerns the compatibility with the EEC Treaty of Article 17(2) of Regulation 19, which refers to imports from non-member countries only. The third case, 74/69, asks whether, in the absence of an explicit Community provision, the national legislator is free to classify "flour of manioc" under one or the other heading.

Case 75/69 — Ernst Hake & Co. v. Commission

On 23 December 1969 the Court forwarded to the Commission a petition¹ filed by a German enterprise asking it to find that the Commission had not taken measures against concerted practices on the scrap market in Germany.

Case 77/69 — Commission v. Kingdom of Belgium

On 19 December 1969 the Commission filed a request¹ asking the Court of Justice to find that Belgium, by levying a turnover tax on imported wood, had failed to comply with its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.

Cases 71/69 and 76/69

The object of these two cases¹, filed by Commission officials, is the annulment of administrative decisions taken by the Commission against the plaintiffs.

Judgments

Combined cases 10/68 and 18/68 — Società Eridania Zuccherifici Nazionali *et al.* v. Commission

A suit for annulment followed by a suit for default was filed with the Court of Justice by certain Italian sugar enterprises against the Commission, which, in its decisions of 27 July and 2 October 1967, and 7 March 1968 had granted EAGGF subsidies to other Italian sugar enterprises. In its ruling of 10 December 1969 the Court rejected the cases as inadmissible.

Case 32/68 — Commission official v. Commission

The ruling of 10 December 1969 threw out the appeal as inadmissible.

¹ Official gazette C 13, 3.2.1970.

Case 8/69 — Official v. Commission

The ruling of 10 December 1969 threw out the appeal.

Case 12/69 — Official v. Commission

The ruling given on 10 December 1969 annulled the Commission decision contested by the plaintiff.

Case 21/69 — Official v. Commission

This case has been struck off the Court's register, as the plaintiff withdrew the suit.

Case 6/69 — Commission v. French Republic

Case 11/69 — French Republic v. Commission

On 8 December 1969 the Court gave a ruling in the combined cases 6/69 (appeal by the Commission under the EEC Treaty) and 11/69 (similar appeal by the French Government under the ECSC Treaty) on the preferential discount rate imposed in France. It found that France had failed to comply with its obligations under both Treaties by maintaining beyond 1 November 1968 a disparity of more than 1.5 percentage points between the discount rate for credits for exports to the other Member States and Bank rate; the Court therefore gave effect to the Commission's request in case 6/69 and rejected France's appeal in case 11/69.

Under the decisions taken by the Commission in July 1968 France should have reduced the disparity between the two rates — which was initially 4 percentage points — to 1.5 percentage points from 1 November 1968, and should have eliminated it completely from 1 February 1969. As France had respected neither of these obligations, successive infringement procedures had been instituted by the Commission in accordance with the Treaties. Although the present ruling in law referred only to the first of these obligations, it also confirmed in substance the Commission's position on the complete removal of the preferential rate.

In this ruling, the Court decided on several interesting points of law.

To justify its conduct, the French Government had argued *inter alia* that the Commission's decisions of July 1968 were illegal because the Commission had exceeded its powers, by intervening in a field reserved to the individual States, namely monetary and credit policy. The French Government also intended by this claim to remove the argument that the decisions in question had become binding because it had not contested them within the time-limits laid down in the Treaties.

Replying to this claim, the Court observed that although the Treaty of Rome gave the Member States the responsibility for their balance of payments and the maintenance of confidence in their currencies, this did not diminish the obligation of these States to co-ordinate their economic policies for this purpose and to treat their exchange policies as a problem of common interest. In addition, the powers which the Treaties confer on the Community institutions would be pointless if the Member States were free, with the sole argument that their action came under monetary policy, to waive unilaterally and without being subject to the control of these institutions, the obligations incumbent upon them under the provisions of the Treaty. Solidarity, on which these obligations like the whole Community system were based, extended, according to the Court, to the mutual assistance provided for in the Treaty in the case of a serious threat of difficulties in the balance of payments of a Member State.

The Court also found that the preferential discount rate corresponded to prohibited aid in the sense of Article 92 of the EEC Treaty. Neither the circumstance that the preferential rate under dispute was applicable to all exported domestic products and to such alone, nor the fact that when it was introduced the French Government had proposed to approximate this rate to those applied in the other member countries, could take away from the contested measure its nature of an aid prohibited except in the cases and procedures laid down in the EEC Treaty. With regard to the ECSC Treaty, the Court rejected the claim that the Commission was not empowered to authorize, under Article 67 of this Treaty, a measure which was not specifically applicable to the ECSC sector because this Treaty "does not distinguish between aids specifically for the ECSC sector and those which apply as a general rule".

The ruling therefore confirms fully the legality of the decisions taken by the Commission under Article 108(3) of the EEC Treaty and Article 67 of the ECSC Treaty, making the authorization of the preferential rate, in so far as it is a measure of aid, subject to conditions and limits.

Case 34/69 — Mme Jeanne Duffy v. Caisse d'Assurance Vieillesse des Travailleurs salariés de Paris

The Cour d'Appel de Paris had submitted to the Court of Justice a request for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of certain provisions of Article 11 of Council Regulation 3 concerning social security for migrant workers.

On 10 December 1969 the Court of Justice gave the following ruling:

"Provisions in the legislation of one Member State for the reduction or suspension of benefit where there is plurality with other social security benefits shall apply, under Article 11(2) of Regulation 3, to the insured persons only if they enjoy benefits acquired as a result of the application of the said Regulation".

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Visit by M. Berns to France

At the invitation of M. Emile Roche, former Chairman of the Committee and now President of the French Economic and Social Council, M. Mathias Berns, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities, went on an official visit to Paris on 9, 10 and 11 December 1969.

During his visit, which was part of a tour of the six capitals, the Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee was received by M. Georges Pompidou, President of the Republic, and had talks with M. Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Joseph Fontanet, Minister of Labour, Employment and Population, M. Jacques Duhamel, Minister of Agriculture, and M. Jacques Chirac, State Secretary at the Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs.

A working meeting was held at the Palais d'Iéna on 10 December; those taking part were the French members of the Economic and Social Committee and their colleagues, the officers and section heads of the Economic and Social Council.

M. Berns was accompanied by M. Jacques Genton, Secretary-General of the Economic and Social Committee.

At a press conference held at the end of his official visit to Paris, M. Berns especially emphasized the importance of the role of advisory agencies in general and of the Economic and Social Committee in particular at Community level: "As our society develops, giving economic and social interests a share in political power should bring about a transformation of social relationships".

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Loans granted

France

On 12 December 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded with Gaz de France — Service National a loan agreement for the equivalent of FF 55 million (9.9 million u.a.). The loan is to help finance *two natural gas transmission systems, one in Alsace and the other in Brittany and the Loire region.*

The first project is for the extension of the feeder located in Lorraine (which was financed by the Bank in 1967) with a view to carrying to northern and eastern France, including the Paris area, natural gas imported from the

Netherlands through Belgium. This extension will connect Velaine-sous-Amance (near Nancy), the end of the existing feeder in Lorraine, with Sélestat, Mulhouse, Ottmarsheim, Belfort and Montbéliard. With a total length of approximately 300 km, the new long-distance and lateral pipelines will eventually have a throughput of about 900 million cubic metres of gas per year.

The second project financed by the Bank aims at duplicating the Chazelles-Nantes feeder, which is now saturated and which distributes natural gas from Lacq to the network serving the Nantes, Rennes and Vannes areas. The new main feeder, also carrying gas from Lacq, will start at Chemery (near Vierzon) and end at Nozay (near Châteaubriant), where it will link up with the existing network. The route selected will make it possible to direct supply branch lines towards the Tours, Le Mans, Angers and Laval areas. Later on, it will be possible to extend the Chemery-Nozay feeder towards Quimper and Brest, areas where conversion to natural gas is planned. The new lines, the length of which will be nearly 370 km, will eventually be able to carry about 1 000 million cubic metres of gas per year.

Both gas pipeline networks, whose total cost is estimated at approximately FF 144 million (26 million u.a.), will be put into service in the course of 1970.

The Bank's loan is for twenty years and bears interest at 7.5% per annum. It is guaranteed by the French Republic.

Netherlands

On 4 December 1969 the Bank concluded with the Dutch Province of Limburg a loan agreement for the equivalent of Fl. 30 million (8.3 million u.a.) to finance part of *the construction of an 18-km-long motorway from Maastricht, the provincial capital, to Heerlen*, in the east of southern Limburg. The loan is for twenty years at 7.5% per annum. The participation of the Bank in the financing of this project will enable the motorway, certain sections of which are already being built, to be finished by 1974.

The new motorway will link up at both ends with other existing or projected motorways, eventually providing through routes to the central provinces of the Netherlands and also to Liège, Aachen and Cologne. In 1965 the Dutch Government designated southern Limburg a development area, because of the gradual shutdown of the mines and the resulting employment problems, and the planned motorway will play an important role in the conversion and diversification of local industry: it will create a direct link between the industrial and harbour area of Maastricht and the industrial area of Heerlen across a region where through traffic has hitherto been forced to make many detours and to cross built-up areas. At Community level, the project will bring closer together the coalmining areas of three member countries — Belgium

(Liège and Limburg), the Netherlands (Limburg) and Germany (Aachen and the Ruhr). All these areas are now experiencing a degree of industrial change, and it is vital that their major roads be adapted to the requirements of a modern economy.

Turkey

On 19 December 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded with the Republic of Turkey a loan agreement for the equivalent of 9 294 415 u.a. for the construction at Yarimca near Izmit of a *plant producing synthetic rubber* and comprising a butadiene extraction unit with a capacity of 33 000 tons/year of butadiene and 58 300 tons/year of liquefied gas as a by-product, another unit producing styrene-butadiene-type rubber with a 32 150 tons/year capacity and a polycisbutadiene rubber production unit with a 13 500 tons/year capacity.

The project is promoted by Petkim Petrokimya SA, a public enterprise formed in 1965 in order to set up in Turkey a petrochemical industry in accordance with the development plan; the new plant will be part of a complex now in process of construction. The products manufactured by the new plant will be substituted for imports; the plant will use products and by-products from other petrochemical facilities to be built by Petkim.

The cost of the fixed investment is estimated at 25 million u.a. The Bank's loan will meet part of the foreign exchange cost of the project, which amounts to 12 million u.a., and the balance will be provided by the Turkish Government.

The loan is for thirty years, including seven years of grace, at 4.5% per annum.

The funds will be relent by the Government to the firm that is to carry out and operate the project for twelve years, including three years of grace, at 8% per annum and with Petkim's joint guarantee.

The European Investment Bank carries out its operations in Turkey on behalf of the Member States in accordance with the mandate they granted in pursuance of the financial protocol annexed to the EEC-Turkey Association Agreement. According to a General Convention concluded between the Turkish Government and the Bank, the funds which have been lent to Turkey for thirty years can be used again for the financing of other industrial projects before being repaid to the Bank.

PART THREE

Sources, references, information



Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

10 December 1969

- According to M. L. Hamon, French Government spokesman, M. Pompidou told the French Cabinet that the common agricultural policy must not be guided by blind malthusianism. Its aim should rather be to adjust Community production to consumption.
- Mr. Michael Stewart, Secretary of State for Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs, referring to the Hague Conference in the House of Commons, said that Britain could properly hope that negotiations would be opened at the latest shortly after 30 June next year and possibly earlier. On the common agricultural policy Mr. Stewart said: "We must recognize that the agricultural policy presents to France a substantial advantage, and it would not be sensible for us to approach the negotiations on the assumption that the French could be expected to forgo every advantage they have in order to facilitate our entry".
- At a meeting in Brussels, EEC transport trade unions (ITF and ICFTU) expressed their concern at the delays in implementing the common transport policy. They deplored the legislative, fiscal and administrative obstacles which hinder intra-Community traffic and called for strict rules to co-ordinate transport policy.
- Speaking in a debate on Europe, France and European unity in Grenoble, M. Genin, Chairman of the Agricultural Section of the Economic and Social Committee, said that from the signing of the Treaty of Rome French agriculture had seen the proposed framework as offering the possibility of a more stable market and more stable organization. Its hope was and still is to get beyond national and even Community frontiers. True French farmers are suspicious of a farming technocracy and prefer a type of farm for which the individual farmer remains responsible; nevertheless, the construction of Europe must press ahead to its political objective and as soon as possible.

At the same meeting M. Pierre Mendès-France, former French Prime Minister, said that Europe was manifested whenever common interests in the social, economic or financial fields were raised at a level above the national. There was no question of nations disappearing. However, if the agreements reached were not to be jeopardized once more, there would have to be a central sovereign authority emanating from the people, a political power which would take and implement decisions. He added that Europe would mean a new awareness and the civic re-education of the population of each State.

11 December 1969

- Speaking at a dinner given by Milan newspaper owners and journalists, M. L. Levi-Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, said that only by strengthening its institutions could we prevent the Community being transformed into a free-trade area, and make economic union impossible after the entry of Britain and other applicants.
- At a dinner given by the Union for the Defence of Justice and Freedom, M. A. Poher, President of the French Senate, spoke about the summit conference at The Hague. He was satisfied and optimistic. He even went so far as to say that he would have been happy to put his name to certain passages in the communiqué because he was sure that Robert Schuman himself would have approved of them. A Europe based on solidarity could not be a Europe of nay-sayers and vetoes. It must be recognized that the situation had changed in The Hague, although, as far as Europe's political objectives were concerned, there had been very little talk of paving the way towards a United States of Europe ten or twenty years from now. On the whole, however, he was optimistic not only because there was still a Senate but because tomorrow Europe would be reality.
- In a communiqué published after their weekly meeting, the Permanent Representatives of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) said that they were gratified at the outcome of the Hague summit and the prospect of an early start to negotiations for the enlargement of the Community.

12 December 1969

- The Greek Government withdrew from the Council of Europe following the sponsoring by eleven of the eighteen Council members of a resolution for the suspension of Greece until such time as satisfactory progress had been made towards normalizing the situation with regard to human rights, fundamental freedoms and political liberty in that country.

13 December 1969

- Speaking in Utrecht at a study conference on the European Communities organized by the CNV (the Dutch Christian trade union) M. C. Gerritse, the union's economic advisor and a member of the EEC's Economic and Social Committee, said that trade unionists tended to lay the blame for the absence of a European social policy on the Commission, the Council, the employers, and the Treaty of Rome. He felt however that the unions themselves, by consistently failing to develop into a European movement, shared part of the blame.

15 December 1969

- M. G. Pompidou, President of France, dealt with European problems in a radio and television appearance. Everyone, he said, was aware of the need for ever-closer links between European States, for increased collaboration in the economic, monetary, scientific and technical fields between the countries the Common Market had brought together. Everybody was aware of the need to advance resolutely towards a union based not on dreams and surrender but on confidence, reality, and on close relations between responsible governments prepared to bow to common disciplines. This was what France had tried to achieve at The Hague at the same time as it had obtained an undertaking from its partners that definitive financial arrangements would be approved within a few weeks, thus ensuring the continuity of the common agricultural market and giving hope to French farmers. He understood the farming community's anxiety and would know how to defend their interests. The President also spoke of the close co-operation initiated by General De Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer which now existed between France and Germany. As regards British entry into the Common Market, M. Pompidou hoped that the negotiations which were to begin during the coming year would show that Britain had genuinely decided to turn towards Europe. If they did France could not but rejoice.

- The federated groups of the Gaullist left paid tribute to the success of the Hague Conference which met on a French initiative and represented a major French contribution to the cause of European Europe. They also affirmed that the inclusion of British democracy in an enlarged Community could not fail to enhance the authority and political equilibrium of the EEC.

16 December 1969

- The Action Committee for the United States of Europe, of which M. J. Monnet is President, held a meeting in Bonn. A resolution adopted by the Committee noted with satisfaction the outcome of the Hague meeting but argued that stronger institutions and the beginnings of a political organization were essential for Europe and that work should begin on this without delay. On the basis of the reports prepared by M. Triffin and M. Carli, the Committee considered that preparations for the creation of the European Reserve Fund mentioned in the Hague communiqué should coincide with the Council's and the Commission's work on the plan for gradual economic and monetary union. To facilitate the implementation of this plan, the European Reserve Fund would make it possible to administer a proportion of the Member States' reserves, including their special drawing rights, on a common basis. The resolution also considered that there was a need to expedite negotiations between the Community and Great Britain, to keep the points at issue to a minimum,

and leave all other problems to be dealt with by the Community institutions once Britain was a member.

- Speaking as guest of honour at the “dîner de la Villette” in Paris, M. P.H. Spaak, former Belgian Prime Minister, said that it was now impossible to discuss Europe’s future without starting from what had happened in The Hague. He was reasonably optimistic in his assessment of the outcome of the summit meeting. On the question of Great Britain, M. Spaak wondered how the terms for these negotiations could be fixed without knowing what Britain wanted. M. Spaak also said that it was an illusion to believe that partial economic integration was possible. Economic integration would have to be complete and it was clear that this called for the creation of a political authority.

17 December 1969

- M. M. Schumann, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, received the Political Affairs Committee of the European Parliament led by its Chairman, M. Scarascia-Mugnozza (Italy, Christian Democrat). They discussed the results of the Hague meeting, the “own resources” issue and the problem of the European Parliament’s budgetary powers.

- The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) issued a report analysing the potential advantages of Common Market membership for the British economy as a whole and British industry in particular. The Confederation considers that the elimination of non-tariff obstacles to trade is particularly important in the technological field. It is essential, the Confederation believes, that an enlarged EEC should be outward-looking and that industrial policies should not reflect the restrictive features of the common agricultural policy, which it considers should be progressively modified. Finally, the report hoped that the initial burdens of membership would not be such as to place undue strain on the economies and living standards of the applicant countries.

- M. V. Giscard d’Estaing, French Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, was elected Chairman of OECD’s Ministerial Council for 1970. M. Roger Ockrent (Belgium) is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

18 December 1969

- M. J. Rey, President of the Commission of the European Communities, addressed the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly. He began by referring to the positive results of the Hague summit and went on to say that he was disappointed in other respects, notably because the problem of political unity had not been more fully discussed. He also felt that too little attention had been paid to institutional problems and the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

19 December 1969

- In an interview in "Corriere della Sera" M. A. Moro, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that Italy felt that any move towards uniting western Europe was politically significant provided it involved the completion, strengthening and enlargement of the Community. On the question of the entry of Great Britain and the other applicants, M. Moro felt that this was the key issue now facing the Common Market and confirmed that it was one of the main objectives of Italy's European policy.
- "Pravda" published the first of a series of articles by M. Youkov analysing the problems of European security. M. Youkov believes that attempts to create a United States of Europe are inspired and directed by NATO to maintain and aggravate tension in a continent which is split into two political and economic camps.
- The "New China" News Agency considered that the Hague summit proved that contradictions and disagreements are the order of the day within the Common Market. France and West Germany were only concerned to set traps for each other and further their own ends.

22 December 1969

- Deposits with EEC savings banks increased by 528.5 million u.a. during the month of October. This was the best figure since January 1969 and shows a considerable improvement on September (352.9 million u.a.).

23 December 1969

- Speaking to the debate on the Budget estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Second Chamber, M. Piet de Jong, the Netherlands Prime Minister, gave his views on the Hague conference and said that because of French good will it had at long last been possible to re-establish a climate of mutual trust and to shake off the malaise and stagnation of two years of hopeless tension. In the last analysis it was Europe that had won the day, but we should be wary of excessive optimism because it would still take time to overcome the difficulties which were to be expected. But if 1970 fulfilled its promise the Hague conference could come to be regarded as a major event in Europe's history.
- M. V. Giscard d'Estaing, French Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, was interviewed by "France-Inter" on the farm financing agreement. He did not feel that the possibility of Britain joining the Community had affected the talks substantially, particularly at the crucial stage of the negotiations. The arrangements which had been agreed were no different from those which would

have been approved if Britain had not applied for membership. He added that the European budget would be financed from levies and customs duties and that the rules approved would mean that Britain would have to make a pretty substantial contribution.

29 December 1969

- In an interview in the Finnish newspaper "Helsingin Sanomat" the Prime Minister of Finland, M. Koivisto, said that his country had always disapproved of the EEC. Membership of the EEC was incompatible with Finland's neutrality and he felt that if other Scandinavian countries joined, EFTA would die.

30 December 1969

- AFP reported that sterling moved above its official parity of \$2.40 for the first time since April 1968.

31 December 1969

- In an article published in the magazine "Communauté Européenne", M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, said that "1970 promised to be a year of renewal for the Community". But he warned that "the financial solidarity of the Six on farm surpluses would last only if the Community managed to inject more economic realism into the common agricultural policy and to make it more efficient socially. The Community would also have to be prepared, as the Commission had suggested, to bow to financial discipline. This was essential if it were to put its resources to the best use in agriculture and elsewhere".

2 January 1970

- AFP reported that the Board of the IMF was considering an increase in members' quotas. This would raise the holdings of the five main Common Market countries from \$3 732 million to \$5 450 million, a 46% increase in their subscription. The IMF also announced the first allocation of Special Drawing Rights. The introduction of these rights was approved at the Fund's last annual meeting in September 1969. A total of \$3 414 million was allocated, representing 16.8% of IMF quotas.

3 January 1970

- Mr. E. Luard, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, told a group of young British graduates "that mem-

bership of the Common Market would open up endless possibilities for Britain. The British nation and people were now beginning to feel some of the enthusiasm for this European venture which had inspired those who founded the Community twelve years ago”.

8 January 1970

- The German Chancellor sent a New Year telex to the European Commission expressing the hope that “our combined efforts would result in further progress on the road to European unity”.
- Irish farmers elected M. S.L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the European Commission, as their “Man of the Year”.

9 January 1970

- The “Bauernverband,” the German farmers’ organization which had been boycotting Community meetings for a number of weeks, resumed its seat to take part in the proceedings of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA) whose officers met to prepare for the next general assembly scheduled for early February 1970.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 30 December 1969)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Session 1969/1970 (Session 1969/1970)

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 24 novembre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Monday 24 November 1969)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant l'article 5 du règlement (CEE) 1174/68 du Conseil, du 30 juillet 1968, relatif à l'instauration d'un système de tarifs à fourchettes applicables aux transports de marchandises par route entre les Etats membres (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Article 5 of Council Regulation (EEC) 1174/68 of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of bracket rates applicable to road haulage between Member States)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Avis sur les propositions de directives concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives à certaines caractéristiques des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Opinion on the proposed directives on the approximation of the Member States' legislation on certain characteristics of motor vehicles and their trailers)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Procès-verbal de la séance du mardi 25 novembre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Tuesday 25 November 1969)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1059/69 déterminant le régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 laying down the trading arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Résolution sur les relations des Communautés avec l'Amérique latine (Resolution on the Communities' relations with Latin America)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Avis sur la proposition d'une décision concernant l'uniformisation progressive des accords relatifs aux relations commerciales des Etats membres avec les pays tiers et la négociation des accords communautaires (Opinion on the proposed decision on the progressive standardization of trade agreements between Member States and non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Procès-verbal de la séance du mercredi 26 novembre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Wednesday 26 November 1969)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Question orale 5/69 — avec débat — de la commission des affaires sociales et de la santé publique et de MM. Deringer, Dittrich et Jozeau-Marigné au nom de la commission juridique du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur le mode de fonctionnement des comités institués par le droit communautaire dérivé (Oral question 5/69 — with debate — by the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection and by M. Deringer, M. Dittrich and M. Jozeau-Marigné on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament to the Commission of the European Communities on how the committees set up by derived Community law function)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Question orale 6/69 — avec débat — de la commission des affaires sociales et de la santé publique et de MM. Deringer, Dittrich et Jozeau-Marigné au nom de la commission juridique du Parlement européen au Conseil des Communautés européennes sur le mode de fonctionnement des comités institués par le droit communautaire dérivé (Oral question 6/69 — with debate — by the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection and by M. Deringer, M. Dittrich and M. Jozeau-Marigné on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee of the European Parliament to the Council of the European Communities on how the committees set up by derived Community law function)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Résolution sur le projet de budget des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1970 (Resolution on the draft budget of the European Communities for 1970)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Question orale 12/69 — avec débat — de la commission de l'énergie, de la recherche et des problèmes atomiques du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la poursuite de la recherche communautaire dans le cadre d'Euratom (Oral question 12/69 — with debate — by the Committee on Research, Energy and Atomic Problems of the European Parliament to the Commission of the European Communities on the continuation of Community research within Euratom)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Question orale 14/69 — avec débat — de la commission des finances et des budgets du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur la fixation du budget d'Euratom (Oral question 14/69 — with debate — by the Committee for Finance and Budgets of the European Parliament to the Commission of the European Communities on fixing the Euratom budget)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Résolution sur la fixation du budget de recherches et d'investissement de l'Euratom (Resolution on fixing the Euratom research and investment budget)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Avis sur les propositions de directives concernant (Opinion on the proposed directives on):

— le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives à la réception des tracteurs agricoles à roues—(a) the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning the acceptance of wheeled agricultural tractors)

— le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives à certains éléments et caractéristiques des tracteurs agricoles à roues (b) the alignment of Member States' legislation concerning certain components and features of wheeled agricultural tractors)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Procès-verbal de la séance du jeudi 27 novembre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Thursday 27 November 1969)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Question orale 7/69 — avec débat — de la commission des relations économiques extérieures du Parlement européen à la Commission des Communautés européennes sur le fonctionnement de l'accord international sur les céréales, en relation avec le commerce extérieur de la CEE (Oral question 7/69 — with debate — by the Committee on External Trade Relations of the European Parliament to the Commission of the European Communities on the functioning of the International Grains Arrangement, in connection with the EEC's external trade)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Résolution concernant le fonctionnement de l'accord international sur les céréales en relation avec le commerce extérieur de la CEE (Resolution on the functioning of the International Grains Arrangement in connection with the EEC's external trade)

C 160, 18.12.1969

- Résolution sur l'octroi de la protection juridique et la création et la garantie de l'uniformité juridique dans le domaine de la législation douanière et commerciale européenne, ainsi que sur les problèmes juridiques et institutionnels y afférents (Resolution on the granting of legal protection and the creation and safeguarding of legal uniformity in the matter of European customs and commercial legislation, and on the legal and institutional problems associated therewith) C 160, 18.12.1969
- Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement relatif aux mesures à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de la réévaluation du Mark allemand (Opinion on the proposed regulation on measures to be adopted in the agricultural sector following the revaluation of the German mark) C 160, 18.12.1969
- Résolution sur le sixième rapport de l'organe permanent pour la sécurité et la salubrité dans les mines de houille (Resolution on the sixth report of the Mines Safety and Health Commission) C 160, 18.12.1969
- Avis sur la proposition d'une recommandation sur l'utilisation de la monographie professionnelle européenne pour la formation d'ouvriers qualifiés sur machines-outils (Opinion on the proposed recommendation on the use of the European career brief in the training of skilled machine-tool operators) C 160, 18.12.1969
- Avis sur les propositions concernant : (Opinion on the proposals for:)
- un règlement relatif à des normes sanitaires concernant les viandes fraîches transportées à travers le territoire d'un Etat membre vers un autre Etat membre (a) a regulation on health standards for fresh meat transported across the territory of one Member State to another Member State)
 - un règlement relatif à des normes de police sanitaires concernant les animaux des espèces bovine et porcine transportés à travers le territoire d'un Etat membre vers un autre Etat membre (b) a regulation on veterinary inspection standards for animals of the bovine and porcine species transported across the territory of one Member State to another Member State) C 160, 18.12.1969
- Procès-verbal de la séance du vendredi 28 novembre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Friday 28 November 1969)* C 160, 18.12.1969
- Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant détermination de la grille communautaire de classement des carcasses de porcs (Opinion on the proposed regulation establishing the Community scale for the classification of pig carcasses) C 160, 18.12.1969
- Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune de marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Regulation 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the markets in sugar) C 160, 18.12.1969
- Avis sur les propositions de six règlements concernant le secteur des fruits et légumes (Opinion on the proposals for six regulations in the fruit and vegetables sector) C 160, 18.12.1969
- Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement portant mesures spéciales en vue de l'amélioration de la production et de la commercialisation dans le secteur des agrumes communautaires (Opinion on the proposed regulation on special measures to improve production and marketing in the Community citrus fruit sector) C 160, 18.12.1969

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement modifiant le règlement (CEE) 865/68 du Conseil portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes en ce qui concerne le calcul du prélèvement au titre des sucres divers d'addition (Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) 865/68 on the common organization of the market in the processed fruit and vegetable products sector in respect of the calculation of the levy imposed on the basis of the various added sugars)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Avis sur la proposition d'un règlement reportant la date d'extension du champ d'application des certificats d'importation, d'exportation ou de préfixation à toute la Communauté (Opinion on the proposed regulation postponing the date of extension to the whole of the Community of the validity of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates)

C 160, 18.12.1969

Written questions and replies

Question écrite 263/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Retard dans la distribution aux Pays-Bas des journaux officiels des Communautés européennes (263/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: delay in Netherlands distribution of the official gazettes of the European Communities)

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L 301, 1.12.1969

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- titre d'aide (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2551/69 of 19 December 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 2507/69 inviting further tenders for mobilizing maize as aid to Mali) L 320, 20.12.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2590/69 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre de stock détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2590/69 of 23 December 1969 on tendering for butter from stocks held by the French intervention agency and intended for direct consumption in the Community) L 322, 24.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2591/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des céréales (Council Regulation (EEC) 2591/69 of 18 December 1969 defining the conditions for the application of safeguard measures in the cereals sector) L 324, 27.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2592/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur du riz (Council Regulation (EEC) 2592/69 of 18 December 1969 defining the conditions for the application of safeguard measures in the rice sector) L 324, 27.12.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2593/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur de la viande de porc (Council Regulation (EEC) 2593/69 of 18 December 1969 defining the conditions for the application of safeguard measures in the pigmeat sector) L 324, 27.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2594/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur des œufs (Council Regulation (EEC) 2594/69 of 18 December 1969 defining the conditions for the application of safeguard measures in the eggs sector) L 324, 27.12.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2596/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, définissant les conditions d'application des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Council Regulation (EEC) 2596/69 of 18 December 1969 defining the conditions for the application of safeguard measures in the olive oil sector) L 324, 27.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2597/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les choux-fleurs pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 30 avril 1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2597/69 of 18 December 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for cauliflowers for the period from 1 January to 30 April 1970) L 324, 27.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2598/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les citrons pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mai 1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2598/69 of 18 December 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for lemons for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1970) L 324, 27.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2599/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les pommes pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mai 1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2599/69 of 18 December 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for apples for the period from 1 January to 31 May 1970) L 324, 27.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2600/69 du Conseil, du 18 décembre 1969, fixant le prix de base et le prix d'achat pour les poires pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars 1970 (Council Regulation (EEC) 2600/69 of 18 December 1969 fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for pears for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1970) L 324, 27.12.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2603/69 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux exportations (Council Regulation (EEC) 2603/69 of 20 December 1969 laying down common arrangements applicable to exports) L 324, 27.12.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2604/69 du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, relatif à l'application aux départements français d'outre-mer du règlement (CEE) 2603/69 portant établissement d'un régime commun applicable aux exportations (Council Regulation (EEC) 2604/69 of 20 December 1969 on the application to the French Overseas Departments of Regulation (EEC) 2603/69 laying down common arrangements applicable to exports) L 324, 27.12.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2608/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de papier journal de la position 48.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2608/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for newsprint of CCT heading 48.01 A — 1970) L 326, 29.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2609/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de fils de lin écrus (à l'exclusion des fils d'étaupe) mesurant au kilogramme 30 000 mètres ou moins, destinés à la fabrication de fils retors ou câblés pour l'industrie de la chaussure et pour ligaturer les câbles de la position ex 54.03 B I a) du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2609/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for flax yarns, unbleached (other than tow yarn), measuring per kilogramme not more than 30 000 metres, intended for the manufacture of multiple or cabled yarn for the shoe industry and for binding tow, of CCT heading ex 54.03 B I(a) — 1970) L 326, 29.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2610/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion des contingents tarifaires communautaires de tissus de soie ou de bourre de soie (schappe) et de tissus de coton, tissés sur métiers à main, des positions ex 50.09 et ex 55.09 du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2610/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering Community tariff quotas for woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil and woven fabrics of cotton, woven on handlooms, of CCT headings ex 50.09 and ex 55.09 — 1970) L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2611/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire pour le ferrosilicium de la position 73.02 C du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2611/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-silicon of CCT heading 73.02 C — 1970)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2612/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-silico-manganèse de la position 73.02 D du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2612/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-silico-manganese of CCT heading 73.02 D — 1970)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2613/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de ferro-chrome contenant en poids 0,10 % ou moins de carbone et plus de 30 % jusqu'à 90 % inclus de chrome (ferro-chrome surraffiné) de la position ex 73.02 E I du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2613/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for ferro-chromium containing by weight not more than 0.10% of carbon and from 30% exclusive to 90% inclusive of chromium (overrefined ferro-chromium) of CCT heading ex 73.02 E I — 1970)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2614/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire d'aluminium brut de la position 76.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2614/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for crude aluminium of CCT heading 76.01 A — 1970)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2615/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de magnésium brut de la position 77.01 A du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2615/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for crude magnesium of CCT heading 77.01 A — 1970)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2616/69 du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 34 000 tonnes de morues entières, décapitées ou tronçonnées, simplement salées ou en saumure, ou séchées, de la position 03.02 A I b) du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2616/69 of 15 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for 34 000 tons of cod, whole, headless or in pieces, salted, in brine or dried, of CCT heading 03.02 A I (b) — 1970)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2617/69 du Conseil, du 16 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 20 000 têtes de génisses et vaches, autres que celles destinées à la boucherie, de certaines races de montagne, de la position ex 01.02 A II b) 2 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2617/69 of 16 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for 20 000 head of heifers and cows, other than those intended for slaughtering, of certain mountain breeds, of CCT heading ex 01.02 A II (b) 2)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2618/69 du Conseil, du 16 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 5 000 têtes de taureaux, vaches et génisses, autres que ceux destinés à la boucherie, de certaines races alpines, de la position ex 01.02 A II b) 2 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2618/69 of 16 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers other than those intended for slaughtering, of certain alpine breeds, of CCT heading ex 01.02 A II (b) 2)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2619/69 du Conseil, du 16 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de viande bovine congelée, de la position 02.01 A II a) 2 du tarif douanier commun (Council Regulation (EEC) 2619/69 of 16 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for frozen beef and veal of CCT heading 02.01 A II (a) 2)

L 326, 29.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2623/69 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1671/69 relatif aux mesures à prendre pour les marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69 à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2623/69 of 23 December 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 1671/69 on certain measures concerning goods to which Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 applies following devaluation of the French franc)

L 327, 30.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2624/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2624/69 of 29 December 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)

L 327, 30.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2625/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2625/69 of 29 December 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)

L 327, 30.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2626/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2626/69 of 29 December 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 327, 30.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2627/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2627/69 of 29 December 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)

L 327, 30.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2628/69 de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1970, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2628/69 of 18 December 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 January 1970 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 327, 30.12.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2629/69 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1970, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2629/69 of 22 December 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 January 1970 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 327, 30.12.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2630/69 de la Commission, du 23 décembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 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) 2630/69 of 23 December 1969 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 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2631/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, modifiant le règlement 1052/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'exonération de prélèvement (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2631/69 of 29 December 1969 amending Regulation 1052/67/CEE with respect to the period of validity of levy exemption certificates) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2632/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, complétant, en ce qui concerne la Finlande, le règlement (CEE) 1054/68 établissant la liste des organismes émetteurs de certificats destinés à permettre l'admission de certains produits laitiers en provenance des pays tiers dans certaines positions tarifaires (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2632/69 of 29 December 1969 supplementing for Finland Regulation (EEC) 1054/68 establishing the list of agencies issuing import licences for certain milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2633/69 de la Commission, du 24 décembre 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les choux-fleurs par le règlement (CEE) 2597/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2633/69 of 24 December 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for cauliflowers by Council Regulation (EEC) 2597/69) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2634/69 de la Commission, du 24 décembre 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les citrons par le règlement (CEE) 2598/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2634/69 of 24 December 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for lemons by Council Regulation (EEC) 2598/69) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2635/69 de la Commission, du 24 décembre 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les poires par le règlement (CEE) 2600/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2635/69 of 24 December 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for pears by Council Regulation (EEC) 2600/69) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2636/69 de la Commission, du 24 décembre 1969, fixant les coefficients d'adaptation à appliquer au prix d'achat prévu pour les pommes par le règlement (CEE) 2599/69 du Conseil (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2636/69 of 24 December 1969 fixing the adjustment coefficients applicable to the buying-in price specified for apples by Council Regulation (EEC) 2599/69) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2637/69 de la Commission, du 24 décembre 1969, fixant le montant et les conditions d'octroi de la prime pour l'arrachage de pommiers, poiriers et pêchers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2637/69 of 24 December 1969 fixing the amount and conditions of granting the premium for uprooting apple trees, pear trees and peach trees) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2638/69 de la Commission, du 24 décembre 1969, portant dispositions complémentaires sur le contrôle de qualité des fruits et légumes commercialisés à l'intérieur de la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2638/69 of 24 December 1969 on additional provisions for the quality control of fruit and vegetables marketed in the Community) L 327, 30.12.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2639/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, fixant la restitution à la production pour les huiles d'olive utilisées pour la fabrication de conserves de poissons et de légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2639/69 of 29 December 1969 fixing the production refund on olive oils used in the manufacture of fish and vegetable preserves) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2640/69 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant fixation de la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2640/69 of 22 December 1969 fixing the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2641/69 de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant fixation du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2641/69 of 22 December 1969 fixing the amount of the refund on olive oil) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2642/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2642/69 of 29 December 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 327, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2620/69 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1969, portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion du contingent tarifaire communautaire de 30 000 tonnes de thons, frais, réfrigérés ou congelés, entiers, décapités ou tronçonnés, destinés à l'industrie de la conserve, de la position ex 03.01 B I b) du tarif douanier commun (année 1970) (Council Regulation (EEC) 2620/69 of 19 December 1969 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for 30 000 tons of tunny, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for processing, of CCT heading ex 03.01 B I (b) — 1970) L 328, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2621/69 du Conseil, du 19 décembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1491/69 portant ouverture, répartition et mode de gestion d'un contingent tarifaire communautaire concernant certains produits faits à la main (Council Regulation (EEC) 2621/69 of 19 December 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 1491/69 opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering a Community tariff quota for certain handicraft products) L 328, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2622/69 du Conseil, du 21 décembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 804/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Council Regulation (EEC) 2622/69 of 21 December 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 804/68 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products) L 328, 30.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2643/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2643/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2644/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2644/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2645/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2645/69 of 30 December 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 329, 31.12.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2646/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2646/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2647/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2647/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2648/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2648/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2649/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2649/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2650/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2650/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2651/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2651/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2652/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant le prélèvement à l'importation pour la mélasse (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2652/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levy on imports of molasses) L 329 31.12.1969,
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- Règlement (CEE) 2655/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2655/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 329, 31.12.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2656/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des aliments composés pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2656/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levies on imports of compound animal feedingstuffs) L 329, 31.12.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2658/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des aliments composés à base de céréales pour les animaux (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2658/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of compound animal feedingstuffs derived from cereals) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2659/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2659/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2660/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2660/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2661/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2661/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2662/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2662/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2663/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2663/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2664/69 de la Commission, du 24 décembre 1969, modifiant les règlements (CEE) 1104/68 et 1667/69 à la suite de la suppression de certains correctifs applicables au prix d'intervention du beurre et du lait écrémé en poudre (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2664/69 of 24 December 1969 amending Regulations (EEC) 1104/68 and 1667/69 following the abolition of certain corrective factors applicable to the intervention prices for butter and skim milk powder) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2665/69 de la Commission, du 29 décembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1390/69 relatif à la mise à disposition de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation de la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2665/69 of 29 December 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 1390/69 on the supply of butter at reduced price to certain Community processing enterprises) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2666/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation de veaux et de gros bovins, ainsi que de viandes bovines autres que les viandes congelées (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2666/69 of 30 December 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 329, 31. 12. 1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2667/69 de la Commission, du 30 décembre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2667/69 of 30 December 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 329, 31. 12. 1969

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THE COUNCIL

Directives and Decisions

69/436/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1969, portant conclusion de l'accord reconduisant l'accord commercial entre la CEE et l'Iran (Council Decision of 10 November 1969 concluding the agreement renewing the Trade Agreement between the EEC and Iran)

L 302, 2.12.1969

69/437/Euratom :

Décision du Conseil, du 25 novembre 1969, portant approbation d'une modification des statuts de l'entreprise commune «Kernkraftwerk Linggen GmbH» (Council Decision of 25 November 1969 approving an amendment to the Statute of the Kernkraftwerk Linggen GmbH Joint Enterprise)

L 302, 2.12.1969

69/462/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, prorogeant la décision, du 21 décembre 1967, relative aux vins de qualité originaires et en provenance de Turquie (Council Decision of 15 December 1969 prolonging the decision of 21 December 1967 on quality wines originating in and coming from Turkey)

L 319, 19.12.1969

69/463/CEE :

Troisième directive du Conseil, du 9 décembre 1969, en matière d'harmonisation des législations des Etats membres relatives aux taxes sur le chiffre d'affaires — Introduction de la taxe à la valeur ajoutée dans les Etats membres (Third Council Directive of 9 December 1969 on the harmonization of the Member States' legislation relating to turnover taxes — Introduction of the tax on value added in the Member States)

L 320, 20.12.1969

69/464/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 8 décembre 1969, concernant la lutte contre la galle verruqueuse (Council Directive of 8 December 1969 on potato wart prevention)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/465/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 8 décembre 1969, concernant la lutte contre le nématode doré (Council Directive of 8 December 1969 on potato root eelworm prevention)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/466/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 8 décembre 1969, concernant la lutte contre le pou de San José (Council Directive of 8 December 1969 on San José scale prevention)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/467/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 8 décembre 1969, relative au relevé, dans le cadre d'une statistique régionale, des transports internationaux de marchandises par route (Council Directive of 8 December 1969 on returns, in the context of regional statistics, relating to international road haulage)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/468/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 8 décembre 1969, autorisant la tacite reconduction au-delà de la période de transition de certains accords commerciaux conclus par des Etats membres avec des pays tiers (Council Decision of 8 December 1969 authorizing the tacit prolongation, beyond the transitional period, of certain trade agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/469/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 8 décembre 1969, autorisant la République italienne à maintenir vis-à-vis des pays tiers des restrictions quantitatives pour certains produits du secteur de la soie (Council Decision of 8 December 1969 authorizing the Italian Republic to retain quantitative restrictions vis-à-vis non-member countries in respect of certain silk products)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/470/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 9 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 fédérale d'Allemagne et le gouvernement de la république socialiste de Roumanie et relatif aux échanges commerciaux et au développement de la coopération économique entre les deux pays (Council Decision of 9 December 1969 derogating from the decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the term of trade agreements, as regards the long-term agreement negotiated between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania on trade and the development of economic co-operation between the two countries)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/491/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 15 décembre 1969, portant reconduction du règlement financier du 30 juillet 1968 relatif à l'établissement et à l'exécution du budget des Communautés européennes et à la responsabilité des ordonnateurs et comptables (Financial regulation of 15 December 1969 renewing the financial regulation of 30 July 1968 on the establishment and implementation of the budget of the European Communities and the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants)

L 326, 29.12.1969

69/492/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 15 décembre 1969, fixant les modalités relatives à la reddition et à la vérification des comptes (Financial Regulation of 15 December 1969 determining the procedures for drawing-up and auditing accounts)

L 326, 29.12.1969

69/493/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 15 décembre 1969, concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives au verre cristal (Council Directive of 15 December 1969 on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to cut glass)

L 326, 29.12.1969

69/498/Euratom, CEEA, CEE :

Règlement financier, du 19 décembre 1969, portant dérogation pour l'exercice 1969 à l'article 5 du règlement financier du 30 juillet 1968 relatif à l'établissement et à l'exécution du budget des Communautés européennes et à la responsabilité des ordonnateurs et comptables (Financial Regulation of 19 December 1969 derogating for the 1969 financial year from Article 5 of the Financial Regulation of 30 July 1968 on the establishment and implementation of the budget of the European Communities and the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants)

L 328, 30.12.1969

69/499/Euratom :

Règlement financier, du 19 décembre 1969, portant dérogation pour l'exercice 1969 à l'article 10 du règlement financier relatif à l'établissement et à l'exécution du budget de recherches et d'investissement de la CEEA et à la responsabilité des ordonnateurs et comptables (article 183 a) et c) du traité) (Financial Regulation of 19 December 1969 derogating for the 1969 financial year from Article 10 of the Financial Regulation on the establishment and implementation of the Euratom research and investment budget and the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants — Article 183 (a) and (c) of the Treaty)

L 328, 30.12.1969

69/500/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 20 décembre 1969, concernant le régime des prix minima (Council Decision of 20 December 1969 on minimum price arrangements)

L 328, 30.12.1969

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Avis conformes 57/69 à 72/69 donnés par le Conseil lors de sa 93^e session du 8 décembre 1969 (Confirmatory Opinions 57/69 to 72/69 rendered by the Council at its 93rd session on 8 December 1969)

C 162, 19.12.1969

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C 162, 19.12.1969

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C 163, 23.12.1969

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C 164, 27.12.1969

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C 164, 27.12.1969

THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

69/435/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 26 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la sixième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 26 November 1969 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the sixth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 301, 1.12.1969

69/438/CEE :

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 14 November 1969 authorizing Belgium to sell at reduced price butter from stocks in the form of concentrated butter)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/439/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 novembre 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 17 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/440/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 novembre 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 17 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/441/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 novembre 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 17 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/442/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 novembre 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 17 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/443/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 novembre 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 17 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for the mobilization of wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/444/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la dix-neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 21 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the nineteenth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/445/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 novembre 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) 1639/69 (Commission Decision of 21 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the tenth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1639/69)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/446/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la sixième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 21 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the sixth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 303, 3.12.1969

69/447/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1969, portant révocation de la décision 5/63 du 20 mars 1963 (Geitling Ruhrkohlen-Verkaufsgesellschaft) (Commission Decision of 27 November 1969 revoking Decision 5/63 of 20 March 1963 — Geitling Ruhrkohlen-Verkaufsgesellschaft)

L 304, 4.12.1969

69/448/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1969, portant révocation de la décision 6/63 du 20 mars 1963 (Präsident Ruhrkohlen-Verkaufsgesellschaft) (Commission Decision of 27 November 1969 revoking Decision 6/63 of 20 March 1963 — Präsident Ruhrkohlen-Verkaufsgesellschaft)

L 304, 4.12.1969

69/449/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la septième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 3 December 1969 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the seventh partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 305, 5.12.1969

69/450/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour l'adjudication de sucre brut de betteraves visée au règlement (CEE) 2322/69 (Commission Decision of 3 December 1969 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the call for tender for raw beet sugar in Regulation (EEC) 2322/69)

L 305, 5.12.1969

69/451/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1969, relative à l'autorisation d'aides accordées par la république fédérale d'Allemagne en 1969 aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 27 November 1969 on the authorization of aid granted by Germany in 1969 to coal-mining enterprises)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/452/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1969, relative à l'autorisation d'aides accordées par la République française en 1969 aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 27 November 1969 on the authorization of aid granted by France in 1969 to coalmining enterprises)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/453/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1969, relative à l'autorisation d'aides accordées par le royaume de Belgique en 1969 aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 27 November 1969 on the authorization of aid granted by Belgium in 1969 to coalmining enterprises)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/454/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 novembre 1969, relative à l'autorisation d'aides accordées par le royaume des Pays-Bas en 1969 aux entreprises de l'industrie houillère (Commission Decision of 27 November 1969 on the authorization of aid granted by the Netherlands in 1969 to coalmining enterprises)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/455/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingtième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 1 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twentieth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/456/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1969, 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) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 1 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the eleventh individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/457/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la septième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 1 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the seventh individual call for tender under the permanent tendering arrangements in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/458/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1969, annulant la deuxième adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 1 December 1969 cancelling the second individual call for tender for skim milk powder in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/459/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 1^{er} décembre 1969, autorisant le royaume des Pays-Bas d'admettre, jusqu'au 31 janvier 1970, la commercialisation des semences d'une variété de blé d'hiver soumise à des exigences réduites (Commission Decision of 1 December 1969 authorizing the Netherlands to allow until 31 January 1970 the marketing of a variety of winter wheat seed conforming to reduced requirements)

L 314, 15.12.1969

69/460/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la huitième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 10 December 1969 fixing the maximum amount of the refund for the eighth partial call for tender for white sugar under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 316, 17.12.1969

69/461/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 4 décembre 1969, relative à l'indemnisation des stocks de sucre affectés par la baisse des prix intervenus à la suite de la réévaluation du Deutsche Mark (Commission Decision of 4 December 1969 on compensation for stocks of sugar affected by the drop in prices following the revaluation of the German mark)

L 317, 18.12.1969

69/490/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 18 décembre 1969, fixant le taux des prélèvements pour l'exercice 1970 (Commission Decision of 18 December 1969 fixing the rates of the levies for the 1970 financial year)

L 322, 24.12.1969

69/471/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 novembre 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 21 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/472/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 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 24 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/473/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 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 24 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/474/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 novembre 1969, annulant la première adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 25 November 1969 cancelling the first individual call for tender for skim milk powder in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/475/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 novembre 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 27 November 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/476/CEE :

Avis de la Commission, du 3 décembre 1969, adressé au gouvernement des Pays-Bas au sujet du projet de communication du secrétaire d'Etat aux transports et au Waterstaat à publier au «Nederlandse Staatscourant» concernant l'exécution du règlement (CEE) 1192/69 du Conseil, du 26 juin 1969, relatif aux règles communes pour la normalisation des comptes des entreprises de chemin de fer (Commission Opinion of 3 December 1969 addressed to the Netherlands Government on the draft memorandum of the Secretary of State for Transport and Public Works for publication in the Nederlandse Staatscourant of the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) 1192/69 of 26 June 1969 on common rules for standardizing railway accounts)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/477/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, relative à une procédure au titre de l'article 85 du traité CEE (IV/24.470 — Pirelli SpA — Società Italiana Dunlop SpA) (IV/24.471 — SA des pneumatiques Dunlop — SA Pirelli France) (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 on a procedure under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/24.470 — Pirelli SpA — Società Italiana Dunlop SpA) (IV/24.471 — SA des pneumatiques Dunlop — SA Pirelli France))

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/478/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/479/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/480/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

60/481/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/482/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la douzième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the twelfth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/483/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, annulant la troisième adjudication particulière de lait écrémé en poudre conformément au règlement (CEE) 2186/69 (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 cancelling the third individual call for tender for skim milk powder in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 2186/69)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/484/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la vingt et unième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the twenty-first individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/485/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la huitième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the eighth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/486/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 décembre 1969, prorogeant la décision du 1^{er} octobre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 5 December 1969 extending the Decision of 1 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/487/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 17 décembre 1968, autorisant la république fédérale d'Allemagne à vendre à prix réduit du beurre de stock public sous forme de beurre concentré (Commission Decision of 8 December 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 17 December 1968 authorizing Germany to sell butter from public stocks in the form of concentrated butter at reduced price)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/488/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 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 9 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/489/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 9 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 9 December 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 323, 24.12.1969

69/501/CECA :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 décembre 1969, portant prorogation de la décision de la Haute Autorité 1/64 concernant l'interdiction de l'alignement sur les offres de produits sidérurgiques et de fonte en provenance de pays ou territoires à commerce d'Etat (Commission Decision of 22 December 1969 extending High Authority Decision 1/64 prohibiting alignment on offers of iron and steel products and pig-iron from state-trading countries and territories)

L 328, 30.12.1969

69/502/CEE :

Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars 1970 (Balance-sheet of beef and veal for the processing industry for the period 1 January to 31 March 1970)

L 328, 30.12.1969

Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers

Commission administrative de la Communauté économique européenne pour la sécurité sociale des travailleurs migrants — Coûts moyens annuels des prestations en nature établis en application des articles 74 et 75 du règlement 4 du Conseil (année 1967) (The EEC Administrative Committee for the social security of migrant workers — Annual average costs of benefits in kind pursuant to Articles 74 and 75 of Council Regulation 4 —1967)

C 161, 18.12.1969

Commission proposals to the Council

Propositions de directives fixant les modalités de la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de l'opticien-lunetier : (Proposals for directives laying down the procedures for achieving freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of self-employed activities of ophthalmic opticians:)

C 155, 5.12.1969

- I. Proposition de directive concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour certaines activités non salariées de l'opticien-lunetier (Proposal for a directive on the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of certain self-employed activities of ophthalmic opticians)
- II. Proposition de directive visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres de l'opticien-lunetier (Proposal for a directive to achieve mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications of ophthalmic opticians)
- III. Proposition de directive visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant l'accès aux activités non salariées de l'opticien-lunetier et l'exercice de celles-ci (Proposal for a directive to achieve co-ordination of laws and regulations relating to access to self-employed activities of ophthalmic opticians and the exercise thereof)
- IV. Proposition de directive visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant l'accès aux activités non salariées des sociétés dont l'objet social comporte les activités de l'opticien-lunetier et l'exercice de celles-ci (Proposal for a directive to achieve co-ordination of laws and regulations relating to access to self-employed activities of companies whose object includes the activities of ophthalmic opticians and the exercise thereof)

Propositions de directives : (Proposals for directives:) C 156, 8.12.1969

I. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et de la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées de l'infirmier responsable des soins généraux (On the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in respect of self-employed activities of general nurses)

II. visant à la reconnaissance mutuelle des diplômes, certificats et autres titres d'infirmier responsable des soins généraux (To achieve mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other qualifications relating to general nurses)

III. visant à la coordination des dispositions législatives, réglementaires et administratives concernant l'accès aux activités non salariées de l'infirmier responsable des soins généraux et l'exercice de celles-ci (To achieve co-ordination of laws and regulations relating to self-employed activities of general nurses and the exercise thereof)

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil complétant le règlement (CEE) 865/68 portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur des produits transformés à base de fruits et légumes par certaines dispositions relatives à l'octroi des restitutions à l'exportation (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) supplementing Regulation (EEC) 865/68 on the common organization of the markets in processed fruit and vegetable products by certain provisions concerning the granting of export refunds) C 156, 8.12.1969

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant prorogation, pour l'année 1969, du délai prévu par l'article 20 paragraphe 1 du règlement 17/64/CEE relatif aux conditions du concours du Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie agricole (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) extending for 1969 the period specified by Article 20(1) of Regulation 17/64/CEE on conditions for grant of aid from the EAGGF) C 158, 11.12.1969

Proposition d'un règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif au maintien de la procédure des Comités de gestion (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the maintenance of the Management Committee procedure) C 158, 11.12.1969

European Development Fund

Résultats d'appels d'offres (673, 734, 776, 788, 792, 797 et 832) (Results of calls for tender 673, 734, 776, 788, 792, 797 and 832) C 154, 2.12.1969

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations) C 154, 2.12.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres 864, par consultation publique, de la République fédérale du Cameroun pour un programme financé partiellement par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 864 by Cameroon for a programme financed in part by the EEC — EDF) C 155, 6.12.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres 865 lancé par la République malgache pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 865 by Madagascar for a project financed by the EEC — EDF) C 155, 6.12.1969

Résultats d'appels d'offres (805, 810, 818 et 821) (Results of calls for tender 805, 810, 818 and 821) C 156, 8.12.1969

Approbation de projets financés par le FED (Approval of projects financed by the EDF) C 164, 27.12.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres 866, par consultation publique, de la république du Burundi pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 866 by Burundi for a project financed by the EEC — EDF)

C 164, 27.12.1969

Avis d'appel d'offres 867, par consultation publique, de la République rwandaise, pour un projet financé par la CEE — FED (Call for tender 867 by Rwanda for a project financed by the EEC — EDF)

C 164, 27.12.1969

Memoranda

Communication de la Commission des Communautés européennes aux associations d'entreprises relevant de la CECA (article 48 du traité CECA) (Memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities to associations of ECSC enterprises — ECSC Treaty Article 48)

C 158, 11.12.1969

Communication faite conformément à l'article 19 paragraphe 3 du règlement 17 concernant une notification (IV/412) (Memorandum in accordance with Article 19(3) of Regulation 17 concerning a notification — IV/412)

C 159, 12.12.1969

Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (article 54 du traité CECA) (List of opinions on investment programmes — ECSC Treaty Article 54)

C 164, 27.12.1969

Information

Adjudication de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a. M.» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de cannes vers les pays d'Afrique et d'Asie (6/1969) (Call for tender by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt/Main, for the export of raw cane sugar to the African and Asian countries — 6/1969)

C 154, 2.12.1969

Adjudication du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de cannes vers les pays d'Afrique et d'Asie (6/1969) (Call for tender by the Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris, for the export of raw cane sugar to the African and Asian countries — 6/1969)

C 154, 2.12.1969

Adjudication de l'«Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo, Roma» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de cannes vers les pays d'Afrique et d'Asie (6/1969) (Call for tender by the Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo, Rome, for the export of raw cane sugar to the African and Asian countries — 6/1969)

C 154, 2.12.1969

Adjudication du «Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de cannes vers les pays d'Afrique et d'Asie (6/1969) (Call for tender by the Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, for the export of raw cane sugar to the African and Asian countries — 6/1969)

C 154, 2.12.1969

Adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Bruxelles — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de cannes vers les pays d'Afrique et d'Asie (6/1969) (Call for tender by the Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Brussels, for the export of raw cane sugar to the African and Asian countries — 6/1969)

C 154, 2.12.1969

- Adjudication du Ministère de l'agriculture, Luxembourg — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de cannes vers les pays d'Afrique et d'Asie (6/1969) (Call for tender by the Ministry of Agriculture, Luxembourg, for the export of raw cane sugar to the African and Asian countries — 6/1969) C 154, 2.12.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport et la mise en fob de froment tendre provenant des stocks de l'Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC) en application du règlement (CEE) 2442/69 de la Commission, du 8 décembre 1969 (Call for tender for the loading, transport and delivery fob of wheat other than durum from ONIC stocks in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 2442/69 of 8 December 1969) C 157, 10.12.1969
- Modification des adjudications permanentes effectuées par les organismes d'intervention pour le beurre et le lait écrémé en poudre en ce qui concerne les adjudications particulières pour la fin de l'année 1969 (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the intervention agencies for butter and skim milk powder in respect of the individual calls for tender for the end of 1969) C 157, 10.12.1969
- «Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris» — Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers 2/1969 (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries — 2/1969) C 158, 11.12.1969
- «Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a. M.» — Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers 2/1969 (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt/Main, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries — 2/1969) C 158, 11.12.1969
- «Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo, Roma» — Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers 2/1969 (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo, Rome, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries — 2/1969) C 158, 11.12.1969
- «Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag» — Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers 2/1969 (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries — 2/1969) C 158, 11.12.1969
- «Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Bruxelles» — Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers 2/1969 (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Brussels, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries — 2/1969) C 158, 11.12.1969
- «Ministère de l'agriculture, Luxembourg» — Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente pour l'exportation de sucre blanc vers les pays tiers 2/1969 (Amendment of the permanent tendering by the Ministry of Agriculture, Luxembourg, for the export of white sugar to non-member countries — 2/1969) C 158, 11.12.1969
- Communiqué (Communiqué)
- Avis de concours COM/C/27 (secrétaires sténodactylographes de langue française) (Notice of competitive examination COM/C/27 — French-language secretaries with shorthand and typing) C 159, 12.12.1969

- Avis de concours COM/C/28 (dactylographes de langue française)
(Notice of competitive examination COM/C/28 — French-language typists) C 159, 12.12.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, ports africains de débarquement, de maïs en application du règlement (CEE) 2507/69 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1969 (Call for tender for the delivery cif African unloading ports of maize in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 2507/69 of 15 December 1969) C 161, 18.12.1969
- Avis d'adjudication du FORMA pour divers lots de beurre (Call for tender by the FORMA for sundry lots of butter) C 163, 23.12.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'EVSt-F (Call for tender for butter from EVSt-F stocks) C 163, 23.12.1969
- Modification à l'avis d'adjudication pour la mise en caf, ports africains de débarquement, de maïs, en application du règlement (CEE) 2507/69 de la Commission, du 15 décembre 1969, modifié par le règlement (CEE) 2551/69 (Amendment to the call for tender for the delivery cif African unloading ports of maize in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 2507/69 of 15 December 1969, amended by Regulation (EEC) 2551/69) C 163, 23.12.1969
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente du FORMA pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the permanent tendering by the FORMA for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed) C 164, 27.12.1969
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'EVSt-F pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the permanent tendering by the EVSt-F for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed) C 164, 27.12.1969
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication du VIB pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the call for tender by the VIB for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed) C 164, 27.12.1969
- Modification de l'avis d'adjudication permanente de l'OBEA pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à la transformation en aliments composés pour les porcs ou la volaille (Amendment to the permanent tendering by the OBEA for skim milk powder for processing into compound pig or poultry feed) C 164, 27.12.1969

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

- Affaire 66-69 : Recours introduit, le 10 novembre 1969, par la Commission des Communautés européennes contre la République française (Case 66-69: Suit filed on 10 November 1969 by the Commission of the European Communities against the French Republic) C 156, 8.12.1969

Judgments

Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 27-69 (Judgment of the Court in case 27-69)	C 156, 8.12.1969
Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 29-69 (Judgment of the Court in case 29-69)	C 156, 8.12.1969
Arrêt de la Cour (Première Chambre) dans l'affaire 33-68 (Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) in case 33-68)	C 156, 8.12.1969

Economic and Social Committee

Remplacement d'un membre du Comité économique et social (Replacement of a member of the Economic and Social Committee)	C 155, 6.12.1969
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III. RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

8285

La Comunità europea all'inizio degli anni settanta

Discorso pronunciato dal Professor Lionello Levi Sandri, Vicepresidente della Commissione delle Comunità Europee e Presidente del Gruppo Affari Sociali al Circolo di via De Amicis, Milano, 11 dicembre 1969

(The European Community on the threshold of the seventies

Address by Professor Lionello Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities and Chairman of the Social Affairs Group, to the Circolo di via De Amicis, Milan, 11 December 1969)

1970, 16 pp. (i) free

Agriculture

8192

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux

(EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)

Fortnightly. Nos 1 and 2-November and December 1969 and No. 1-January 1970. Limited distribution

Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy

No. 1-1970 (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

Economic and financial affairs

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community

Monthly. No. 12-1969. 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

Pharmaceutical products

Bibliographie N° 8

Produits pharmaceutiques et activités relevant du domaine pharmaceutique

(Bibliography No. 8

Pharmaceutical products and activities in the pharmaceutical sector)

1969, 11 pp. (d,f,i,n). Limited distribution

Research and technology

Research and Technology. Weekly information bulletin

Nos. 38 and 39-1970 (d,f,i,n,e). Free

Statistics

General statistics

Monthly. No. 11-1969 (d/f/i/n/e)

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

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

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.

Etudes et enquêtes statistiques
(Statistical Studies and Surveys)
No. 3-1969 (d/f)
Price per issue: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100
Annual subscription: £3.6.6.; \$8.00; Bfrs. 400

Statistiques sociales (Social statistics)
Série spéciale : Structure et répartition des salaires — 1966
(Special series: Structure and breakdown of wages and salaries — 1966)

2. Belgium
(d/f/i/n)
Price per issue: £1.13.0; \$4.00; Bfrs. 200
Price of the series: £9.19.6; \$24.00; Bfrs. 1 200

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(Industrial statistics)
Quarterly. No. 3-1969 (d/f/i/n)
Price per issue: 12s.6d.; \$1.50; Bfrs. 75
Annual subscription: £2.10.0; \$6.00; Bfrs. 300

Energy statistics
Quarterly. No. 3/4-1969 and Supplement (d/f/i/n/e)
Price per issue: 16s.6d.; \$2.00; Bfrs. 100
Annual subscription: £3.15.0; \$9.00; Bfrs. 450

Documentation

5002
Bulletin des acquisitions
(List of recent additions)
Monthly. No. 11-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Articles sélectionnés
(Selected articles)
Fortnightly. No. 23/24-1969 and 1-1970. Limited distribution

Catalogue systématique des ouvrages (Euratom)
(Classified catalogue of works — Euratom)
Suppl. IV-1970 to vol. I and II (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Press and information

Bibliography:
The university and its reform — 1959-1969
(European Community institute for university studies)
1969 (f/e) 13s.; \$1.60; Bfrs. 80

European studies: Teachers' series
No. 6-1969 (e). Annual subscription: 10s.
(— The structure of secondary education in the Six
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Documentation européenne : série syndicale et ouvrière
(European documentation: Trade union and workers' series)
No. 7-1969 (d,f,i,n). Limited distribution

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Publications by offices in capital cities

London: European Community
Monthly. No. 1-January 1970 (e). Free

Washington: European Community
Monthly. No. 129-November 1969 (e). Free

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

The Hague: Europese Gemeenschap
Monthly. No. 121-January 1970 (n). Free

Paris: Communauté européenne
Monthly. No. 138-January 1970 (f)
Per issue: FF 1.50; Annual subscription: FF 15

Rome: Comunità europea
Monthly. No. 12-December 1969 (i). Free

also Spanish edition: Comunidad europea
Monthly. No. 55-January 1970. Free

European Community in Greek
Quarterly. No. 4/5-1969. Free

IV. ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

4884 — Third General Report on the Activities of the Communities - 1969 Brussels-Luxembourg

February 1970, 533 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch; English text later)
Price: £ 1.13.0; \$ 4.00; Bfrs. 200.

For the third time since the implementation of the merger treaty, the Commission of the European Communities has just submitted to the European Parliament, on the date anticipated, its annual General Report. This publication appears soon after important dates in the life of the Community, such as the Hague Summit Conference in early December 1969 of the Heads of State or Government of the six member countries, which was a sort of "new start for Europe", or the crossing on time of the 1 January 1970 deadline, the end of the transitional period of the Common Market.

As in 1969, this Report covers the activities of the three Communities — ECSC, EEC, Euratom — for the last calendar year; it gives a comprehensive account of the various aspects of Community activity. Its structure, its "architecture" brings out the increasing integration of the Communities, whose activities, although distinct because of the continued existence of three different Treaties, are tending to become increasingly interlocked.

The tenor of this Third General Report reflects the events of 1969, some of which, as is known, strongly marked the life of the Communities. Thus, the introduction to the Report, which as usual is of a political nature, stresses that 1969 ended better than it began and that important decisions were taken concerning both the completion and the reinforcement and enlargement of the Community. In a more optimistic tone than in February 1969, despite the problems arising from changes in value of the French franc and the German mark, the Report strikes a credit balance, with emphasis on progress in a number of fields: co-ordination of Member States' economic policies, proposed reform of the European Social Fund, elaboration of a general regional policy programme, advances in scientific and nuclear research policy, proposals for mopping up agricultural surpluses, the signing of association agreements with Tunisia and Morocco, renewal of the Yaoundé and Arusha Conventions, implementation of the common commercial policy and — of basic importance — the decisions taken to provide the Community with its own resources.

In this Introduction, however, the Commission does not hide the fact that the picture has its dark sides and stresses the work remaining to be done in the future, from political union to enlargement of the Community.

The Third General Report is roughly of the same length as that of the previous year, and, in addition to the Introduction, contains seven chapters — one more than its predecessor. It seemed advisable to open this review of the 1969 activities with a more general balance-sheet showing the effects of Community policy on the economies of the various Member States and of the Community as a whole. The remaining six chapters deal with the subjects below:

- Establishment and functioning of the common market (free movement of goods, competition policy, taxation policy, freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services, approximation of legislation and creation of a European conventional law, effects of the Common Market on consumers).
- General economic policy (interpenetration of markets, short-term economic analysis and policy, monetary, financial and budget policy, medium-term economic policy, European Investment Bank).
- Establishment of an economic union (common agricultural policy, policy on industrial structures, scientific, technical and nuclear research policy, energy policy, transport policy, regional policy, social policy, budget and financial matters).

- External relations (enlargement of the Community, association of European countries, relations with the Mediterranean countries, association of African States and Madagascar and association of Overseas Countries and Territories, association agreements with countries having production and structures comparable with those of the AASM, trade relations with non-member countries and the common commercial policy, relations with the developing countries, nuclear co-operation, the Community and international organizations, diplomatic relations of the Communities).
- Institutions and organs of the Community (European Parliament, Council, Court of Justice, Community agencies, Commission).
- Community law.

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