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of the European Communities

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

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PART ONE

Features and documents

I. THE HAGUE SUMMIT

I.

At the 76th session of the Council of the European Communities on 22 and 23 July 1969, the French Government laid before the other Governments represented "a proposal for a meeting by the end of the year in The Hague of a *conference of Heads of State or Government*, with a view to examining the problems arising for the Community, principally in the matter of its completion, its consolidation and its enlargement". This proposal met with the approval of the Council members. At a lunch on the occasion of the 79th session on 15 September 1969, the date of the Summit Conference was fixed for 17 and 18 November 1969. Subsequently, at a press conference held by M. De Koster, Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and President-in-office of the Council, and by M. Maurice Schumann, French Foreign Minister, at a lunch in connection with the Council session of 10 November 1969 (86th session), the organization of the Summit and, more especially, the main items for discussion were specified. Ultimately, the date of the Conference was postponed to 1 and 2 December to enable the Foreign Ministers of all the member countries to take part. Prior to the Conference, the European Parliament met in extraordinary session on 3 November 1969 in Luxembourg to determine its attitude to the fundamental problems of European and Community policy. It adopted a resolution which it passed to the Community Governments and to the Council and Commission.¹

The Commission of the European Communities, for its part, expressed its attitude to the decisions to be adopted in a memorandum to the Conference of Heads of State or Government, submitted to the Governments of the Member States on 19 November 1969.

The Summit Conference was opened on 1 December 1969 in the historic Ridderzaal in the centre of the Binnenhof by M. P.J.S. de Jong, Prime Minister of the Netherlands.² The same hall had witnessed in May 1948 the European Congress which was the start of the Council of Europe and the European Movement, on 11 November 1967 the twentieth anniversary celebration of the foundation of the European Movement, and on 8 November 1968 the opening by Queen Juliana of the European Parliamentary Congress.

The delegations were led by M. Georges Pompidou, French President, M. Gaston Eyskens, Belgian Prime Minister, M. Willy Brandt, German Chancellor, M. Mariano Rumor, Italian Prime Minister, M. Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister, and M. P.J.S. de Jong, Netherlands Prime Minister.

¹ Bulletin 12-69, Ch. VIII, "European Parliament".

² M. de Jong's opening speech and the declarations made by the other Heads of State or Government, and published, will be given in full in a chapter of Bulletin 2-1970.

The national delegations meeting only on the afternoon of 1 December and on 2 December, with the Commission, represented by M. Rey and M. Martino, in attendance, reached agreement on a number of items, which are indicated in the final communiqué. The results of the Summit Conference were analysed on 11 December in Strasbourg by M. Rey before the European Parliament, during the annual Joint Meeting between the Community institutions.¹

M. Rey's address to the European Parliament, the final communiqué of the Conference specifying the elements of agreement between the representatives of the Six, and the Commission memorandum to the Governments on the eve of the Conference are given below.

Address by M. Jean Rey to the European Parliament
(11 December 1969)

In his address on 11 December 1969 to the European Parliament, the President of the Commission of the European Communities, M. Jean Rey, drew up a balance-sheet of the results of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the six member countries in The Hague. M. Rey stressed the positive achievements at The Hague and commented on the aspects of European policy on which progress will have to be made in future.

1. The leading positive factor is the spectacular declaration of the political aims of the Community. At a time when certain circles, mainly outside the Community, were tending to the opinion that it could be regarded as a mere trade preference area, it was essential to make clear to European and world opinion that after twenty years the Community had abandoned none of its political aims. In the three sectors with which it dealt, the Hague Conference gave the Community the means to proceed further.

Firstly, with regard to completion, the Commission sees in the events at the end of 1969 a proof that it was right not to propose any extension of the transitional phase. This decision was not easy for the Commission to take, nor was it easily accepted outside. Only recently, this or that member of the European Parliament was publicly asking whether the transition period should not be prolonged because certain tasks which should, in the normal way, have been completed by the end of 1969, would probably not be done with until the following year. Developments have shown that the Community was right not to delay the entry on the final phase.

¹ See Part Two, Ch. IV, European Parliament.

Some of the decisions adopted had already been made before the Hague Conference. For instance, the regulation on the social security of migrant workers was definitively adopted after five or six years' work. The regulation on commercial policy will enable this to become truly common as from 1 January 1970. In the matter of external relations, a series of very important negotiations had been unblocked or opened in the cases of Austria, Yugoslavia, Spain and Israel, and a commercial agreement between the Community and Japan had been outlined. However, of all the progress achieved by the Council during recent weeks, the most spectacular in the view of European opinion is undoubtedly the decision adopted on Euratom, which, after several years of crisis, now has its future confirmed. The existing instrument is to be preserved and its conversion to a number of new activities has been approved by the Heads of State or Government themselves.

Few items in the Hague Conference communiqué are as spectacular or promising as that on strengthening the Community. The Heads of State or Government declare their agreement "that within the Council, on the basis of the memorandum presented by the Commission on 12 February 1969, and in close collaboration with the latter, a plan in stages will be worked out during 1970 with a view to the creation of an economic and monetary union". In addition, "they are agreed to arrange for the investigation of the possibility of setting up a European Reserve Fund which should be the outcome of a joint economic and monetary policy". Never in 12 years had the necessity for monetary solidarity in the Community, the absence of which was first spectacularly demonstrated by the events of 1969, been expressed so forcefully or with such authority. The impending activities of the Commission will concern a number of problems: the co-ordination of economic and monetary policies, the reform of agricultural structures in the Community (1970 will be the year of decisions in this field), industrial problems, research and technology (the present progress of work indicates that next year decisions will be reached in the Community with the collaboration of the non-member countries which have been invited to take part in this effort), the reform of the European Social Fund, cited explicitly by the Hague communiqué, regional policy, and energy policy.

In the matter of enlargement, the Community is on the eve of a great international negotiation. This time, unlike the unhappy procedure followed in 1961-63, it is no longer the Member States meeting in a mere intergovernmental conference which are to negotiate with Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark, but the Community as such. The Hague communiqué says explicitly: "The Heads of State or Government have indicated their agreement to the opening of negotiations between the Community on the one hand and the applicant States on the other". This is tremendous progress. It would be incomprehensible if negotiations concerning the common policies at present in operation in the Community were to be pursued other than by the Community as such, represented of course by the appropriate organs and institutions.

The Commission will play a considerable part in these negotiations, and it is actively preparing for them.

These results of the Hague Conference, M. Rey added, which are so important for the future and the development of the Communities, would suffice in themselves to justify the French President's initiative.

2. However, said M. Rey, along with this credit side, the Conference had not been able to solve all the problems. Some remained pending, and some factors were wanting in the decisions adopted; this might be called the debit side of the Conference.

Thus, Europe's role in the world was not raised at all. To be sure, this was not the subject of the Hague meeting and we should not be surprised that it was not discussed. This role, already so important in relations between the continents, will become even more so when the Community is enlarged and when its responsibilities towards the developing countries have increased. If these problems are mentioned only in passing in the Hague communiqué, it is because, as is well known, important debates are to be held on them in our institutions.

What is much more regrettable is that the Conference, like the communiqué, hardly mentioned political union at all. The fact that the Foreign Ministers were asked to make proposals in six or seven months is certainly not discouraging, but many had expected some important diplomatic initiative from this Conference on the part of one or other member country. In the memorandum submitted to the Governments and discussed at The Hague, the Commission had recommended progress towards political union. It had previously expressed the wish that, failing the establishment of institutions or the drafting of constitutional texts, agreement should at least be reached on a programme of action appropriate to a political Europe. In this way, Europe as such should try to help solve the economic and social problems which are partly responsible for the present drama in the Middle East. Similarly, if the Community as such were to attack the problem of easing the tensions between East and West, it could perhaps bring the solution nearer. Thirdly, repetition of the errors of the old national states at continental level must be avoided, and, at a time when the world is becoming organized in terms of continents, the establishment of relations of mutual trust between these is at least as important as the establishment of peaceful relations between the European states.

A second subject of regret is that the strengthening of the Community institutions, so essential for the progress of the Community, was not discussed at The Hague. The construction of the economic and monetary union, like enlargement, demands the strengthening of the institutions. Enlargement of the Community is inconceivable with distorted institutional machinery such as we have at present. How is it possible to imagine that all decisions,

even minor ones, could be adopted unanimously in a Community of ten states ? In the coming months the Commission will do its utmost to get the Council to consider this matter of the strengthening of the Community at institutional level with all the attention it merits, since it is so absolutely essential. A third matter for regret as regards the institutions is that the Conference did not see fit to make any positive pronouncement on direct election by universal suffrage to the European Parliament. The Commission said at the Conference that since, although not able to begin discussion of the renewed project for political union, the Conference wished to demonstrate the political nature of the Community, it could at least declare its readiness to have the European Parliament elected by universal suffrage. The Conference did not take this decision and the final communiqué simply says that the work in hand will be continued, and there is no question of a favourable attitude. The communiqué does, however, come out for strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament.

3. In conclusion, M. Rey said, 1970 was not only the first year in the final period, the period when Community affairs will cease to be of a transitional nature, but also a year which will be marked by two great anniversaries. The first is the centenary of one of the great armed conflicts of modern times, one of the civil wars which have set against each other European States today reconciled and members of our Community. But 1970 will also see the twentieth anniversary of the declaration by Robert Schuman. On 9 May 1970, twenty years will have elapsed since Robert Schuman made the memorable declaration in the Salon de l'Horloge of the Quai d'Orsay which launched the Community enterprise. The recent events will enable us all to celebrate this great anniversary without a feeling of remorse towards the great figure and the political initiative of Robert Schuman, since the Community is on the way to recover the creative drive which had been missing in recent months. On 9 May 1970 the Parliament, Council and Commission will together demonstrate, with a better conscience and renewed energy, their will to hasten the building of Europe.

Final communiqué of the Conference

(2 December 1969)

1. "On the initiative of the Government of the French Republic and at the invitation of the Netherlands Government, the Heads of State or Government and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States of the European Communities met at The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969. The Commission of the European Communities was invited to participate in the work of the Conference on the second day.

2. Now that the Common Market is about to enter upon its final stage, they considered that it was the duty of those who bear the highest political responsibility in each of the Member States to draw up a balance-sheet of the work already accomplished, to show their determination to continue it and to define the broad lines for the future.

3. Looking back on the road that has been traversed, and finding that never before have independent States pushed their co-operation further, they were unanimous in their opinion that by reason of the progress made the Community had now arrived at a turning point in its history. Over and above the technical and legal sides of the problems involved, the expiry of the transitional period at the end of the year has, therefore, acquired major political significance. Entry upon the final stage of the Common Market not only means confirming the irreversible nature of the work accomplished by the Communities, but also means paving the way for a United Europe capable of assuming its responsibilities in the world of tomorrow and of making a contribution commensurate with its traditions and its mission.

4. The Heads of State or Government therefore wish to reaffirm their belief in the political objectives which give the Community its full meaning and scope, their determination to carry their undertaking through to the end, and their confidence in the final success of their efforts. They have a common conviction that a Europe composed of States which, in spite of their different national characteristics, are united in their essential interests, assured of its internal cohesion, loyal to its friendly relations with outside countries, conscious of the role it has to play in promoting the relaxation of international tension and rapprochement among all peoples and, first and foremost, among those of the entire European continent, is indispensable for preserving an exceptional seat of development, of progress and culture, for world equilibrium and for peace.

The European Communities remain the original nucleus from which European unity sprang and developed. The entry of other countries of this continent into the Communities — in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties of Rome — would undoubtedly help the Communities to grow to dimensions, still more in conformity with the present state of economy and technology. The creation of special links with other European States which have expressed a desire to that effect would also contribute to this end. A development such as this would enable Europe to keep up its traditions of an open attitude to the world and increase its efforts on behalf of developing countries.

5. As regards the completion of the Communities, the Heads of State or Government have reaffirmed the will of their Governments to pass from the transitional period to the final stage of the European Community and, accord-



Vue d'ensemble de la séance d'ouverture de la conférence

Gesamtblick auf die Eröffnungssitzung der Konferenz

Veduta della seduta inaugurale della conferenza

Overzicht van de openingszitting van de conferentie

Opening session of the conference

Vista de conjunto de la sesión inaugural de la Conferencia

ingly, to lay down a definitive financial arrangement for the common agricultural policy by the end of 1969.

They agree to replace gradually, within the framework of this financial arrangement, the contributions of member countries by the Community's own resources, taking into account all the interests concerned, with the object of achieving in due course the integral financing of the Communities' budgets in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 201 of the Treaty establishing the EEC and of strengthening the budgetary powers of the European Parliament.

The problem of direct elections will continue to be studied by the Council of Ministers.

6. They have asked the Governments to continue without delay, within the Council, the efforts already made to ensure a better control of the market by a policy of agricultural production making it possible to limit the burden on budgets.

7. The acceptance of a financial arrangement for the final stage does not exclude its adaptation by unanimous vote in an enlarged Community, on condition that the principles of this arrangement are not watered down.

8. They have reaffirmed their readiness to expedite the further action needed to strengthen the Community and promote its development into an economic union. They are of the opinion that the integration process should result in a Community of stability and growth. To this end they agreed that, within the Council, on the basis of the memorandum presented by the Commission on 12 February 1969, and in close collaboration with the latter, a plan in stages will be worked out during 1970 with a view to the creation of an economic and monetary union.

The development of monetary co-operation should be based on the harmonization of economic policies.

They agreed to arrange for the investigation of the possibility of setting up a European reserve fund which should be the outcome of a joint economic and monetary policy.

9. As regards the technological activity of the Community, they reaffirmed their readiness to continue more intensively the activities of the Community with a view to co-ordinating and promoting industrial research and development in the principal pacemaking sectors, in particular by means of common programmes, and to supply the financial means for the purpose.

10. They are further agreed on the necessity of making fresh efforts to work out in the near future a research programme for the European Atomic Energy

Community designed in accordance with the exigencies of modern industrial management, and making it possible to ensure the most effective use of the Joint Research Centre.

11. They reaffirmed their interest in the establishment of a European university.

12. The Heads of State or Government acknowledge the desirability of reforming the Social Fund, within the framework of a closely concerted social policy.

13. They reaffirmed their agreement on the principle of the enlargement of the Community, in accordance with Article 237 of the Treaty of Rome.

In so far as the applicant States accept the Treaties and their political aims, the decisions taken since the entry into force of the Treaties and the options adopted in the sphere of development, the Heads of State or Government have indicated their agreement to the opening of negotiations between the Community on the one hand and the applicant States on the other.

They agreed that the essential preparatory work for establishing a basis of negotiation could be undertaken as soon as practically possible. By common consent, the preparations are to take place in the most positive spirit.

14. As soon as negotiations with the applicant countries have been opened, discussions on their position in relation to the EEC will be started with such other EFTA members as may request them.

15. They instructed the Ministers for Foreign Affairs to study the best way of achieving progress in the matter of political unification, within the context of enlargement. The Ministers are to make proposals to this effect by the end of July 1970.

16. All the creative activities and the actions conducive to European growth decided upon here will be assured of a greater future if the younger generation is closely associated with them. The Governments have endorsed this need and the Communities will make provision for it."

Memorandum from the Commission to the Conference

(19 November 1969)

"The Commission welcomes the meeting of the Conference of Heads of State or Government.

The meeting takes place at a time when the transitional period of the Community is approaching its end, when its enlargement is once more entering

an active phase, and when recent difficulties of an agricultural and monetary nature have made a keen impression on opinion inside and outside the Community.

This being so, it is essential that the Conference should be crowned with success and give a new political impetus to the creation of Europe, with a view to the decisions to be adopted by the Community institutions.

1. At a time when anxiety is felt at the present state of the Community, the Commission feels it should point out that despite numerous difficulties considerable results have been achieved during recent years: the establishment of the customs union, the elaboration of the common agricultural policy, vigorous economic expansion, higher living standards, the active policy of aid to the Associated States and the Community's cohesion and growing authority at international level.

2. So that the results thus far achieved, notably in the customs union and the common agricultural policy, should not be subsequently jeopardized, it is essential that the Heads of State or Government affirm their will to continue the building of a genuine Community, i.e. to complete the customs union by the establishment of an economic and monetary union in the years ahead.

To this end, the Council and Commission should be invited to determine speedily the stages leading to this objective and in particular to define the necessary action for the next five years, notably in the matter of common economic and monetary policies, the Community's industrial and technological development, and social and regional action designed more particularly to cope with the changes taking place in these fields.

3. Enlargement of the Community is an essential factor in the creation of Europe; the Commission thus feels that the Conference of Heads of State or Government should note the unanimous will to bring about this enlargement.

The Commission trusts that the Opinions it sent to the Council in 1967 and 1969 will form a useful point of departure for the negotiations to be undertaken.

4. As it said recently — in its Opinion of 1 October 1969 — the Commission considers that the strengthening and the enlargement of the Community should go hand in hand. Besides the decisions taken at the end of the year, strengthening includes the measures necessary to progress towards economic and monetary union and the reinforcement of the Community institutions.

5. Reinforcement of the Community institutions has become essential. As the Community develops, it needs stronger institutions to ensure its internal government. It needs them equally to enable it to cope with the danger of

unwieldiness which it runs by enlargement. It is therefore essential to re-establish normal functioning of the institutions as laid down in the Treaties, without waiting for any institutional strengthening which may be envisaged when the Communities are merged. The Community should also be made more democratic by adopting without delay election to the European Parliament by universal suffrage, and thus giving the peoples of Europe an interest in the destinies of the Community.

6. In conclusion, the Commission recommends that the Conference stress the essentially political character of the task in hand and accordingly indicate its will to impel Europe towards political union.

7. Important decisions for the day-to-day life of the Communities are called for in the immediate future. The adoption of the general lines which the Commission has set out above would greatly help in these decisions. Accordingly, the Council should indicate the political will of the Member States that the institutions take these decisions by the end of the year and in particular adopt the procedures for co-ordinating economic policies and the machinery of monetary co-operation, the multi-annual Euratom programme, the common agricultural policy financing regulation for the final period, and the decisions on the creation of the Community's own resources and greater budgetary powers for the European Parliament.

It should also express the political will of the Member States that the date when negotiations on the enlargement of the Community are to be reopened be determined at the same time.

The Commission urgently draws the attention of the Heads of State or Government to the above. It is convinced that if the Conference can agree on these lines of advance it will have imparted decisive stimulus to the building of Europe. Its deliberations will thus have profound repercussions in Europe and throughout the world."

II. RESOURCES OF ITS OWN FOR THE COMMUNITY

At its last session in 1969 the Council reached an agreement on the financing of Community activities from the Community's "own resources". The Commission had made proposals on this subject in two stages.

Its memorandum of 16 July 1969¹ to the Council contained proposals concerning the replacement of the financial contributions of the Member States by the Community's own resources. On 30 October 1969 the Commission proposed to the Council an amendment of Article 201 of the EEC Treaty involving a strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament.²

Following the debates at the December session of the European Parliament the Commission modified these proposals by supplementing them with a suggested amendment to Article 201 of the Treaty.

After devoting several sittings to these proposals as a whole the Council, at its 95th session, adopted the principles of a system of "own resources".

The general concept of the Commission's proposal was accepted. The features of the system chosen are as follows:

- (i) allocation of levies to the Community as from 1 January 1971;
- (ii) gradual allocation of customs duties to the Community as from 1 January 1971;
- (iii) national contributions to cover the balance during a period of derogation;
- (iv) replacement of these contributions when the system is running normally by receipts corresponding to a uniform rate calculated on the basis of assessment of the harmonized TVA.

In more detailed terms this system would take the following form:

A. Special arrangements for 1970

The special scale for the overall expenditure of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) for 1970 has been fixed as follows: Belgium, 8.25; Germany, 31.7; France, 28; Italy, 21.5; Luxembourg, 0.2; Netherlands, 10.35.

¹ Bulletin 9/10-1969, Ch. II.

² *Ibid.* 12-1969, Ch. I.

B. *Interim period (1971-74)*

1. As from 1 January 1971, levies and customs duties shall be made over to the Community, as shall the special charges which the Community has established and is to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties, within the framework of the organization of the common policies.
2. Levies shall be completely made over to the Community as from 1 January 1971.
3. Customs duties shall be progressively made over to the Community as from 1 January 1971.

The amount of the customs duties made over each year by each Member State shall be equal to the difference between a reference amount and the amount of the levies made over pursuant to paragraph 2. Where the difference between these two amounts gives a negative figure, the Member States shall not make over any customs duties, nor shall the Community refund any levies.

The reference amount shall be fixed as follows:

- for 1971, 50% of the total of the levies and customs duties levied at the borders of each Member State;
- for each of the following years, the reference amount shall be:
 - for 1972 = 62.5% of the total amount of the levies and customs duties charged at the borders of each Member State;
 - for 1973 = 75% of the total amount of the levies and customs duties charged at the borders of each Member State;
 - for 1974 = 87.5% of the total amount of the levies and customs duties charged at the borders of each Member State;
 - for 1975 = 100% of the total amount of the levies and customs duties charged at the borders of each Member State.

4. The Community will refund to the Member States, as levy costs, 10% of the amounts levied and made over pursuant to paragraph 3 above.

5. The section of the budget not covered by the levies, customs duties and special charges referred to in paragraph 1 shall be covered by budget contributions apportioned as follows among the Member States according to the following scale:¹

¹ This scale is equal, for each Member State, to the arithmetical average of, on the one hand, its share in the gross national product of the Community and, on the other hand, the mean average of the Treaty budget scales.

— Belgium	6.8;
— Federal Republic of Germany	32.9;
— France	32.6;
— Italy	20.2;
— Luxembourg	0.2;
— Netherlands	7.3.

However, over the whole of the interim period (1971-74), the annual variation in the share of each Member State may not exceed 1% upwards or 1.5% downwards as compared with the preceding year. In applying this rule for 1971, the scale of reference chosen shall be the share contributed by each Member State to all the 1970 budgets, but, for the purposes of calculating the German share, 31.5% will be taken as the percentage as regards item A.

6. Should the procedures laid down in Article 201 not have been completed in 1970, the 1970 arrangements (paragraph A) shall be extended up to the entry into force of the arrangements for the Community's own resources.

C. Normal period

1. As from 1 January 1975, the Community's resources shall be made up of:
 - the whole of the levies and contribution for sugar;
 - the whole of the revenues accruing from the CCT (Common Customs Tariff);
 - the revenue corresponding to a rate of a maximum of 1 point based on the income from the standard TVA for the Community.

The Community shall refund to the Member States, as levy costs, 10% of the levies, contributions and customs duties charged.

2. However, from 1975 to 1977, the annual variation in the share of each Member State as compared with the preceding year may not exceed 2%. Should the application of this provision to a Member State lead to a budget deficit, such deficit shall be apportioned among the other Member States for the year in question, within the variation limits fixed above and according to their share in the revenue accruing from the tax on value added. The operation shall be repeated where necessary.

3. Any excess balance in total Community resources over the total effective expenditure of the Community over one financial year shall be carried forward to the following financial year.

As regards the budgetary powers of the European Parliament, the Council studied a draft resolution, given below and relating to the budgetary procedure to be applied during the "normal period". All the delegations agreed to this draft. However, the French delegation made a reservation as regards the procedure under which the European Parliament will be called upon to fix the amount of the revenues:

"As from the adoption of the 1975 budget, the budgetary powers of the European Parliament will be as follows:

First stage

The Council, on the basis of a preliminary draft submitted by the Commission, shall draw up a draft budget which it shall communicate to the European Parliament.

This draft shall contain:

- an estimate of expenditure;
- an estimate of revenues, including a proposal on the rate of TVA to be apportioned to the Community's budget (this rate must fall within the limit fixed by the Council act — unanimously approved and ratified by the national Parliaments — by which the Community tax was established).

Second stage

The European Parliament may amend this draft by a majority vote of its members.

It may only amend the TVA rate within the limit set by the Council act establishing the Community tax.

Third stage

The Council, acting by qualified majority vote, may amend the amendments brought by the European Parliament.

Fourth stage

The European Parliament, acting through the majority of its members and subject to 3/5ths of the votes cast being in favour, may change the amendments brought by the Council during the third stage and subsequently adopt the budget. Should the European Parliament not give a decision within a fixed period, the budget drawn up by the Council at the third stage shall be deemed to be adopted.

In respect of the decisions taken by it during the second and fourth stages, the European Parliament shall abide by the financial law of the Community, and in particular Article 199 of the EEC Treaty, and by the decisions and provisions adopted by the other institutions in implementation of their own authority.

The derogation arrangements applicable during the interim period will be examined at a future meeting of the Council.

The study of the other items on the agenda, on which the work of the Council has not yet led to any solutions, will be resumed for decision at its next meeting.

In this context, it has been pointed out that the items on the agenda for the 95th meeting formed a whole and, as such, came under an overall solution."

III. THE ELIMINATION OF SURPLUSES AND THE REFORM OF AGRICULTURE

The European Commission is anxious to cut down the rising cost of agricultural production and at the same time to put in hand the structural reform it proposed a year ago. In a memorandum submitted to the Council on 19 November 1969 — which has already been discussed by the Council — the Commission points out that it has repeatedly drawn attention to the dangers of a situation where the financial burden of agriculture is growing while the position of the farming community remains unsatisfactory. If this situation were to persist, it would be detrimental to the growth of the Community as a whole. Early steps must therefore be taken to bring the ratio between the various farm prices into line with the market situation, to reduce the absolute price guarantee and to ensure that farmers assume more of the financial responsibility for surpluses.

The measures proposed by the Commission are inextricably linked with the proposals contained in last year's Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community. Output of many farm products is far too high today. The only way of making a lasting improvement in the position of the farming community and bringing about an appreciable reduction in costs is to cut down on production.

Increasing the financial responsibility of producers and reducing sales guarantees will cause farmers' incomes to fall, and the Commission feels that farmers cannot be expected to assume joint responsibility in this way unless fundamental improvements in the structure of agriculture are also envisaged. The Council will therefore have to lay down the policy lines that will make this possible.

Some of the measures proposed by the Commission will bring down the cost of surplus production and so make it possible to take decisions that could bring about a substantial improvement in the position of the farming community. In other words, expenditure by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF would have to be stepped up as expenditure by the Guarantee Section was reduced.

Financial consequences

If these measures are implemented, the saving on Guarantee Section expenditure might be between 3 500 and 4 000 million u.a. over the years 1970/75.¹ But they would also mean a loss of income to agriculture of nearly

¹ Fund expenditure for 1969/1970 is estimated at 2 900 million u.a., more than 2 600 million of which is for market and price support.

430 million u.a. each year. The Commission is still convinced, therefore, that a great deal of money must be forthcoming for structural, social and regional measures for which an economic case can be made. It proposes that estimates covering a number of years be worked out in the light of two principles:

- (i) the growth rate of total expenditure to be reduced (it should be the same as the growth rate of real GNP — estimated at 5% for the Community as a whole);
- (ii) Guidance Section expenditure to be gradually increased in relation to Guarantee Section expenditure.

If these principles are followed, the funds provided for a number of years would be sufficient to implement the whole structural reform programme put forward last year. This programme could, with certain provisos, be put in hand in 1973 and 1974; the necessary funds will not be available in 1970, 1971 or 1972. The "Agriculture 1980" programme must therefore be implemented in such a way that priority is given to such measures as will bring about a saving in market and price support as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Measures for individual products

Grain — The target price for common wheat will be kept at its current level of 106.25 u.a./t instead of 107.25 u.a./t as originally suggested; the basic intervention price will have to be reduced by 2 u.a./t. The target price for rye should also be kept as it is — 97.50 u.a./t — and the basic intervention price should also be reduced by 2 u.a./t. The Commission proposes replacing the present intervention arrangements by a uniform intervention price for all Community ports based on the intervention price for Rouen. The intervention period should be confined to the last four months of the marketing year.

Sugar — To judge by current figures, sugar production will exceed consumption by more than 1 million tons this year. The Commission has already proposed that the production quota be adjusted to consumption. It repeats this proposal and also suggests a production levy of up to 1 u.a./t on all producers of sugarbeet.

Milk and milk products — In its memorandum, the Commission proposes that the intervention price for fresh butter (now 173.50 u.a./100 kg) be reduced by 31.25 u.a. There might also be an additional reduction of 31.25 u.a./100 kg in the price of butter sold from store until surpluses have been cleared. A 31.25 u.a. reduction in the intervention price for fresh butter would mean a 15 u.a./100 kg increase in the intervention price for skim milk powder

if the farmer is still to receive full compensation. But if it is intended that the farmers themselves should make a contribution to clearing the surpluses, then the Community would have to refrain from compensating them fully. The Commission therefore proposes that the intervention price for skim milk powder be raised by 9.5 rather than 15 u.a./100 kg, making it 50.75 u.a./100 kg.

IV. IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

A new and important step has just been taken in the field of the free movement of workers within the Community. The Council decided at its meeting on 24 and 25 November 1969 to make certain improvements and simplifications in the system of social security for migrant workers in force since January 1959. When applied, these improvements and simplifications will effectively supplement the provisions on the free movement of workers for the final stage, which came into force in November 1968.

The social significance of the system of social security for migrant workers resides in the fact that the rules for co-ordinating the national legislations which it establishes have put an end to the unfavourable situation in which many workers employed in countries other than those of their origin could find themselves, by guaranteeing equality of rights as between the nationals of a Member State of the Community and those of other Member States in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination laid down in Article 7 of the EEC Treaty. For the authors of the Treaty this system was to constitute an indispensable factor for the establishment of freedom of movement for workers; the frontiers would no longer prevent wage-earners from enjoying the rights they had acquired in the field of social security.

Article 51 of the EEC Treaty therefore explicitly provided for the adoption of measures to this end by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries that, for the purposes of qualifying for and retaining the right to benefits and of the calculation of these benefits, all periods taken into consideration by the respective municipal law of the countries concerned shall be added together, and that these benefits will be paid to persons resident in the territories of Member States. As early as April 1958, that is to say soon after it was set up, the EEC Commission, basing itself on the work carried out in the ECSC framework, was concerned to make proposals to implement this system. After encountering certain difficulties, it obtained the Council's agreement to a text in 1958. This decision was the Community's first achievement in the social field. Finally, on 1 January 1959, the "basic" regulation on social security for migrant workers — better known as Council Regulation No. 3 — and its implementing regulation (Regulation No. 4) came into force.

Some two million people (workers or pensioners and members of their families) benefit each year from the application of this regulation, which has been extended to cover frontier workers, seasonal workers and seamen. In 1967 more than 900 000 workers who were nationals of Member States were

affected by its provisions. The corresponding transfers of funds for the same year were estimated at almost 140 million u.a., or nearly Bfrs. 7 000 million, not counting benefits paid by the various Member States to nationals of other Member States in accordance with domestic legislation.

On 11 January 1966 the Commission of the European Communities proposed to the Council a new regulation on the implementation of social security arrangements for wage-earners and their families moving within the Community. This proposal, on which the Economic and Social Committee rendered its Opinion on 25 January 1967 and the European Parliament on 25 January 1968, was the subject of long negotiations in the Council; the views of the Member States continued to differ profoundly on certain points. These difficulties were settled by the Council on 24 and 25 November 1969. The Council's main decisions (which were taken unanimously in accordance with Article 51 of the Treaty) may be summarized as follows:

1. As regards persons who can benefit under the regulation, there is a wide interpretation of the term "workers". This term will in fact mean every person insured:

- (i) Under a compulsory social security scheme (or regularly under a voluntary scheme) for paid workers;
- (ii) Under a compulsory scheme for all residents (or all the working population) who can be classed as paid workers;
- (iii) Under a voluntary scheme if these persons were previously insured under a compulsory scheme.

Moreover, a residence clause can no longer be invoked against admission to regular voluntary insurance provided the person concerned lives in a Community country.

The field of application thus defined eliminates the differences of interpretation which had appeared and makes the conditions of admission to regular voluntary insurance more flexible.

2. Under the existing Regulation No. 3, sickness benefits in kind to pensioners residing in a Member State where there is no institution responsible for paying them their pension can only be granted on two conditions. Firstly, they have to be entitled to such benefits by virtue of the legal system, or of one of the legal systems, under which the pension is paid; secondly, the legislation of the country of residence must provide for the grant of benefits in kind to pensioners. The second condition (which has prevented some pensioners from obtaining these benefits) will be omitted from the new regulation.

3. For refunds of medical expenses to members of a worker's family residing in a Member State other than that in which the worker is employed and insured, the principle of full refund to the institutions of the country of residence is adopted. Where these refunds are paid on a standard basis it has, however, now been conceded that certain corrective factors should be applied to the method of determining the standard sums, in order to arrive at a payment as close as possible to the actual expenses incurred. The Council considered that an abatement of 20% should be made. The country of employment currently refunds only 75% of the standard rate.

4. For calculating disability, old-age and survivors' pensions, the Council has adopted a system of calculation which in principle authorizes the receipt of more than one pension of the same kind acquired in different Member States, but the person concerned may not receive total benefits in excess of the best pension which he would have received if he had qualified fully under the legislation of one or other of the Member States where he had worked.

The proposed system gives more advantageous results in many cases than that under Regulation No. 3 at present in force.

Thus, under the new system a worker with a gross annual earned income of Bfrs. 100 000 who has qualified by working for 20 years in Belgium and 10 years in Luxembourg will receive a total old-age pension of approximately Bfrs. 71 000 per annum, whereas under the current system he would receive only about Bfrs. 55 000. Thus, too, a worker earning the same income and unable to work (66% disabled), after a qualifying period of 20 years in France and 7 years in Italy, will receive approximately Bfrs. 48 750 per annum compensation under the new system, whereas he would receive only about Bfrs. 36 300 at present.

5. By virtue of Annex C of Regulation No. 3, certain pensions or portions thereof are not paid to persons residing on the territory of a Member State other than that where the institution responsible for paying the pension is situated; these restrictions on export of pensions will not be retained in the new regulation.

6. For unemployment benefits it was decided that an unemployed person going to another Member State to seek work should, for a maximum of three months after his departure, receive the benefits of the country where he was last employed at the expense of that country, but that this latter country could not be required to pay benefits for a period exceeding the time specified by its legislation.

The following improvements on the current regulation may be noted:

(i) In relations between several Member States, application of the relevant provisions of the current Regulation No. 3 is restricted to coal or steel

- workers of proven qualifications; this restriction will not exist in the new regulation;
- (ii) In the new regulation, the payment of allowances granted by the country where an unemployed person seeking employment in another Member State was previously employed will no longer be subject to the authorization of the institutions of both States as is currently the case;
 - (iii) In France, Regulation No. 3 applies only to the French unemployment assistance scheme, and therefore excludes the UNEDIC unemployment insurance scheme, which has retained the features of a contractual scheme; this scheme will come within the scope of the new regulation by virtue of the protocol which is to be adopted by UNEDIC and the declaration which the French Government has undertaken to make when the new regulation is finally adopted. It is of interest to note that in France the assistance scheme provides for the grant of a standard daily allowance (under certain conditions as regards means) of FF 7.3, which is reduced to FF 6.65 after the first three months, whereas the amount specified by the unemployment insurance is equivalent to 35% of the earned income (40% for the first three months) and cannot be less than FF 7.1 per day (FF 8.1 for the first three months);
 - (iv) The new regulation will replace the numerous bilateral agreements which had been kept in force. At the present time, for instance, Italian workers becoming unemployed in Germany and returning to Italy to seek work receive the Italian benefits (a flat rate of Lit. 400 per day, not counting supplements for family responsibilities), which Germany refunds to Italy under the bilateral agreement between the two countries. By virtue of the decision which the Council has now adopted, such workers will be entitled (when the new regulation comes into force) to the German benefits, which are considerably higher than those provided for under Italian legislation. (The German allowance may be approximately Lit. 4 750 per day for a worker without family responsibilities.)

7. As for family benefits it was agreed that, except in the relations between France and the other five countries, the family benefits of the country of employment would be granted under the legislation and at the rate laid down in that country, on the understanding that the maternity allowance and the housing allowance would not be exported. The ceiling laid down in the regulation (payment of family allowances specified by the legislation of the country of employment up to the amount of the family allowances which would have been due by virtue of the legislation of the country of residence) has therefore been abolished. Apart from the benefit resulting for members of workers' families, this constitutes an appreciable administrative simplification. Because of the very definite demographic policy reflected in the benefits laid down by French legislation, a special solution had to be found in the relations between France and the other five countries, in that, for workers employed in France whose

families reside in another Member State, France will refund to the institution of the country of residence the family allowances which that institution will pay to the families under the legislation it applies, i.e. to the members and at the rates specified by that legislation. Thus the wife and/or dependent ascendants of an Italian worker employed in France will benefit when they have remained in Italy.

In the case of an Italian worker employed in Belgium with four children (aged 9, 11, 15 and 16) in Italy, the Belgian institution responsible at present pays Bfrs. 3 374.50 in family allowances per month. When the new regulation comes into force it will pay the full allowances under the Belgian scheme, i.e. Bfrs. 5 603.

At present Lit. 17 160 in family allowances are paid to an Italian worker employed in France with a family (consisting of wife, two dependent ascendants and three children) in Italy. When the new regulation comes into force Lit. 26 000 per month will be paid at France's expense.

8. In all cases of sclerogenous pneumoconiosis, the cost of benefits will be divided between the States where the worker has been exposed to risk, whereas at present this division is provided for only in certain cases (notably when, to obtain entitlement in a State, it has been necessary to take into account periods of insurance under the legislation of another State). This had given rise to many disputes between institutions and thus slowed down the settlement of numerous cases.

9. Whereas at present only frontier workers can benefit from the provision stipulating that an accident on the way to or from work on the territory of a Member State other than that where the worker is insured is considered as having occurred in the country where the appropriate insurance institution for industrial accidents is situated, the new regulation extends this provision to all workers.

10. The Council has moreover acceded to the request of both sides of industry to be associated with the work of the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers. It has been decided that both management and labour would be consulted on matters relating to social security within a tripartite advisory committee consisting of 36 sitting members (12 representatives of workers' organizations, 12 representatives of employers' organizations and 12 representatives of the Governments) and 18 alternates.

The entry into force of the new regulation will of course require a certain amount of time, bearing in mind the administrative and financial procedures to be adjusted (Regulation No. 4 which must be revised and sent to the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for their Opinions) and the implementing measures to be envisaged subsequently at Community level and in each of the Member States.



PART TWO

Community activities in November 1969

I. ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE COMMON MARKET

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Tariff quotas

1. The Council, acting on a Commission proposal, adopted a regulation¹ opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering the Community tariff quota for packed raisins of a net weight up to 15 kg. This tariff quota of 3 543 tons at 1.2% duty was opened for the period 1 December 1969 to 30 November 1970 and finally apportioned between the Member States. It is an annual non-discriminatory quota equal to 15% of the annual imports of raisins from non-member countries not associated with the Community, specified in the EEC-Iran commercial agreement (which has just been renewed for one year).

The Commission has submitted for Council approval schemes or proposals for increasing the volume of certain Community tariff quotas granted for 1969 and for opening, apportioning and laying down the procedure for administering some quotas. For the year 1969 these include an autonomous increase in the volume of unwrought aluminium and unwrought magnesium, and of tunny for the canning industry.

As for the Community tariff quotas for the year 1970, the Commission has already submitted to the Council schemes or proposals for certain products originating in and supplied by Turkey (Ankara agreement) and for five products bound under GATT (tunny, cod, frozen beef and veal and heifers, cows and bulls other than those for slaughter).

Abolition of restrictions relating to public supplies

2. Free movement of goods within the Common Market has now been widely achieved thanks to the disappearance of customs duties and quantitative restrictions which was stipulated in the Treaty and other Community acts. There remain only a few duties and restrictions for agricultural products and

¹ Official gazette L 307, 7.12.1969.

a few taxes and residual measures with equivalent effect; the latter will be dealt with in a directive now being drawn up.

However, markets within the Community are still fenced off with regard to products intended to satisfy the needs of the State, its territorial authorities and other public corporations. Laws and regulations and, above all, administrative practices, confine public supplies to national products or grant the latter a preference accompanied or not by conditions. As these administrative provisions and practices hamper imports which might take place if they did not exist, or make these imports more difficult or burdensome than the marketing of national production, they are described as measures with effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions within the meaning of Articles 30 et seq. of the Treaty.

On these grounds, those measures which already existed at the date of the entry into force of the Treaty — those introduced afterwards are prohibited *ipso jure* by Articles 31 and 32 of the Treaty — must be abolished under a directive — founded on the provisions of Article 3(7) of the Treaty — to which the Commission gave its agreement in principle on 5 November 1969. This directive is designed in particular to abolish provisions which restrict to national products part or all of the supplies to satisfy the needs of the State, its territorial authorities or other public corporations. The directive is also aimed at provisions which totally or partially exclude imported products from these public supplies or make the procurement of imported products more difficult or more burdensome than that of national products. In other words, the abolition of the measures prescribed by the directive is intended to ensure equality of treatment between national and imported products in the sector of public tenders.

3. At its session of 24 to 28 November 1969, the European Parliament adopted a resolution stressing the need to improve legal protection in the field of European customs and commercial legislation. It considered, however, that “it will only be possible appreciably to improve this protection by means of a far-ranging convention or an amendment to the Treaties which could occur in particular at the time of their merger”. The Parliament also asked the Commission “to draw up as quickly as possible a general programme for harmonizing customs legislation”. At the same session the Parliament rendered its Opinion on a dozen proposed directives, in the setting of the general programme for the abolition of technical obstacles to trade, which deal with certain parts of motor vehicles. The Commission was requested to make some amendments to its initial proposals.¹

¹ See Ch. IV, “European Parliament”.

COMPETITION POLICY

Application of Articles 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty

Authorization given to Ruhrkohle AG

4. On 27 November 1969 the Commission authorized, by a decision taken under Article 66(1) of the ECSC Treaty, the concentration of mining interests in Ruhrkohle AG.¹

In taking its decision the Commission considered that in the last ten years oil has replaced coal as a source of energy in the Community to such an extent that coal has ceased to play an autonomous role in the energy sector and is now only one of its component parts. Even a firm of the size of Ruhrkohle AG will not be able to prevent effective competition on this market. Nor will it be able to do so in the sale of coking coal to the steel industry, since this market is subject to pressure from the competitive prices of coal from non-member countries. Certain strains at present affecting the market because of the general boom conditions are of a temporary character only and will not have a lasting influence on the long-term trend. Consequently the requirements for authorization under Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty have been met.

Where the present owners of the collieries to be merged in Ruhrkohle AG operate steel mills or power stations themselves, they are arranging for their supply by concluding long-term contracts. All other coal users in the common market who find themselves in a similar position must be allowed equal access to what is produced. Under the present decision and for the two years following its entry into force, Ruhrkohle is required to open negotiations on long-term contracts with any steel firm in the Community which so desires — contracts which must be subjected to the current rules on prices. Ruhrkohle must keep the Commission informed of the progress and outcome of these negotiations. It must also submit any new trade arrangement to the Commission.

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES

Implementation of directives in the Member States

5. In carrying out the mission, vested in it by Article 155 of the EEC Treaty, of ensuring the application of directives in the Member States, the Commission,

¹ Official gazette L 304, 4.12.1969.

in a number of new cases,¹ has instituted the procedure under EEC Treaty Article 169 against various Member States for infringement of Treaty provisions. Certain Member States which had not fulfilled their obligations in this respect have made noteworthy efforts to abolish the restrictions on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services contained in their laws and regulations:

Thus, in France, the order of 28 August 1969 (Journal Officiel, 5 September 1969) abolished the obligation for nationals of other Member States to have a "foreign trader's identity card" when they wish to exercise a self-employed activity.¹

Also in France, in accordance with the directives for the achievement of freedom of establishment, a number of legal provisions for abolishing restrictions on non-wage earning activities in agriculture and sylviculture by nationals of other Member States have come into force. These comprise an order and four decrees dated 28 August 1969 (published in the Journal Officiel on 5 September 1969).

In the Netherlands a directive of the Nederlandsche Bank specifying that an enterprise established in the Netherlands but wholly or partly foreign-owned should cover a certain proportion of its long-term capital needs by funds originating abroad was rescinded as from 1 November 1969.

Lastly, two decrees of 19 June 1969 (Journal Officiel, 22 June 1969) abolished the restrictive provisions according to which the concessionary or lessee companies of mines in France had to be incorporated under French law and the persons in charge or empowered to sign for the firms had to have French nationality.

Self-employed activities of opticians

6. On 10 November 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council four proposed directives laying down the procedure for achieving the right of establishment and freedom to supply services for opticians.² These directives supplement all the proposals already submitted to the Council in the health field: doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses. The objects of the four new proposals are respectively: the abolition of restrictions, the mutual recognition of diplomas, a certain co-ordination of the conditions of practising the profession in accordance with Article 57(3) of the Treaty and, lastly, the case of firms working as opticians and spectacle manufacturers.

¹ See Bulletin 6-69, Ch. V, sec. 7.

² Official gazette C 155, 6.12.1969.

As is usual with this type of proposed directive, the removal of restrictions is accompanied by provisions of a general nature concerning membership of the trade organizations and professional standing. This directive supplements those adopted by the Council on 7 July 1964 in the field of industry and crafts and on 13 October 1968 for the retail trade, from which certain activities relating specifically to opticians had been excluded. The proposed directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas establishes the equivalence between the various types of training to the extent necessary for the achievement of the right of establishment. The third directive, the most important of the four, lays down the minimum standards to which this training must conform in order to qualify for mutual recognition. This proposal is principally aimed at the two types of academic and vocational training and makes them converge towards final examinations of equal importance.

The co-ordination referred to by this proposal is also concerned with the optician's field of activity. It is proposed that, because of the minimum criteria of training referred to in the directive, he should be authorized, in addition to the usual activities of his profession, to carry out objective and subjective examinations of sight. However, these examinations may only concern the correction of purely optical defects excluding any treatment of pathological conditions. Furthermore, they may only be carried out on the basis of a medical prescription delivered not more than six months previously in the case of persons under 16 years of age or for the fitting of contact lenses. The proposed directive also specifies that these activities shall be exercised with due regard for professional discipline.

Lastly, the fourth directive refers to companies engaged in activities depending on the optician's competence. It is specified that these companies must have on their permanent staff an optician who satisfies the conditions of qualification and discipline laid down in the other directives.

II. TOWARDS ECONOMIC UNION

ECONOMIC, MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICY

Monetary Committee

7. On 14 November 1969 the Monetary Committee held its 132nd meeting in Brussels with M. Emminger in the chair. The Committee surveyed the immediate repercussions of DM revaluation on the member countries of the EEC. It also had a brief exchange of views on its programme of work for the months to come and examined the main problems involved in establishing a system of medium-term financial support.

Short-term Economic Policy Committee

8. On 7 November 1969 the Short-term Economic Policy Committee held its 44th meeting in Brussels with M. Sérísé in the chair. The Committee surveyed the economic situation in Germany, France and Luxembourg. It also had an exchange of views on the detailed arrangements for the prior consultations required by the decision of 17 July 1969 and discussed how the system of economic indicators had been functioning since its inception in April 1968.

Budget Policy Committee

9. On 7 November 1969 the Budget Policy Committee held its 25th meeting with M. Stamatí in the chair. The Committee adopted an Opinion addressed to the Council and the Commission on the Italian draft budget for 1970. It also approved the text of a memorandum on the possibilities of making a projection of the Community's budgets for several years ahead.

This Committee, too, discussed the detailed arrangements for the prior consultations required by the Council decision of 17 July 1969. It also examined the preliminary draft of a Dutch law instituting an annual, automatic review of income tax scales.

The alternate members of the Committee met on 6 November 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Milazzo. They examined a report on the impact produced on the business situation by the trend of public receipts and expenditure and adopted a report to the Committee on the problems arising from the introduction in government departments of measures to rationalize their budgets.

Medium-term Economic Policy Committee

10. On 14 November 1969 the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee held its 37th meeting in Brussels. It studied the draft prepared by the Commission's staff of a memorandum on broad guidelines (1971/75) for medium-term economic policy in the Community. It also examined a list of the main problems for medium-term economic policy caused by developments in social security; a chapter on the subject is to be prepared for the Third Medium-term Economic Policy Programme on the basis of this work.

Working Group on Scientific and Technical Research Policy

11. The Working Group was informed of the conclusions reached in the Council session of 28 October 1969 on its report concerning "scientific and technical co-operation among the Community countries" (the Aigrain Report).

Working Party on Policy for the Structure of Individual Industries

12. On 24 November this Working Party heard textile experts (representing management and unions) on social matters connected with structural reform in the textile industry.

Medium-term forecasts

13. The Study Group on medium-term economic forecasts met on 28 and 29 October 1969 with M. P. De Wolff in the chair. It took stock of the progress made on national projections and noted that work was considerably behind schedule. The experts began a discussion of the paper dealing with the "comparability of domestic price indicators" and also of a study on the relationship between price trends and external equilibrium.

The experts were also informed of the preliminary draft memorandum on the broad guidelines of medium-term economic policy in the Community and analysed the "first attempt at quantifying the target levels country by country".

In connection with the preparation of the Study Group's report, the secretariat was instructed to send each delegation a draft outline, which will be placed on the agenda of the next meeting. This will be held in Brussels on 5 and 6 February 1970.

Committee of Experts on Economic Trends

14. The Committee of Experts met in Brussels on 13 November to carry out its regular examination of the draft report on the economic situation of the

Community and the outlook for 1970. It noted that the boom conditions had prevailed in 1969; never before had production and employment grown so fast since the establishment of the Common Market. But this exceptional expansion was accompanied by an appreciable deterioration of the price climate and a distinct tendency towards imbalance in the trade and financial relations between the Member States.

For 1970 the Commission expects the lively economic expansion to persist but the world business trend to be less dynamic, a development which could cause an appreciable slowdown in the Community's exports. The growth of production, which is held back by the extremely high degree of utilization of technical capacity and by the acute shortage of manpower, is likely to be less rapid than in 1969. The growth rate of the Community's gross product will probably fall from some 7% in 1969 to approximately 4 ½% in 1970.

The draft report goes on to outline the problems arising at the level of short-term economic policy and comments on the steps taken in 1969 to improve co-ordination of the economic and monetary policies of the Community countries.

Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets

15. The Working Party met in Brussels on 24 November 1969 in order to examine a draft report to the Medium-term Economic Policy Committee on the burdens which fall on the public purse because of the aids given to firms, and on the breakdown of these burdens by industry. The Working Party agreed to meet on 12 January 1970 in order to examine and adopt the report in its final form in the light of any supplementary information provided by the experts.

16. At its session of 26/27 November 1969, the Economic and Social Committee issued an Opinion on the economic situation in the Community, as it had already done at the beginning of the year. According to this Opinion, which was adopted unanimously, it can reasonably be expected that, during the first half of 1970 at least, expansion will continue in all the Member States, though more slowly and at rates that will differ from country to country. The fears for 1970 centre on the conditions in which growth will come about. The Committee stressed in particular the fact that only through really effective co-ordination of the Member States' economic policies in the short and medium term would it be possible to maintain a stable relationship between the currencies in the Community, forestall crises similar to those of 1969, and press ahead with the construction of Europe, in particular the establishment of a monetary union based on Community institutions.¹

¹ See Ch. IV, "Economic and Social Committee".

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

The reform of agriculture in the Community

17. At its meeting on 24/25 November 1969 the Council had a preliminary discussion of the Commission's memorandum on the balance of agricultural markets.¹ In this memorandum the Commission stresses — as it has already done on numerous occasions — the dangers of the growing discrepancy between the steadily rising burden of structural surpluses and the disturbing trend of the social and economic position of the people working in agriculture. The Commission refers back to the comprehensive approach developed in its "Memorandum on the Reform of Agriculture in the European Economic Community" but considers that the adoption of immediate measures in sectors with heavy surpluses — grain, sugar, milk products — is becoming more and more urgent.

On the question of prices, the Council agreed in principle to the fixing of price arrangements for beef and veal and milk and milk products for 1969/70. This marketing year will begin on 8 December 1969 and end on 31 March 1970, and the prices valid for the 1968/69 marketing year will continue to apply.

Lastly, the Council continued its examination of the regulation on definitive arrangements for financing the common agricultural policy.² This regulation must be adopted before 1 January 1970.

Common organization of the markets

Grain and rice

18. On 28 October 1969 the Council amended³ the annex to the regulation on arrangements applicable to compound cereal-based animal feedingstuffs. The amendment makes the wording sufficiently explicit to allow compound feedingstuffs containing no starch to be classified under the correct tariff heading.

In the context of the Food Aid Convention, the Council on 10 November 1969 signed agreements with Pakistan, Tunisia and Turkey on the supply of common wheat.⁴

¹ See Part one, Ch. III.

² See Part one, Ch. II.

³ Official gazette L 279, 6.11.1969.

⁴ Official gazette L 290, 18.11.1969, and Ch. III, sec. 86.

On 5 November 1969 the Commission supplemented the regulation fixing coefficients of equivalence between the various qualities of cereals to include oats imported from Spain.¹

There were disturbances on the export market for certain products processed from maize, and a number of abnormally low offer prices were recorded. The Commission therefore agreed² to reduce the period of validity of export licences pending the adoption of measures to eliminate the cause of these disturbances and in the hope of producing an immediate result.

Beef and veal

19. On 4 November 1969 the Commission adopted a regulation³ establishing implementing procedures relating to the system of subsidies for slaughtering cows and premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products introduced by the Council regulation of 6 October 1969. Amongst other things, this new text defines the terms "dairy cow" and "unit of mature cattle" and fixes the conversion rates to be used in calculating the number of mature cattle and the dates for the lodgement of applications for the slaughtering subsidy and the premium for withholding milk and milk products from the market.

The Commission had noted that in some instances the period of validity of import licences was too short. On 11 November 1969 it therefore adopted a regulation⁴ amending the implementing procedures concerning import licences in the beef and veal sector.

Following the Council's decision to increase by 16 000 tons the estimated tonnage of beef and veal for processing over the period from 1 January to 31 December 1969, a Commission regulation dated 11 November 1969⁴ reallowed, from 4 December 1969, the issue of licences entitling imports to benefit from the special import arrangements for certain types of frozen beef and veal.

Finally, the Commission adopted two regulations⁵ amending the subsidies and compensatory amounts charged under certain measures in the beef and veal sector following the devaluation of the French franc.

Pigmeat

20. By a regulation dated 5 November 1969,¹ the Commission amended its earlier regulation of 22 August 1969 on certain measures in the pigmeat sector

¹ Official gazette L 279, 6.11.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 285, 12.11.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 278, 5.11.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 284, 12.11.1969.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 287, 15.11.1969.

following the devaluation of the French franc. This amendment was necessary because the subsidies and compensatory amounts previously fixed were causing deflections of trade in the case of some products.

On 13 November 1969, after the Rumanian authorities had guaranteed that the sluice-gate price for the Community's imports of pigs (live and slaughtered) and slaughtered ducks and geese from Rumania would be respected, the Commission adopted two regulations waiving the supplementary amounts for these products.¹

Milk and milk products

21. On 7 November 1969² the Commission adopted a regulation on permanent tendering for skim milk powder sold by the Belgian, German, French and Dutch intervention agencies and exported to non-member countries in the form of processed products. This decision was taken because of the high level of stocks held by these intervention agencies and production forecasts for the coming milk year. The tendering affects skim milk powder which has been in store for at least eighteen months.

On 10 November 1969³ the Commission amended its regulation dated 1 September 1969 on permanent tendering for milk fats for the manufacture of fat mixtures. On the same date, the Commission³ authorized the French intervention agency to invite tenders for 1 500 tons of butter in store before 10 March 1969 and intended for direct consumption in the Community. Similarly, a Commission decision dated 6 November 1969 authorized Germany, France and the Netherlands to sell a total of 47 500 tons of butter from public stores at a reduced price for direct consumption.³

Finally, a Commission regulation dated 13 November 1969⁴ supplemented a regulation dated 23 June 1968 establishing the list of agencies authorized to issue licences allowing the admission of certain milk products from non-member countries under certain tariff headings. The regulation adds a Rumanian agency to the list of those already approved.

Oils and fats

22. On 14 November 1969⁴ the Commission amended its regulation of 30 November 1967 on procedures for the purchase of olive oil by the intervention agencies. The new regulation amends the minimum quantities, the

¹ Official gazette L 286, 14.11.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 281, 8.11.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 283, 11.11.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 287, 15.11.1969.

maximum water and impurities content tolerated by the intervention agencies, and the period of validity of the earlier regulation. On the same date, since offer prices on the world market for certain qualities of olive oil originating in Morocco and Tunisia were, because of certain special characteristics of these oils, at a level other than that taken into account in fixing the quality coefficient, the Commission decided to replace the annex to the 5 November 1966 regulation fixing coefficients of equivalence for olive oil so as to ensure the correct application of the levy system.

Sugar

23. A Commission regulation dated 10 November 1969¹ laid down implementing procedures for a second call for tender to determine denaturing premiums for white sugar for animal feed.

On 5 and 12 November 1969 the Commission fixed the maximum refund for the third² and fourth³ partial calls for tender for white sugar in accordance with the Commission's regulation dated 3 October 1969.

Fruit and vegetables

24. At its meeting on 24/25 November 1969 the Council approved the main points of a series of proposed regulations for the fruit and vegetable sector. It noted its agreement on:

- (i) a regulation amending the basic regulation on the gradual establishment of a common organization of fruit and vegetable markets; the new provisions stipulate that a daily entry price will be fixed for each country of origin for each product for which a reference price is fixed, the level of this entry price determining, where necessary, the levying of a countervailing charge payable in addition to the customs duties in force;
- (ii) an amended proposal for a regulation, presented by the Commission, on the co-ordination and standardization of arrangements applied by each Member State to imports of fruit and vegetables from non-member countries;
- (iii) implementing procedures for safeguard measures.

The Council agreed in principle on the main lines of the six proposals to improve the organization of the fruit and vegetable market; these deal with intervention, refunds and quality standards. The Council also agreed that fruit growers could be paid a subsidy for grubbing apple, pear and peach trees.

¹ Official gazette L 283, 11.11.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 279, 6.11.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 286, 14.11.1969.

On the question of prices, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted regulations fixing the basic and buying-in prices for sweet oranges and mandarins for the 1969/70 marketing year.¹ On 26 November the Commission fixed reference prices for sweet oranges, mandarins, satsumas, clementines, tangerines and similar citrus hybrids¹ and on 5 December 1969 it fixed the adjustment coefficients to be applied to the buying-in price for sweet oranges and mandarins.²

Financing the common agricultural policy

25. Work here concentrated mainly on an examination of the Commission's proposals for the EAGGF after 1 January 1970. On 11 November 1969 the Council had a preliminary discussion of the Commission's proposals for the financing of the common agricultural policy, and on 25 November 1969 it examined the proposals for a second time.

On 19 November 1969 the Commission transmitted to the Council a memorandum on the balance of the agricultural markets in which it suggested that financial estimates covering several years should be worked out, with expenditure increasing by 5% each year over the period 1970/75.

With an eye to this general financial target, market measures should help to stabilize, if not reduce, Guarantee Section expenditure and lead to a considerable increase in funds available to the Guidance Section, thus allowing some of the measures proposed in the Commission's December 1968 memorandum to the Council to be implemented.

On 24 November 1969 the Council adopted a regulation defining procedures for financing intervention expenditure on the sugar market.

Approximation of legislation

26. A Council decision³ dated 13 November 1969 established a Standing Committee on Foodstuffs which will ensure close co-operation between the Member States and the Commission and allow the Commission to consult experts where it has been given jurisdiction in the matter of foodstuffs by Council decisions. The Committee may also examine any other questions arising from these provisions. A Council resolution⁴ of the same date laid down procedures for intervention by the Standing Committee on Foodstuffs.

27. The European Parliament met from 24 to 28 November 1969 and devoted a considerable proportion of its debating time to agriculture. It rendered ten

¹ Official gazette L 298, 27.11.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 306, 6.11.1969.

³ *Ibid.* L 291, 19.11.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* C 148, 19.11.1969.

Opinions on Commission proposals in various fields. In a resolution on a proposed regulation on measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the revaluation of the German mark, the Parliament asked for some amendments to the Commission's proposal of 6 November 1969; the changes advocated by the Parliament are fairly close to what was suggested by the Council at its meeting on 10/11 November, pending consultation of the Parliament. The resolution recognized the need to allow financial compensation to German farmers and considered that such compensation was not only in the interests of German farmers but also in the Community's interest to prevent the German agricultural market from becoming isolated. The Parliament stressed, however, that the payment of direct aid to agriculture in one Member State raised the problem of equal treatment for farmers in other Member States. It asked that a genuine general and short-term economic policy be elaborated for the Community without delay because this was the only way of solving the particularly acute problems which had made their appearance in the monetary and agricultural sectors. The other Opinions rendered by the Parliament dealt notably with fruit and vegetables (revision of the common market organization, citrus fruit), beef and veal, pigmeat, the sugar market, the scope of import and export licences and advance-fixing certificates, the trade arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products.¹

28. The Economic and Social Committee, which met in plenary session on 26 and 27 November, rendered a number of Opinions on agricultural problems too. The most significant of these was based on the work of the Committee's Agriculture 1980 Subcommittee and dealt with the Commission's memorandum on the reform of agriculture. In this Opinion, the Committee considered that since the creation of new jobs would necessarily be a slow process, structures should be improved at the same pace; until such time as structural policy had made it possible to reduce the agricultural population, individual and temporary support measures would have to be allowed to help those who would be forced to continue working in this sector. The Economic and Social Committee also rendered an Opinion on proposals for regulations or directives on the financing of the common agricultural policy, the duty-free importation of sugar from Surinam, and the alignment of legislation on dietetic foods.²

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Nuclear industry

29. At its session of 25 November 1969, the Council approved, on a Commission proposal, an amendment to the memorandum and articles of the Joint

¹ See Ch. IV, "European Parliament".

² See Ch. IV, "Economic and Social Committee".

Enterprise Kernkraftwerk Lingen GmbH.¹ This amendment, which concerns an increase of DM 200 000 in the registered capital — bringing it up to DM 80 million — was decided on by the general meeting of the company on 30 June. The Euratom Council conferred the status of Joint Enterprise on Kernkraftwerk Lingen GmbH (KWL) on 12 December 1964.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH POLICY

General research and technology

Scientific and technical research policy

30. Of the nine non-member countries to which the Council, following its session of 28 October 1969, addressed concrete proposals for co-operation in the fields of science and technology, eight have already reacted favourably, namely Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Portugal has not yet made known its reply. However, the Governments of the European Free Trade Association countries, which include Portugal, agreed during the EFTA Council session held at Geneva on 6 and 7 November to take up the invitations issued by the Community.

Nuclear technology

31. *Information meeting on prestressed concrete reactor pressure vessels* — The Commission's second information meeting on problems and developments connected with prestressed concrete reactor pressure vessels was held at Brussels from 18 to 20 November 1969. This meeting, which was organized at international level, brought together 350 experts from 14 countries, including representatives of the leading constructors, operators and institutions. The programme comprised the following seven points:

- (i) research and development programmes;
- (ii) practical results obtained with reactor pressure vessels;
- (iii) material properties, including the behaviour of concrete under the influence of high temperature and radiation: three-dimensional stressing;
- (iv) novel pressure vessel design concepts and model testing;
- (v) calculation and design principles;

¹ Official gazette L 302, 2.12.1969.

- (vi) basic thermal, technological and profitability research on the thermal insulation of pressure vessels;
- (vii) insulating materials: manufacture and construction, testing and industrial application.

During the three working days, 35 main reports and nine supplementary reports were presented and four technical films were shown. The reports and contributions gave rise to brisk discussions.

The conference produced a comprehensive picture of the present state of the technology of prestressed concrete pressure vessels and their thermal insulation, as well as of the progress accomplished since the first information meeting two years ago. So far, about twenty power reactors with prestressed concrete pressure vessels are in operation or under construction. However, experts are convinced that this technology can be further developed, and that its potential is only just beginning to be exploited on the profitability and safety levels. The use of prestressed concrete pressure vessels has hitherto been confined to gas-cooled reactors. There are plans for extending it to water-cooled power reactors, future generations of gas-cooled reactors (direct gas-turbine cycle, fast neutrons) and the wider field covered by the chemical industry.

With these prospects in view, co-ordinated research and development programmes have been launched in several countries, some of them being discussed during a special session of the information meeting. The discussions showed that co-ordination of the different national programmes might help to fill gaps, prevent overlapping, create complementary activities and facilitate exchanges of experience.

32. *UNIPEDE's standpoint on long-term supplies of enriched uranium* — During a meeting held at Augsburg, the Committee for the European Communities of the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (UNIPEDE) examined enriched uranium supply problems. As a result of this examination, it unanimously approved the adoption of the following standpoint: that at all events the supplying of Europe with enriched uranium calls for the creation of a large European isotope separation capacity; that the choice of the most economic solution is of the utmost urgency, as Europe must be able to meet its own needs and export demand. The Community's electricity producers emphasized the importance of exchanges of views on technical and economic aspects, and of any concerted action which might help to solve this problem.

Training

33. On 30 November 1969, the situation with regard to scientific and technical trainees and grant-holders at the JRC and under contracts of association was as follows:

Student trainees: 38 scientific and technical student trainees were actively engaged; three student trainees were accepted for a training period at the JRC, starting in December;

Grant-holders: 44 scientific and technical grant-holders were actively engaged, 29 of them preparing a doctorate thesis, and 15 specializing in an appropriate nuclear field. Three new specialization grants were awarded during November;

Qualified trainees employed: three at the JRC.

Joint action

Future activities of Euratom

34. A new and important element was brought into this field at the summit meeting held at The Hague on 1 and 2 December by the Heads of State or Government. The official communiqué published after this meeting stated that "as regards the technological activity of the Community, they reaffirmed their readiness to continue more intensely the activities of the Community with a view to co-ordinating and promoting industrial research and development in the principal pacemaking sectors, in particular by means of common programmes, and to supply the financial means for the purpose". The participants at the summit meeting also agreed "on the necessity of making fresh efforts to work out in the near future a research programme for the European Atomic Energy Community designed in accordance with the exigencies of modern industrial management, and making it possible to ensure the most effective use of the Joint Research Centre".

This political decision enabled the Council, which met on 6 December, to continue the study of the "Euratom file", to arrive at practical conclusions, as is evidenced by the following resolution adopted at the end of the meeting.

"After examining afresh the problems of the future activities of Euratom, the Council

- Inspired by the agreement achieved by the Heads of State or Government at their meeting at The Hague on 1 and 2 December 1969, and in particular by the expression of willingness contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of the final communiqué,
- Aware of the need for a reorientation of the programmes and for better management procedures for the Joint Research Centre,
 - (a) Resolves to make of the Joint Research Centre an efficient and suitable Community instrument for carrying out the tasks to be entrusted to it, in the nuclear sector, in the form of joint programmes, special programmes or work carried out on request and against payment;

- (b) Resolves that the facilities of the Joint Research Centre may be used for non-nuclear scientific and technological research activities, in particular following on decisions which may be taken in the context of the co-operation whose establishment the six Member States of the Community have proposed to other European States. In this spirit, the Council agrees to enter without delay into close co-operation with the Commission on the study of the prospects and the choice of subjects in this field, taking particular account of the qualifications of the staff at present in service and of the juridical provisions to be adopted to this end;
- (c) Resolves to instruct the Permanent Representatives Committee to draw up without delay, in close co-operation with the Commission and without prejudice to the responsibilities held by the latter pursuant to the Treaty, proposals for strengthening the organization of the management of the Joint Research Centre, with a view to ensuring better co-ordination of nuclear activities within the Community-increased flexibility in the elaboration and execution of Euratom's research programmes and greater efficiency in the management of the Joint Research Centre, and to prepare the decisions to be taken by the competent authorities to allow any measures which prove necessary to this end to be put into effect;
- (d) Decides, while awaiting the solution of the problems raised under (b) and (c), to extend for one year the 1969 Euratom research and training programme, and to maintain during that period the present capacity of the Joint Research Centre. During this period, the Council shall adopt a new programme, covering a number of years, based on the principles set out in (b) and (c).

During this period, the Council shall:

- (i) Take the initial decisions for as broad a co-operation as possible in the field of advanced reactors, and to this end, instruct the Permanent Representatives Committee to study the various proposals and suggestions put forward in this field;
- (ii) Make a statement on the Commission's proposal in the field of long-term enriched uranium supplies.

Should the work provided for under (b) and (c) not have been completed by the end of 1970, the 1969 programme shall be extended for a further year".

Activities of the Joint Research Centre

High-temperature gas reactors

35. The Dragon Project symposium on high-temperature reactor fuels was held at Bournemouth, England, from 4 to 7 November 1969; its main aim was

to take stock of research and development on fuels under the Dragon Project. The fact that the symposium was attended by 260 representatives from 35 industrial organizations and research centres in the 12 signatory countries shows the interest this reactor family has now aroused.

During these three days, 35 reports were presented by the Dragon Project team. They dealt with various preliminary designs for high-temperature gas-cooled power reactors, their physical aspects, and especially fuel specification and fabrication. The main problem at present in these various fields concerns proceeding from laboratory-scale to industrial fabrication, which involves choosing the most economic methods affording the highest-quality products.

One report reviewed various problems connected with the operation of the Dragon reactor as an instrument for carrying out irradiation tests on different types of coated particles, graphite and fuel elements for use in high-temperature gas-cooled power reactors.

The questions asked by the representatives of industrial organizations and utilities showed that the time is rapidly approaching when this type can be produced on a commercial scale. It has emerged from work undertaken in co-operation with Ispra that, allowing for fabrication costs for fuel and for components supplied by industry, the total specific capital cost of a 1320 MWe twin power station would be approximately 145 \$/kWh and the generating cost of electricity 3.8 mills/kWh.

As regards more particularly fuel element design, the Dragon Project is endeavouring to direct industry's choice to a variant which will enable the peak temperatures of coated particles to be limited to 1250°C. By dint of systematic experiments undertaken in connection with the Dragon Project and elsewhere, it is possible to define the characteristics of fuels for power reactors. The results of irradiation at the burn-ups and the fast flux required in such reactors should become available during 1970.

Nuclear standards and measurements

36. The Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements (CBNM) was represented at the Nuclex Fair, the aim being to publicize its role and activities. The accent was laid on sample preparation and definition. Interesting contacts were made with industry and research institutes (in particular in Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the United States). However, the material facilities available were insufficient for all the possibilities offered by this exhibition to be effectively exploited.

Members of the CBNM electronics service participated in the ESONE¹ annual conference held at Petten from 29 September to 2 October 1969. Repre-

¹ ESONE: European Standards of Nuclear Electronics.

representatives from the nine European countries, CERN¹ and Euratom approved additional rules for electronic equipment, more precisely for data processing and measurement automation (extension of CAMAC²). It is interesting to note that representatives of American centres supported the CAMAC rules from a technical standpoint.

Radiation protection and dosimetry

37. The CBNM radiation protection service is responsible for training and informing the personnel concerning radiation hazards and the measures to be taken to counteract them. It is also responsible for the surveillance of work with radiation sources. For this purpose it performs measurements of environmental and individual doses and carries out contamination monitoring. In addition, it deals with projects and developments as regards radiation protection measurement methods.

In the field of dosimetry its main objective concerns the measurement of mixed radiation fields. Having already developed a technique for measuring the neutron flux and equivalent dose in a 1.10^{-2} — 5.10^7 eV (electron volts) energy band, the service is now working on methods of applying LET³ spectrometry in radiation protection measurements. Part of the service's activity consists in the standardization of neutron flux and dose measurements.

Co-ordination activities

38. During the last few years, Euratom has undertaken, under several research contracts, a detailed study of the problems inherent in plutonium recycling in thermal reactors. The work on two of the contracts — with the CEA (French Atomic Energy Commission) in France and the CEN-Belgonucléaire Association in Belgium — was completed several months ago. Under another contract, with ENEL in Italy, an important milestone has been reached with the loading of 12 plutonium-bearing elements into the Garigliano reactor and, quite recently, the placing of orders with three Community firms for four prototype plutonium elements for use in the same reactor.⁴

In order to notify interested parties of the results of this work with the least possible delay, the Joint Research Centre held an information meeting in Brussels and at the Mol Centre on 13 and 14 October 1969 — followed by a visit to the CEN and Belgonucléaire plutonium laboratories. This meeting also provided an opportunity to assess the work done in the Community during

¹ CERN: European Organization for Nuclear Research.

² CAMAC: extension of ESONE.

³ LET: Linear energy transfer, i.e. the average energy transferred by a charged particle per unit length to the environment.

⁴ See Bulletin 12-69, Ch. V, sec. 53.

the past ten years. It was noted that, in the fields of both plutonium-bearing lattice physics and plutonium fuel fabrication, the experience accumulated by the Community is broadly comparable with that of the Anglo-Saxon countries.

Dissemination of information

39. At the beginning of November, the Centre for Information and Documentation (CID) held a meeting in Luxembourg of the heads of the six Community countries' national nuclear documentation centres. The purpose of this meeting was to apportion the various tasks within the framework of the Community's co-operation with the USAEC, as well as to determine the aid to be granted by the Commission to the different countries and the financial requirements involved. It transpired that only Italy and the Netherlands desire financial support from the Commission, the amount of which will be between 15 000 and 42 000 u.a. At the same meeting, the CID secured approval for its proposal to organize a series of training seminars for indexers, the first of which was scheduled to be held in Luxembourg from 1 to 8 December.

A contract of co-operation has been concluded between the CID and the International Atomic Energy Agency.¹ As is known, the Vienna Agency proposes to set up a world nuclear documentation system (INIS) which will to a large extent use methods developed by the CID. Under the terms of this contract, some of the CID's fundamental knowhow will be made available to INIS experts, notably the keyword thesaurus, the methods of documentary analysis, and the programmes used for storing information in the computers' memories — in short, all the factors essential to the operation of such a system. In order to facilitate the transfer of the information in question between the two organizations, the IAEA has set up a liaison office at the CID headquarters in Luxembourg for the duration of the contract, which has been concluded for six months, taking effect from 15 November 1969, but may subsequently be extended.

On 19/21 November the CID participated in the work of the OECD Scientific and Technical Information Group in Paris. Subjects discussed during this work included a certain tendency for information policy to be directed to the social, economic and political sciences, and the problem of "documentary analysis centres" with the prospect of a quantitative increase in scientific documentation. Mr. Hookway (UK) was re-elected chairman, and M. Winters (Netherlands) and M. Cremer (West Germany) were elected vice-chairmen of the committee. From January 1970 the bibliographic journal "Euratom Information" will appear under the title "Euro-Abstracts". It will list the Commission's scientific and technical publications, including reports,

¹ See Ch. III, sec. 90.

addresses, articles and patents. Each reference will henceforth be accompanied by an abstract in the original language and/or in English.

In the course of its routine work, the CID circulated 18 scientific reports and 63 offprints from articles and addresses. The semi-automatic documentation system processed documentation problems sent in by 23 customers, and a total of 799 document abstracts were sent to inquirers. During the same month, 50 265 documents of nuclear interest were introduced into the semi-automatic documentation system, bringing the total to 940 711 documents.

The negotiation of licence contracts on patents and technical dossiers proceeded at a growing rate. It was noted that more and more firms in the Community are becoming interested in advanced devices, processes and techniques developed in JRC establishments. In addition, five new "Technical Notes" were circulated during November.

ENERGY POLICY

Elaboration of a common energy policy

40. At its session on energy policy in Brussels on 13 November 1969, the Council adopted a resolution:

- (i) approving the basic principles of the Commission Memorandum on the first guidelines for the Community energy policy, in the light of the report by the Permanent Representatives Committee;
- (ii) in this context, inviting the Commission to submit to it as soon as possible the most pressing concrete proposals;
- (iii) agreeing to examine these proposals at the earliest opportunity, in order to achieve the establishment of a Community energy policy.

The object will be to place the energy policies of the Member States in a Community framework and if necessary to supplement them. The basic principles approved by the Council concern the objective of the Community energy policy, together with the choice and application of the instruments to implement it.

The Commission considers in its "First guidelines" that the protection of consumers' interests should be the cornerstone of the Community energy policy. The objective will therefore be to ensure reliable supplies, at relatively stable prices kept as low as possible, in the various energy sectors.

As machinery to implement the energy policy the Commission has proposed the minimum strictly essential for its achievement, according to the analyses of the situation and the problems of the Community's energy economy.

In this way, competition plays the fundamental role, and the priority aim of economic policy measures must be to exercise supervision over the play of supply and demand. The possibility of intervention, i.e. mainly in the form of recommendations, is a last resort, to be used only in so far as the trend of the market so requires.

Coal

Aids for coal mines

41. On 26 November 1969, after consulting the Council, the Commission adopted four decisions¹ authorizing the financial aids granted by Germany, Belgium, France and the Netherlands to coalmining enterprises for 1969. These financial measures, based on the ECSC High Authority Decision of 17 February 1965, concern three subjects: aids to social services, and direct and indirect financial aid for the coal industry.

Technical research

42. The seminar organized by the Commission on 13 and 14 November 1969 in Luxembourg on strata pressure and mine support in coal mines was attended by 270 specialists from 16 different countries. Twenty-three papers were discussed, presenting the results of research carried out in this sector, which is a vital one for the rationalization of the technological management of coal mines from the viewpoints of concentration of enterprises, increase of productivity, and mechanization and automation of mining operations. The research done will also have repercussions on the safety and working conditions of miners.

The ECSC earmarks for this sector nearly 17% of its loans to coal-mining research, i.e. 5.2 million u.a., out of a total of nearly 30 million; additional loans for further programmes are under consideration.

Nuclear energy

43. The multi-lease contract for enriched uranium concluded on 1 December 1963 between the USAEC (United States Atomic Energy Commission) and Euratom, and since extended several times, expired on 31 October 1969. Meanwhile, the USAEC and the Euratom Supply Agency have signed a new multi-lease contract which came into effect on 1 November 1969. It will remain in force until 31 December 1970. This date was chosen because,

¹ Official gazette L 314, 15.12.1969.

under American law, the USAEC is required by then to review and standardize its terms and conditions of supply for all users concerning the leasing of special fissile materials.

The new multi-lease contract conforms closely to the leasing conditions for American users. Its main advantage over the previous contract lies in the amendment of the provisions concerning the mixing of leased special fissile materials, which can henceforth be carried out without the prior consent in writing of the USAEC. This new provision meets both the practical requirements and the desiderata expressed by the Community industry.

The leasing of enriched uranium is a key factor in the Community research effort. At the present time there is enriched uranium in the Community to the value of US \$19 million by virtue of previous contracts.

TRANSPORT POLICY

Rates and conditions of carriage

Publication

44. The working party instructed by the ECSC/Austria and ECSC/Switzerland Transport Commissions to draw up a practical solution for the problem of the application of unpublished rates and conditions in rail transport of ECSC goods between Member States transiting via Austria or Switzerland met in Berne on 20 and 21 November 1969.

As differences of opinion on fundamental questions proved intractable, the working party was unable to produce a practical solution, likely to be supported by all the delegations, for the publication of the tariff measures in question. The matter will be examined again at the next joint meeting of the two Commissions on 26 and 27 May 1970.

Fixing of rates

45. At its session from 24 to 28 November 1969, the European Parliament adopted a resolution embodying its Opinion on the proposed regulation amending Article 5 of the Council Regulation of 30 July 1968 on the introduction of a bracket-rate system for road haulage of goods between the Member States. The Parliament approved the Commission's proposal to make the conditions for accepting individual contracts involving rates above the upper limit of the brackets more flexible.

Social harmonization

46. On 6 November 1969 the consultation of the Member States referred to in Article 17(2) of the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social provisions in the road transport field was held. The object was to improve the pattern of the standard report by which Member States will communicate annually to the Commission the information necessary to enable the latter to submit an overall report to the Council on the implementation of the regulation.

REGIONAL POLICY

Financing of new activities

47. Three new applications relating to requests for loans for industrial conversion schemes were made to the Commission under Article 56(2 a) of the ECSC Treaty. Two of the projects are situated in the Netherlands and one in France.

Regional development studies

48. A meeting was held in Brussels on 12 November 1969 of the group of advisers set up to guide the overall study of the Westmünsterland/Grafschaft Bentheim/Twente/Oostgelderland region and the two institutes commissioned with its execution, which reported on the progress of the work.

On 14 November 1969 the institute handling the study of the development of the south of Belgium — which began early in 1969 — presented to the Commission the first interim report and a report on the progress of the work.

SOCIAL POLICY

49. For the second time in 1969 social matters were the subject of a Council session. At this meeting, held on 24 and 25 November, the Council agreed to the Commission proposal for a revised regulation on the social security of migrant workers.¹ It also studied labour problems and decided to convene, in March 1970, a meeting on employment with the participation of the Commission, the Governments and both sides of industry.

¹ See Part one, Ch. IV.

Employment problems

50. The Commission's report on labour problems in the Community in 1969 was presented to the Council on 24 November 1969 by Vice-President Levi Sandri. The outlook described in this report, drawn up during the second quarter of 1969, is on the whole confirmed by the most recent observations. The tendency towards lively expansion has become even more clearly pronounced than was foreseen in several Member States. The result is a more perceptible increase in the average level of total employment in the Community, a more pronounced reduction of overall manpower availabilities and, finally, an increase in the strains foreseen in certain branches and regions where recruitment of workers was already suffering from quantitative and qualitative shortages.

The Council discussed vocational training of adults as an instrument of active employment policy and invited the Commission to submit conclusions, which might even take the form of a recommendation.

Lastly, it took the particularly important decision of convening a tripartite conference on employment. This should take place during the week of 16 to 22 March 1970, as the Council has easily reached agreement on the various disputed points which had still to be settled for the conference to be held. (The Council had decided on the principle of the conference on 13 March 1969.) With regard to management and labour, the Council decided to invite those organizations which are represented at European level and to allot them sufficient seats for all the affiliated groupings they represent. The organizations already represented in the advisory committees attached to the Commission and not part of one of the above-mentioned European groupings will also be invited. As for the various employers' organizations, they will have an equal number of seats.

Workers' readaptation and retraining

European Social Fund

51. The Committee of the European Social Fund, which was renewed for a period of two years by a Council decision of last October,¹ held its first plenary session in Brussels on 20 November 1969. At this session a statement was made on the social aspects of structural reform in agriculture. The Committee also adopted a number of draft opinions on applications for aid from the European Fund to workers' retraining and resettlement schemes. Total aid

¹ Official gazette C 153, 29.11.1969.

from the Fund in respect of all these applications is 22 604 048.90 u.a., allocated as follows:

Country	Workers' retraining (u.a.)	Resettlement (u.a.)
Belgium	959 641.42	—
France	2 313 975.87	974 647.27
Germany	8 713 800.29	526 461.94
Italy	8 253 820.03	17 494.92
Netherlands	843 840.35	366.81
Total EEC	21 085 077.96	1 518 970.94

ECSC readaptation measures

52. During November the Commission decided, by virtue of ECSC Treaty Article 56(2), to increase by DM 213 000 (or 58 196.73 u.a.) two credits opened in 1966 for workers affected by the partial closure of two German coal mines, and to increase to FF 508 000 (or 92 648.98 u.a.) the credit opened in 1967 for workers of an iron-ore mine shut down in France. The Commission also decided to share in the payment of a standard compensation to workers, aged at least 40 or certified as handicapped, leaving iron-ore mines in Germany.

In each case the Governments concerned are contributing equivalent credits to the readaptation costs.

Social security

53. At its 104th session, on 29 October 1969, the Administrative Committee for the Social Security of Migrant Workers continued its examination of the repercussions of the French devaluation on the implementation of the EEC regulations on the social security of migrant workers. It updated Decision No 13 of 1959 on the concept of "official exchange rates for the implementation of Regulations Nos 3 and 4". It also examined the repercussions of the DM revaluation on these regulations, and clarified the provisions of Decision No 14 on the dates to be taken into account for determining the exchange rate applicable in calculating the various benefits (particularly pensions and family allowances) when benefits or income qualified for in another Member State have to be taken into account in order to determine this date.

Various other problems were examined, including the receivability of claims, declarations or appeals submitted to another authority, institution or

body (rulings of German social courts in relation to Article 47 of Regulation No 3) and the difficulties encountered by insured persons and their families with regard to reimbursement of benefits in kind obtained during a temporary period on the territory of another Member State, when they have not been able to satisfy the prescribed formalities.

An in-training period for social workers was organized by the Commission in Westerwald (Germany) from 27 October to 1 November 1969. This was part of the activities referred to in the recommendation on social services for migrant workers and followed similar initiatives in Italy and France. It was arranged in co-operation with the relevant Federal German ministries. Approximately forty high-ranking German officials responsible for social assistance for migrant workers and their families took part. Luxembourg officials also participated.

The aim was to make possible a wide-ranging exchange of experience and ideas between the Commission services and people whose position enables them to guide social services for migrant workers and their families in Germany.

Wages and working conditions

54. The Joint Committee on Terms of Employment (Coal) (consisting of representatives of employers' and workers' organizations and, as observers, representatives of the Governments) met on 31 October 1969 under the chairmanship of M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, to examine the social aspects of coal policy at European level in the framework of a Community energy policy. M. Levi Sandri said that this problem was one of the Commission's main concerns and pointed out that the memorandum submitted by the Commission on the subject was only a tentative approach intended to provoke reactions from all concerned, and would be followed by more detailed proposals at a later date.

The employers' and workers' representatives called among other things for prior determination of procedural aims in relation to the nucleus of coal-fields which will continue in operation, multi-skill vocational training for the labour force, and a modification of Article 56 of the Treaty of Paris to extend the field of application and the duration of wage compensation. They also hoped that a study would be made of the legal and conventional provisions in force in the Member States as regards conversion and readaptation, and that special provisions would be considered for elderly or handicapped workers. The Joint Committee pointed out the importance of "programme-contracts" to establish contacts between enterprises having to dismiss workers and enterprises likely to engage them, but had reservations on the idea of a short career (8, 10 or 12 years) with multi-skill vocational training.

At the end of the session, M. Levi Sandri drew the following conclusions: (i) the Commission did not share the view that the future nucleus of production must be completely defined before undertaking the examination of the social aspects of coal policy, and was surprised that this prerequisite should have been raised; (ii) whilst noting the Joint Committee's negative opinion on a "short career", the Commission felt it should continue to defend this idea until an alternative system was proposed to help recruitment of young workers and apprentices.

Health protection

55. The Steel Industry Safety Commission held its fifth annual meeting in Luxembourg on 21 November 1969. It adopted the conclusions submitted by its "safety of oxygen tubes" Working Party on cutting and regulating equipment and on measuring apparatus that plays an important part in safety. It also adopted the conclusions of its "safety of gantries" Working Party on the selection and training of gantry-operators. The Commission will arrange meetings of experts to study preventive measures for particularly dangerous work specifically coming under the steel industry. It also decided to publish bibliographical brochures on prevention in co-operation with the International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS), and will draw up a list of the subjects to be covered.

In the industrial health field, the Commission has published two booklets, one of which concerns "technical control of atmospheric pollution in the steel industry" (information on work carried out with financial aid from the ECSC under a first research programme), and the other "technical dust control in mines — atmosphere in mines". This describes the stage reached in research in the field of health in underground coal and iron-ore workings.

At its meeting on 5 November 1969 the manufacturers' and workers' Committee for industrial safety and medicine confirmed the subcommittee's and the research committee's proposals regarding a new research programme on chronic respiratory diseases. From 18 to 28 November the various scientific working parties concerned with the research programme on "industrial traumatology and readaptation" met in Luxembourg. As this programme is nearing completion, the research workers agreed to take steps during 1970 to develop the results obtained for comparison and practical application.

The Select Committee of the Mines Safety and Health Commission met in Luxembourg on 6 November. It examined three draft recommendations on methods of dust control in underground workings, on services specialized in checking dust, and on the designing of machinery to reduce it. It took note of reports on rescue operations (1967 and 1968), on the use of insulating foam (polyurethane) in mining, on new measurement and supervising methods for extraction and haulage cables in galleries, and on measures concerning

cable couplings. Reports were also presented on certain group accidents in the Community in 1969.

On 28 and 29 October 1969 the Commission organized in Luxembourg a meeting of experts on rapid measurement of radioactive contamination of foodstuffs. Such measurements are necessary when accidents of a certain magnitude occur in a nuclear installation, to establish rapidly whether or not certain foodstuffs are fit for consumption. As the public health authorities are responsible for taking appropriate decisions on the use of contaminated foodstuffs, it is essential that the results of measurements provided by the laboratories and serving as a basis for these decisions should be accurate and quickly obtainable. The experts drew up a comparative programme which will be carried out during 1970.

On 13 and 14 November a meeting in Luxembourg of experts from the Member States studied the results of a survey on radioactive contamination of the total diet of adolescents. From September 1965 to December 1967 samples were taken for a whole week each month in twelve educational institutions throughout the Community, and their radionuclide content measured. The Commission's aim was to study the effect of different eating habits on the ingestion of radionuclides resulting from nuclear explosions. The results showed that certain differences could in fact be observed.

On 5 November 1969 the Commission organized a small symposium at the headquarters of the "Gesellschaft für Strahlenforschung" in Munich/Neuherberg on medical decontamination of nuclear workers. Specialists in external and internal medical decontamination from the six Member States exchanged views and information on their practices in this particularly complex field. Those taking part hoped that this meeting would be followed by other Commission initiatives to enable practices to be harmonized in a field connected with organizing medical observation of workers exposed to the risk of ionizing radiations.

On 6 and 7 November 1969 the "Basic Standards" group of experts (Article 31 of the Euratom Treaty) also met in Munich/Neuherberg, where it continued its work on a general revision of Euratom's radiation protection standards. The experts visited the laboratories of the "Gesellschaft für Strahlenforschung", where they were able to see how the Basic Standards are applied in dosimetry. They were also informed of the progress of work in this field under research contracts between Euratom and these laboratories.

*Meeting with the representatives of trade union organizations
and employers' associations at European level*

56. On 18 November 1969 a meeting was held with the representatives of the trade union organizations and employers' associations at European level, with M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, in the chair.

After an introductory address by M. Levi Sandri, dealing with the conclusions on social matters of the Council meeting of 13 March 1969, the Commission's subsequent work and prospects on the eve of a new Council meeting on social affairs, the participants had a broad discussion of their opinions and wishes regarding the Commission's activity in the social field.

The Commission's Director-General for Social Affairs, M. Vinck, presented a report on the work of the *ad hoc* working party for employment problems set up at the last meeting on 30 and 31 January 1969. The representatives of the organizations unanimously agreed with the working party's proposals, i.e. the priorities it attributed to certain problems concerning employment and vocational training, the distribution of work among various existing committees and the setting up of a co-ordination committee.

The meeting also exchanged views on the Opinion formulated by the Commission concerning the reform of the European Social Fund. All present confirmed their agreement in principle with the Commission's proposals but made certain reservations regarding the participation of the representatives of the employers' organizations in the management of the Social Fund.

The Commission's activities with regard to working hours, particularly documentation on the length of the working day and week, annual and public holidays, were also reviewed. The participants were in favour of closer study of certain particular aspects of the working week. They also discussed the possibility of negotiating, in each industrial branch, European outline agreements on the working week. The meeting was concluded by a discussion of some recent Commission publications on social security.

57. "The development of the social situation in the Community during the year 1968" — as it emerges from the "social report" published by the Commission — was the subject of an Opinion by the Economic and Social Committee at its session of 26 and 27 November 1969. The Committee unanimously considered it necessary to establish an order of priority with regard to social policy. It nevertheless stressed the danger that sectoral measures might prevent the achievement of an overall European social policy. It furthermore stressed the inadequacy in many fields of measures with a Community orientation. In addition, the European Parliament at its sitting of 27 November 1969 adopted a resolution on a more special point: the sixth report by the Mines Safety and Health Commission. It regretted that the Commission and the Council did not allocate sufficient funds to Community research work in this sector.

III. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

RELATIONS WITH THE ASSOCIATED EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN COUNTRIES

EEC/Turkey Association

Association Council

58. The EEC/Turkey Association Council held its 11th session in Brussels on 10 November 1969 under the chairmanship of M. H.J. de Koster, Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Turkish delegation was led by M. I.S. Caglayangil, Turkish Foreign Minister. M. E. Martino represented the Commission of the European Communities.

The Council examined the progress of negotiations on the move to the transitional stage of the Ankara Agreement and the renewal of financial aid to Turkey. It instructed the Association Committee to continue its endeavours to reach a consensus on the outstanding points and to draft the text of the agreements (additional protocol to the Ankara Agreement, financial protocol) that are to be concluded on the completion of the negotiations.

European Investment Bank loan

59. The European Investment Bank (EIB) has decided to allocate 2 416 00 u.a. to finance three private industrial projects submitted by the Turkish Industrial Development Bank. The EIB is doing this under the mandate given to it by the Member States to implement the financial protocol annexed to the Ankara Agreement.¹

EEC/AASM and EEC/OCT Association

Ratification of new Yaoundé Convention

60. On 21 November 1969 Mali deposited with the Council's secretariat instruments ratifying the new Association Convention between the European Economic Community and the Associated African States and Madagascar, which was signed in Yaoundé on 29 July 1969. Mali is the second State — the Central African Republic being the first — to have deposited instruments ratifying the Convention.

¹ See Ch. IV, "European Investment Bank".

President Mobutu in Brussels

61. On 6 November 1969 the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, General Mobutu, who was on an official visit to Belgium, was received by M. Rey, President of the Commission, and M. Rochereau, member of the Commission. He was accompanied by M. Cyrille Adoula, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Louis Namwisi, Minister of Finance, M. Umba Di Lutete, Minister without portfolio attached to the President, H.E. M. Joseph Nzabi, the Congo's Representative to the EEC, and a number of senior officials. A working session was held with the members of the Commission for the purpose of examining the various problems concerning the Congo and the Commission in the framework of the Yaoundé Convention and the prospects offered by the new European Development Fund.

M. Rochereau in Ivory Coast

62. M. Henri Rochereau, the member of the Commission with special responsibility for development aid, visited Ivory Coast from 21 to 23 November, where he was the guest of the President of the Republic.

M. M. Rochereau had discussions with the Head of State and several members of the Government on matters relating to the Association between the Community and the AASM, the recent renewal of the Yaoundé Convention and the opportunities for aid provided by the third European Development Fund.

European Development Fund

Conclusion of a soft-loan agreement

63. On 3 November 1969 the Commission and the European Investment Bank, acting as an agent of the EEC for the management of the loan, concluded a loan agreement with the Republic of Gabon in Luxembourg for 2.5 million u.c. (about Frs. CFA 695 million).

The loan is for the partial financing of the extension of the Basse Obiga — Wagny River stretch of the Libreville-Ayem-Mikongo road. The new road is part of the infrastructure programme which the Gabon Government is carrying out to develop the okoumé (Gabon mahogany) resources in the area. It will make it possible to unblock the cutting permits issued for the area to the east of the Obiga River, which represent, for okoumé alone, a development potential of 815 000 tons.

The cost of the project, which is to be carried out under the direction of the Gabon Ministry of Public Works, will be 6 077 000 u.a. (about Frs. CFA 1 688 million). The special-term loan is granted from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF) for 25 years, with a ten-year grace period, at 1% per annum. The EIB is also helping with the finance for this project by granting a loan of 2.33 million u.a.¹ from its own resources. Gabon's contribution amounts to 1 247 000 u.a.

Meetings and visits

64. From 17 to 19 November the EDF was host to M. Staius van Eps, Director of the Netherlands Antilles Plan, to make final arrangements for the various investment projects financed with Community aid. On 20 November, the Minister responsible for foreign affairs and co-operation in Mali, M. Sori Coulibaly, had talks at the EDF on agricultural projects to be submitted for financing from the third Fund.

On 13 November a meeting was held in Brussels to exchange information and co-ordinate the aid given to the AASM. This meeting was attended by officials from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by EDF officials. The meeting concerned the projects financed and about to be financed by these two sources of aid. On 24 and 25 November, a working session was organized by the EDF with the representatives of the Council of Entente on the new lines to be given to the stock-raising projects and on the possibilities of Community aid in these integrated projects of an inter-regional nature. Finally, on 26 November, M. Antoine Dakoure, Minister of Agriculture and Stock Raising in Upper Volta, discussed at the offices of the EDF various investment projects to be financed from the third Fund.

During November, a mission for preparing investments from the third Fund went to Togo and Dahomey, and another to Upper Volta. A mission to verify projects in hand was also organized in Senegal. A further EDF mission, also concerned with investment programmes to be financed from the third Fund, will be in Madagascar from 26 November to 10 December and will go on to Réunion and the Comoro Islands to examine the EDF projects in hand.

Scholarships, in-service training and seminars

65. The Commission was represented at the conference organized by the International Association of Students of Economics and Commercial Sciences (AIESEC) on the international transfer of management skills and held in Turin from 16 to 21 November, at the UNICEF meetings held in Paris on 14 November

¹ See Ch. IV, "European Investment Bank".

and in Brussels on 24 November, and at the meeting of the Board of the European Centre for the Training of Economic Statisticians from the Developing Countries in Brussels on 28 November. From 25 November to 7 December training projects to be financed from the third Fund will be studied in Madagascar.

In addition, a series of symposia was organized in Burundi and Rwanda, one of which, at Bujumbura (Burundi), was attended by 100 people, one at Nyakibanda (Rwanda), attended by 80 people, two at Butare, attended by 360 people, and four at Kigali, attended by 620 people. Those attending were mainly students from universities and vocational training establishments. In Europe, a symposium was held at Tournai (Belgium) for 44 African and Surinam nationals from France and the Netherlands.

EEC/East African Community Association

66. When the Association Agreement was signed in Arusha on 24 September 1969, an Interim Committee was set up to prepare the speedy implementation of the Agreement. The first meeting of this Committee was held in Brussels on 21 November 1969. The European Community delegation was led by M. J. van der Meulen, in place of M. Spierenburg, Chairman in office of the Permanent Representatives Committee; the East African delegation of 14 members was led by Mr. Owino, head of the Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania mission to the EEC.

The Committee adopted its scheme of work and agreed that it would normally meet at ambassador level alternately under a European and an East African chairman. The Committee noted that all the signatory states had begun the necessary procedures for ratifying the Agreement.

A first discussion took place on the draft rules of procedure of the Council of Association and on defining the concept of origin of products, concerning which the Commission representative made an explanatory statement. At the request of the East African delegation, two working sessions were held on these matters on 24 November 1969. It was finally decided that the Community and the East African States should simultaneously transmit the text of the Agreement of Association to GATT.

The next session will probably be held in February 1970 on a date to be decided by mutual agreement between the two chairmen.

RELATIONS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES

United States

67. On 4 November 1969, M. Jean Rey received Mr. Elliot L. Richardson, the US Under Secretary of State, in Brussels. M. Raymond Barre, Vice-President, and M. Emanuel Sassen, M. Guido Colonna di Paliano, M. Edoardo

Martino and M. Jean-François Deniau, members of the Commission, were present at this discussion, which was devoted to an exchange of views and information on the problems and questions of common interest to the Community and the United States.

From 20 to 22 November, M. Sicco L. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, visited Washington, where he met the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Clifford M. Hardin.

These conversations were part of the regular exchanges on various problems of common interest which the Commission has agreed to hold with the American authorities.

United Kingdom

68. On 4 November, the Commission received Mr. George Thomson, the UK minister responsible for European affairs. Mr. Thomson, who was paying a courtesy visit to the Commission on the occasion of his participation in the discussions at NATO, was accompanied by Sir James Marjoribanks, Head of the United Kingdom Mission. In the words of the communiqué issued at the end of the talks, this contact, the first since Mr. Thomson was appointed to his new functions, "was the occasion for a broad exchange of views on the evolution of European integration with particular reference to the context of enlargement of the European Communities".

Switzerland

69. From 21 to 24 November 1969, M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Switzerland at the invitation of the Swiss Government. The personalities with whom M. Rey had talks included M. Willy Spühler and M. Nello Celio, members of the Federal Council responsible for the departments of foreign affairs and finance. The discussions were concerned largely with the problems raised by enlargement of the Communities.

Israel

70. The negotiations between Israel and the European Economic Community for the conclusion of a preferential agreement opened in Brussels on 12 November 1969. During this first round of negotiations — which continued until 14 November — the Commission delegation, acting on the basis of the mandate given by the Council on 17 October 1969, put before the Israeli delegation the Community's offers. The Israeli delegation set out its position in detail.

This first confrontation of offers and requests from the two sides made possible a detailed and very satisfactory study of their respective standpoints. The two delegations agreed to continue their work during December.

United Arab Republic

71. Exploratory talks took place on 25 and 26 November 1969 between a delegation of the United Arab Republic and a Commission delegation, with a view to examining the request for a preferential trade agreement put forward by the UAR on 17 September 1969. The two delegations held a broad exchange of views and information on the different questions involved. The joint communiqué published at the end of these preliminary discussions stated that the conversations were held in an excellent atmosphere and enabled a certain number of guidelines to be found which will serve as a basis for later work.

Iran

72. The trade agreement between the European Economic Community and Iran — which expired on 30 November 1969 — was extended, by an exchange of letters on 28 November, for one year from 1 December 1969. The original Agreement had been signed in Brussels on 14 October 1963, amended on 8 November 1967 by an exchange of letters and extended on 26 November 1968, also by an exchange of letters. The Council had expressed its agreement to this new extension at a session held on 10 and 11 November 1969.¹

Yugoslavia

73. Following the adoption by the Council, on 10 November last, of directives enabling the Community to pursue further the current negotiations with Yugoslavia² — with a view to the conclusion of a trade agreement — the Community delegation has already established useful contacts with the Yugoslav delegation for the resumption of these negotiations.

Rumania

74. As a result of the technical negotiations with a Rumanian delegation which took place at the Commission's headquarters, the Commission on

¹ Official gazette L 302, 2.12.1969.

² Bulletin 12-69, Ch. VII, sec. 85.

13 November adopted two regulations relating to the non-fixing of supplementary amounts for imports from Rumania of live or slaughtered pigs and slaughtered ducks and geese.¹

India

75. At its session of 10 November 1969, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, adopted a decision concluding an agreement, in the form of an exchange of letters, between the EEC and India on trade in jute products.² This agreement provides in particular for the setting up of a joint co-operation committee to examine all important aspects of the economic situation of jute, the aim being to find mutually acceptable solutions and prepare suggestions to the respective competent authorities. This agreement will come into force on the first day of the second month following the date of its signature; it has been concluded for a period lasting until 31 December 1972.

Japan

76. It was at its session of 10 November 1969 that the Council adopted a mandate authorizing the Commission to make contact with the Japanese Government with a view to exploring the possibilities of entering into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a trade agreement between the Community and Japan.³ At present, the six Member States are linked commercially with Japan by bilateral agreements of varying content. An agreement between the Community and Tokyo would result logically from the application by the Six, as from 1 January, of a common commercial policy. By 1 April the Commission will submit to the Member States a report on these exploratory talks; if the principle is accepted, the real negotiations could begin at the end of 1970.

77. At its sitting of 25 November the European Parliament discussed relations between the Community and Latin America and more especially the Commission's memorandum to the Council on this subject. The Parliament adopted a resolution setting out the measures it wished to be taken on behalf of Latin America. It "recommends in particular the establishment of a joint committee of the European Economic Community and the countries of Latin America to speed the development of good relations between the two parties" and considers that proposals concerning the stabilization of raw materials prices, particularly agricultural, must be formulated by the EEC in agreement with the joint com-

¹ Official gazette L 286, 14.11.1969.

² *Ibid.* L 287, 15.11.1969.

³ Bulletin 12-69, Ch. VII, sec. 89.

mittee. The Parliament, moreover, hoped "that within the framework of financial and technical co-operation with Latin America the Community will make available financial resources to stimulate the Latin American economy, in particular through the agency of inter-regional organizations already existing, such as the Inter-American Development Bank".¹

COMMERCIAL POLICY

Formulation and implementation of the common commercial policy

Common import arrangements

78. On 10 November 1969 the Commission submitted to the Council a proposed regulation establishing common arrangements applicable to imports from non-member countries other than State-trading countries, i.e. the GATT Contracting Parties and others treated as such. The Commission has thus complied with the regulations of 10 December 1968² which require that the temporary provisions they contain regarding, respectively, the establishment of the joint imports liberalization list and the special procedure for the import of certain products from some non-member countries should be revised before the end of the transitional period. The Commission's new proposal merges these two regulations into a single homogeneous text governing imports into the Community.

The arrangements are based on the joint liberalization list for imports established on 10 December 1968 and extended by the regulations of 30 June³ and 15 September 1969.⁴ Products coming under the 859 main headings of the common customs tariff included in the list can be freely imported into the Community, i.e. without any quantitative restrictions. Since any liberal arrangements may well be unrealistic if they do not allow the introduction of safeguard measures when a serious threat occurs, the Commission's proposal provides for the possibility of a certain control of imports, limited nevertheless to quite exceptional cases. The safeguard measures are allowed only to alleviate well-defined crisis situations, such as market disruption seriously affecting Community producers of similar or directly competing products. When these measures are introduced, account will be taken of products en route and those covered by contracts already concluded. In any event, international commitments, in particular those arising from GATT, will be scrupulously respected.

¹ See Ch. IV, "European Parliament".

² Official gazette L 303, 18.12.1968.

³ *Ibid.* L 159, 1.7.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* L 235, 18.9.1969.

Compared with the regulations of 10 December 1968, the Commission's proposal rationalizes rather cumbersome machinery, replacing it by a more flexible procedure based on close collaboration between the Commission and the national authorities. The Commission believes that the Council will soon be able to approve its proposal together with those on the administration of quantitative quotas¹ and on the common arrangements applicable to imports from State-trading countries² and exports from the EEC.³ With the anti-dumping regulation already adopted,⁴ the Community would then have at hand the basic instruments necessary to implement its autonomous commercial policy as soon as the transitional period expires.

Long-term agreements with State-trading countries

79. Under Council decisions waiving the decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the duration of commercial agreements, derogations have been granted to Italy and France respectively to enable them to conclude the following long-term agreements for the period 1970-74: Italy-Hungary, Italy-Rumania, Italy-Czechoslovakia and France-Rumania.⁵

Particular commercial policy measures

80. On 3 November 1969 the Commission adopted a recommendation to the Council on the unbinding of a tariff concession for unwrought aluminium. This concerns the concession granted by the Community, within the framework of the Kennedy Round — in the form of a tariff quota of 130 000 tons at 5% duty — a concession whose possible withdrawal, and replacement by another to be negotiated, was formally considered by the Council in June 1966. This is why the Commission, which considered that the conditions now exist for a final settlement of this tariff problem, asked the Council to authorize it to enter into the negotiations referred to in Article XXVIII(1) of the General Agreement with a view to unbinding the tariff quota of 130 000 tons of unwrought aluminium in return for certain compensations to non-member countries.

Furthermore, the Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for a decision authorizing Italy to maintain until 31 December 1969 quantitative restrictions in the silk sector vis-à-vis non-member countries. Recourse to such a measure — a possibility formally provided for by one of the regulations of 10 December 1968, in an emergency — is justified by the existence of massive imports at abnormal prices, which may well be prejudicial to the programme for reorganizing the Italian silk industry.

¹ See Bulletin 12-69, Ch. VII, sec. 93.

² *Ibid.* 8-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 109.

³ *Ibid.* 9/10-69, Ch. VIII, sec. 104.

⁴ Official gazette L 93, 17.4.1968.

⁵ *Ibid.* L 291, 19.11.1969.

Lastly, the Commission has submitted to the Council a proposed decision to extend the 1967 agreement between Germany and Hong Kong on trade in cotton textiles until 30 September 1970, the expiry date of the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles. The agreement between Germany and Hong Kong should normally expire on 31 December 1969.

COMMODITIES AND WORLD AGREEMENTS

81. The Commission is not unaware how extremely difficult it is to conclude world agreements on commodities. In the main it shares the point of view expressed in a written question by a member of the European Parliament, M. Spénale (France), who, while emphasizing the importance of such agreements for the organization of world trade for both the non-aligned countries and the industrial powers, deeply regretted that these agreements were too often short-lived and hoped that in future they would be given some obligatory force.

In its reply¹ to M. Spénale the Commission was "anxious to stress that the agreements negotiated successively for one and the same product over the last two decades are developing favourably and become more complete each time they are renewed. It also considers that, if an agreement is to last, it is indispensable to provide the mechanisms for its correction as required by the development of the world market situation, which is extremely fluid".

Cereals

82. The problems raised by the "non-respect of the International Grains Arrangement" have been the subject of two statements: one by the Commission in its reply to M. Spénale's written question and the other by the European Parliament at its session from 24 to 28 November. The Commission replied in the negative when it was asked whether — before the decisions of the United States and Canada no longer to respect the International Arrangement — any of the six Community States had infringed the rules of the Arrangement. It declared that the refunds fixed according to the Commission Management Committee procedure before the American and Canadian decisions "were calculated with allowance for the general conditions under which the price arrangements of the Wheat Trade Convention were applied by the chief partners of the Community", and recalled that "the Community delegation had spoken on many occasions both in the organs of the Convention and at the semi-official meetings between representatives of the main exporting countries in order to try to get its partners to respect the agreement", but this was of no

¹ Official gazette C 150, 25.11.1969.

avail. The Commission also stressed that "the Wheat Trade Convention lays down procedures for settling the difficulties between contracting parties and in particular a possibility of arbitration which may lead to a member country being deprived of its voting rights or even excluded from the Convention. Before this, it is advisable to resort to all the possibilities for conciliation envisaged by the Convention and it was in this spirit that the Council adopted its attitude".

83. For its part the European Parliament, on 27 November 1969, adopted a resolution in which it "regrets that a year and a half after the entry into force of the International Grains Arrangement of 1967 there are already on the world cereals market very grave difficulties which compromise the future of the Arrangement" and "rejects as a solution for these difficulties any system tending towards a sharing of the world market whether provisional or definitive". Furthermore, the Parliament "considers that in practice it will be possible to achieve a lasting balance between supply and demand on the world grains market only if countries exporting and importing grain give adequate undertakings with regard to production and marketing policy".

Milk products

84. On 24 November 1969 the Commission presented to the Council a report containing the guidelines for negotiating an international agreement on skim milk powder. This proposal is connected with the development of the work of the GATT working party on milk products set up in November 1967 to examine the urgent problems connected with international trade in these products. After exploring the possibilities of concluding an agreement to stabilize prices on the world market in butter, butyric fats and skim milk powder, the discussions showed that the conditions for reaching an agreement on the first two products were not present. The Community cannot envisage an agreement on butter and butyric fats which did not at the same time cover the British market, as this alone accounts for about 70% of world imports.¹ With regard to skim milk powder, however, the prospects now seem to be hopeful.

THE COMMUNITY AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Development Assistance Committee

85. On 27 and 28 November 1969 the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

¹ See in this connection the Commission's reply to a written question by M. Vredeling (Official gazette C 132, 15.10.1969).

(OECD) held a session in Paris at which the Commission was represented by M. Rochereau, who has special responsibility for development assistance matters. The discussions dealt mainly with the recommendations in the report drawn up by an international committee of eight leading independent personalities under the chairmanship of Mr. Lester B. Pearson, former Prime Minister of Canada. The report recommends that the industrialized countries increase their public financial aid and improve co-ordination of their assistance through the various organizations or international groups set up for this purpose.

In particular the Pearson Report requests the industrialized countries to devote at least 0.7% of their GNP to public aid to the developing countries (within the objective of 1% for total public and private aid chosen at the New Delhi conference). Of this public aid at least 20% should be set aside as early as 1975 for multilateral aid schemes and for the regional development banks. Furthermore, the International Development Association (IDA) should play a more important role and the annual increase in its resources would be raised from \$400 million at present to \$1 500 million in 1975. For its part the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) should — according to the report — be provided with a fund from which to subsidize interest at present paid to the industrialized countries by the developing countries. Lastly, the Pearson Report recommends a conference in 1970 under the auspices of the IBRD of those responsible for development assistance at national and international level “to discuss the creation of improved machinery for co-ordination capable of relating aid and development policies to other relevant areas of foreign economic policy, moving toward standardized assessments of development performance, making... regular... estimates of aid requirements, and providing balanced and impartial reviews of donor aid policies and programs”.

Food aid

86. Within the framework of the Community's annual commitment (1 035 000 tons of cereals) under the international Food Aid Convention the Council agreed — at its session of 10 and 11 November 1969 — on eleven Community cereals aid operations for the 1969/70 financial year. They will cover a total of 325 500 tons broken down in the following way: Ceylon 14 000 tons, Indonesia 60 000, Lebanon 15 000, Niger 15 000, Mali 30 000 (aid already granted), Pakistan 80 000, Tunisia 35 000, Turkey 50 000, Yemen 14 000, Joint Church Aid 8 000 and the International Committee of the Red Cross 4 500 tons.

At the same time the Council adopted decisions concluding agreements for the supply of common wheat between the Community and three of these

countries: Pakistan, Tunisia and Turkey.¹ These agreements were signed on 11 November 1969 in Brussels.

Tariff preferences

87. On 14 November 1969 the OECD sent to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD a vast amount of documentary material illustrating the present thinking and intentions of the future donor countries as regards generalized tariff preferences for exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products from the developing countries.

At the second conference on trade and development a unanimous agreement was reached on the "early establishment of a mutually acceptable system of generalized non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory preferences which would be beneficial to the developing countries".

In accordance with this agreement, and in the setting of the subsequent work, the industrialized OECD countries had filed with this organization, beginning March 1969, their preliminary proposals concerning the grant of preferences, and this with a view to a detailed comparison of these in the OECD, which should enable balanced solutions and a fair distribution of burdens among the countries granting preferences to be arrived at. In order to respect the undertaking given to the developing countries, which were waiting impatiently for an opportunity to participate in discussion of the schemes, the OECD communicated to UNCTAD all the existing information, i.e. the individual proposals filed with it as well as a comparative analysis of them, even before it had been possible substantially to approximate the various points of view on the distribution of burdens among donor countries. In fact, the discussion within the OECD was hampered by the absence right up to the last moment of any real expression of opinion by certain leading developed countries.

The information communicated to UNCTAD will enable consultations on the establishment of the preferences to be started within this organization. Meanwhile, studies among donor countries will have to be continued in OECD in order to arrive at a fair distribution of the burdens which must be borne by these countries when the preferences are applied.

The preliminary EEC proposal filed with OECD as early as 10 March and now communicated to UNCTAD may be analysed as follows. The preferential system would apply as a general rule to all manufactured and semi-manufactured industrial products originating in the developing countries. The preference would consist of the grant of freedom from customs duties. Preferential imports would be possible up to ceilings calculated by value for each product on the basis of uniform data. These ceilings would consist of

¹ Official gazette L 290, 18.11.1969.

a basic amount corresponding to imports from the beneficiary developing countries and a supplementary amount which would be equal to 5% of the value of imports from all other countries.

Subject to an improvement of the bases of calculation after the system had been working for a few years, the basic amount would be fixed and would correspond to the imports of the reference year. The supplementary amount would be variable and calculated annually on the basis of the latest available figures, however, without any reduction of the ceiling resulting. In order to limit the preference of one or more of the most competitive developing countries and to set aside a substantial share for the less competitive, the imports on a preferential basis from a single developing country for a particular product should not, as a general rule, exceed 50% of the ceiling fixed for the said product.

For cotton textiles covered by the long-term Arrangement freedom from customs duties would be granted only to the countries participating in that Arrangement. This would be done in the framework of the special measures stipulated in the Arrangement or through a bilateral procedure. For jute and coconut products, free entry is also envisaged under special measures to be agreed with the exporting developing countries. With regard to processed agricultural products, the EEC has drawn up a preliminary list of these for which it is ready to grant tariff preferences, showing the preferential rate envisaged for each of them. A safeguard clause will be applicable in this case.

When it communicated to UNCTAD its preliminary proposals on preferences the EEC was anxious to point out that these were established on the assumption that all the leading industrialized OECD member countries would participate in the preferences and make similar efforts. It also stressed that all the Community's preliminary proposals were subject to amendments which could result from the consultations which the EEC must hold with certain countries associated with it, in accordance with the relevant association agreements.

A new and serious factor of uncertainty now results from the circumstance that the American offer has been subordinated to the adoption by the other leading developed countries — and therefore by the Community — of a system identical to that proposed by the United States, with the intention of establishing a link between the grant of generalized preferences and the elimination of regional preferences.

THE COMMUNITY AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

88. An information meeting on 6 November 1969 between the Secretariat of the Council of Europe and the Commission provided an occasion

for reviewing the working relations between similar departments of the two institutions. The fact that their activities are complementary to each other in a number of sectors seemed a favourable omen for an extension of the co-operation already begun; this applies particularly to legal problems, more especially those connected with patents and copyright, nature conservation, urban and rural development, European rules on oil and gas pipelines, consumer protection and equivalence of professional and technical qualifications.

European Nuclear Energy Agency

89. On 21 November 1969, with Council approval, the Commission concluded an agreement concerning the fourth extension of the revised agreement on the high temperature gas-cooled reactor project (Dragon) for a period of three years, from 1 April 1970 to 31 March 1973. The project was launched at the end of March 1969 under the auspices of the OECD European Nuclear Energy Agency by 12 member countries of the Agency, including the six Euratom Member States. By the end of March 1973 the total contributions of the participating countries will be nearly £38 000 000. For the three years covered by the new extension, the total expenditure will be £6 935 000, of which Euratom will pay 40.37% and the United Kingdom, where the reactor is located, 47.24%.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Nuclear information

90. A contract covering the provision by Euratom of technical assistance to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in establishing its International Nuclear Information System (INIS) was signed on 24 November 1969. INIS had been in preparation since 1966. It is a co-operative venture involving the IAEA and its member States, of which there are now 102. The member States will prepare descriptions of information available and report these to the IAEA. The IAEA in its turn will establish a master file of these descriptions. Copies of the master file will be distributed as a source from which information can be extracted to meet the needs of particular nuclear programmes. The essential data will be available in a form that can be directly fed into computers for rapid searching and retrieval of information. The system is scheduled to come into operation in April 1970, and in order to save time and avoid expensive duplication of the studies already carried out, the IAEA enlisted the assistance of the Commission's Information and Documentation Centre (CID). This organization has developed a mechanized nuclear documentation system which has been in operation for over two years.

The CID system relies on the use of a dictionary of descriptive terms and data-processing programmes. The system can be used to supply rapid answers on a selective basis to research workers, engineers and technicians by finding those documents that meet their needs among more than 900 000 stored by Euratom. Under the contract, which covers a period of six months, Euratom will publish a dictionary of descriptive terms that will be used for identifying the information reported to INIS, a manual of instructions on how to use the dictionary, and a set of computer programmes for processing the terms received.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

91. After Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy, Germany in its turn signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on 28 November 1969. The German Government published a statement on the occasion explaining the considerations which had led Germany to sign; in particular, since the Commission had so requested, and since the Governments of the other member countries had done so when they signed the Treaty, the Federal Government stated that Germany would not ratify until a satisfactory agreement concerning control had been concluded between Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

European Free Trade Association

92. The matter of relations between the member countries of the European Free Trade Association and the Community was examined at length by the EFTA Council meeting in ministerial session at Geneva on 6 and 7 November 1969. According to the final communiqué, "Ministers welcomed the recent evidence that progress in European integration might soon become possible. They stressed the deep interest of their Governments in such progress. They reaffirmed the readiness and desire of each of their Governments to take part in early negotiations with a view to arriving at comprehensive solutions of the questions of European integration in which all members of EFTA would have the possibility of participating".

The Ministers also "noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in recent months in such specific fields of European economic co-operation as patents and technology. With regard to the latter, all the EFTA Member Governments would respond positively to the invitations received from the EEC to take part in discussions on European technological collaboration". At the same session, the Ministers expressed their satisfaction that Iceland would soon become the eighth member country of EFTA (as from 1 March 1970).

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Committee on Trade in Industrial Products

93. At its meetings of May and June 1969 the GATT Committee on Trade in Industrial Products, continuing its examination of the catalogue of quasi-tariff and non-tariff obstacles, had analysed the notifications concerning the final three headings,¹ namely: specific limitations on imports and exports; limitations on exports and imports by intervention in the price machinery; other limitations on imports. At the last meeting, from 20 to 28 October 1969, discussions in the Committee were mainly on the direction that the future work should take when the factual examination of the notifications was concluded. Thus, on a proposal of the GATT secretariat, the Committee agreed to establish a selective list grouping into five categories important notifications for immediate examination. On the basis of this list it was decided to create, for each category, a working party whose task it would be to explore the possibilities of practical action in the matter of non-tariff and quasi-tariff obstacles in order to reduce and eliminate these obstacles and to draw up rules of conduct as necessary, bearing in mind work already done and other information. The first of these working parties will probably meet in January 1970. The Committee also had a first discussion of the report on its work which the GATT Council is to submit to the next session of the Contracting Parties in February 1970.

Special group on citrus fruit

94. The special group appointed to study the application for a waiver filed with GATT by the Community for the preferential arrangements concerning citrus fruit from Spain and Israel continued its work at a meeting in Geneva on 3 and 4 November 1969. The virtually general opposition of principle to granting the waiver² was again demonstrated, accompanied by the fear of non-privileged exporting countries that the arrangements proposed by the Community would place them at a disadvantage. Some of them even said that they would claim their rights under the General Agreement. Some developing countries expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the EEC to stabilize the citrus market, but felt that stabilization should take place on a world scale. The Community representative, for his part, thought a world stabilization arrangement desirable, but pointed out that the Community could not be expected to bear that burden alone. Meanwhile, the Community was seeking to solve the problems with which it was confronted.

¹ See Bulletin 5-69, Ch. IX, sec. 87.

² *Ibid.* 11-69, Ch. VII, sec. 79.

He also explained the system of price rules, consisting of a 40% duty cut on citrus fruit from Israel and Spain, in the light of the application of a similar system comprising an 80% cut implemented on 1 September for citrus fruit from Morocco and Tunisia, to make up for the advantages these countries had enjoyed on the French market. The preference enjoyed by Morocco and Tunisia being governed by price rules, this conditional preference system could not function for these two countries if the other two important Community suppliers were not subject to the same rules for the same marketing period. The 40% CCT cut for citrus fruit from Spain and Israel had therefore a dual purpose, i.e., by bringing these countries under the price rules, to enable the system to work and, in this indirect way, to ensure that the market was stabilized at remunerative prices from which the other marginal suppliers would also profit. In granting these four countries preferential treatment subject to price rules, the EEC hoped it had met its obligations towards Morocco and Tunisia without damaging the interests of other suppliers, at the same time helping to stabilize prices in the Mediterranean area and hence the citrus fruit market in general.

The EEC representative therefore thought that the system ultimately came down to a financial transfer from the Community to the beneficiaries rather than a commercial advantage. In this sense, the application for a waiver carrying exemption from Article 1 was mainly motivated by reasons of a formal nature. The group drafted a report to the GATT Council for examination at its next session.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

95. On 11 November 1969 the Presidents of the Council and Commission received Their Excellencies Ambassadors Alioune Sissoko (Mali), John Raphael (Venezuela), Donald C. Granado (Trinidad and Tobago), Johannes van Dalsen (South Africa) and Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of Missions of their respective countries to the European Communities.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Meeting in Strasbourg from 24 to 28 November 1969,¹ the Parliament formulated its Opinion on the Communities' 1970 budget and discussed the future of Euratom. In the agricultural sphere, it approved the measures to be taken following the revaluation of the DM and several proposed regulations dealing, among other things, with the fruit and vegetable market. The Commission replied to an oral question on the International Grains Arrangement. The Parliament endorsed a proposed regulation concerning the common commercial policy and discussed relations between the Community and Latin America. M. de Koster, State Secretary at the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs and President-in-office of the Council, presented to the Parliament the new Convention governing the EEC-AASM Association and the EEC-East Africa Association Agreement and analysed their main provisions. The Parliament also examined various legal problems concerning Management Committees, approximation of legislation and other matters. It gave its views on several social and public health questions, and on a proposal relating to transport policy.²

President Scelba informed the Assembly that the Council had agreed to reply, orally or in writing, to the questions asked by a parliamentary committee on the Council's reasons for departing appreciably from an opinion of the Assembly in an act which it adopted.

M. Merchiers (Liberal, Belgium) was elected Vice-President of the Parliament to replace M. Berkhouwer (Liberal, Netherlands) who had become President of the Liberal and allied Group.

The Communities' 1970 budget (26 November)

M. Aigner (Christian Democrat, Germany) presented his report, the introduction to which examined briefly and in general terms the problems of Community integration in relation to the 1970 budget. The first part concerned general remarks suggested by the explanatory memoranda and by the administrative expenditure of the various institutions, and the second reviewed "operational" credits, especially those for the EAGGF and the European Social Fund. The report put forward nine proposed amendments to the draft budget. These

¹ The full texts of the resolutions adopted by the Parliament at this session are published in official gazette C 160, 18.12.1969.

² This summary record is taken mainly from *Parlement européen - informations*, published by the European Parliament, 1969/8 (French text).

concerned increased credits for the Commission's staff, symposia, meetings, congresses, etc., committees set up by treaty or by regulations, studies and surveys, information, European schools, financing of non-nuclear research, and the Parliament's interpreter staff. In his introductory statement M. Aigner expressed his disappointment that the Council's draft budget was devoid of any political concept. It ought, on the contrary, to reflect a real political will.

M. de Koster, President-in-office of the Council of the European Communities, explained that the credits for the EAGGF were only a rough estimate pending the adoption of definitive financial provisions. On the other questions raised in the report, M. de Koster recalled the position of the Council, which had not seen its way to approve certain of the Commission's and the Parliament's requests.

On behalf of the Christian Democrat group, M. Westerterp (Netherlands) drew attention to the political aspect; he felt that the Commission was no more than a secretariat of the Council. As for the Parliament, it could no longer be restricted to a purely consultative role. M. Gerlach (Germany) said that the Socialist group would not accept any more budgets that were contrary to the spirit of the Treaties and spoke of the erosion of the Parliament's role in budgetary matters. On behalf of the UDE group, M. Cointat (France) vigorously criticized the way this budget had been planned. It was only provisional in nature, as it depended on the decisions which had to be made for the end of the transitional period. His group approved the rapporteur's severe but fair reservations. M. Coppé, member of the Commission, defended the Commission's work, stressing the difficulties it had had in drawing up a reasonable draft. M. Rey, President of the Commission, vigorously protested against the Commission being unjustly called a "secretariat of the Council" and drew attention to its general policy activities, which belie such a term.

The Parliament's examination of an amendment, proposed by the UDE group and presented by M. Habib-Deloncle (France), refusing to increase the credits for information activities, gave rise to a long discussion. It was decided that the additional credits requested would remain blocked until the relevant parliamentary committees had examined the administration of all the information credits in detail. M. Habib-Deloncle said that his group had abstained from voting on the amendments, which would more or less systematically increase expenditure without mentioning any receipts to cover it. In the resolution adopted, the Parliament called for the introduction of democratic control over the budget and the establishment of the Community's own resources. It also asked the Council for a detailed explanation of the 1970 budget. The Parliament also reserved the right to pronounce on the EAGGF budget once it had been broken down into appropriations, protested against the reductions of staff imposed on the Commission, and called for satisfactory Community control over EAGGF expenditure. Lastly, the Parliament made several comments and criticized the Council's attitude on matters including

the EAGGF, the Social Fund and various refusals to grant credits for information activities and for the Audit Committee.

The future of Euratom (26 November)

The Parliament discussed two oral questions with debate put to the Commission. The first (12/69) asked for the Commission's opinion on the current Community research situation in Euratom. Elaborating on the question, M. Oele (Socialist, Netherlands) stressed the need for a rapid political decision if the Commission did not want to see one of the three Communities disappear. The second oral question (14/69) to the Commission was whether it thought it could continue much longer to shoulder its responsibility for the fate of the European Community in the absence, since autumn 1968, of any decision on a multi-annual research and training programme and of a research and investment budget based thereon. M. Posthumus (Socialist, Netherlands) said that the Commission should show political courage and reply honestly to the question whether it could still assume its responsibilities while the Council failed to do so. M. Hellwig, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled the main problems currently facing Euratom and assured the Parliament that the Commission was doing its utmost to enable the problems of the research centres to be solved in the best interests of the Community. M. Coppé, member of the Commission, observed that the budget problems could not be separated from those of the multi-annual research programme because of the inherent political nature of these problems, and because any search for a solution must take these facts into account.

On behalf of their political groups, M. Noe (Christian Democrat, Italy), M. Gerlach (Socialist, Germany), and M. Biaggi (Liberal, Italy) vigorously criticized the Council's attitude towards Euratom and demanded clear and rapid decisions on the future of European research. They called for a development of basic and industrial research and expressed their fears for the future of research in Europe. Their hopes were centred on the Hague Summit, from which they expected a substantial contribution to the survival of Euratom. Speaking on behalf of the UDE group, M. de la Malène (France) observed that considerable errors had been made in the energy field. He felt that the Six should agree on three approaches as regards future reactors, common accompanying techniques, and the common industrial policy, and that they should draw up an overall policy on these lines.

At the end of the debate the European Parliament adopted a resolution in which it considered that the Council, disregarding the provisions of the EAEC Treaty, had not drawn up a third multi-annual research and training programme, that such behaviour increasingly hindered the performance of the important tasks entrusted to Euratom by the Treaty, and that the third multi-annual programme proposed by the Commission was only a bare minimum. The Parliament called upon the Commission to make quite clear, at the next

Council meeting on these questions, that it would accept no further delay in the adoption of a decision on the subject.

Agricultural policy

Consequences in the agricultural sector of the revaluation of the DM (28 November)

On the basis of a report by M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) the Parliament approved the proposed regulation on measures in the agricultural sector following the revaluation of the DM.¹ In its resolution, the Parliament recognized the need to grant financial compensation to German farmers. However, the granting of direct aid to the agriculture of one Member State raised the problem of equal treatment for the farmers of the others. The Parliament was in favour of immediate degressive contributions by the Community to financing these measures, and of direct aid being replaced by social and structural policy measures as soon as possible, taking into consideration the development of the common agricultural policy. It called upon the Commission to analyse the effects of these measures on the Community's agriculture and to submit proposals guaranteeing equal treatment throughout the Community in the agricultural sector.

On behalf of the UDE, M. Briot (France) approved the resolution and the proposed regulation, whilst stressing the need not to prolong unequal treatment for the farmers of the six countries. M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) and M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany) spoke against the resolution, as they felt that the proposal under discussion would not compensate for the harm done by the revaluation of the DM. M. Cipolla (Communist, Italy) also voted against the proposal, which he said was based on agricultural protectionism and confirmed the bankruptcy of the Community policy. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, stated that the proposed regulation would only cure the symptoms and that the evil must be attacked at its roots. M. Barre, Vice-President of the Commission, replying to M. Westerterp, said that the existing regulations on the matter were neither adequate nor properly adapted. A superstructure had been erected without an adequate infrastructure. Now the organization of the Community must be developed from the economic and monetary aspect, and the regulations concerning the unit of account reviewed.

Operation of the International Grains Arrangement (27 November)

In an oral question followed by debate (7/69) the Commission was asked what effects the recent lowering of selling prices by certain major

¹ Official gazette C 152, 28.11.1969.

exporting countries was having on the 1967 International Grains Arrangement. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, recalled the causes of the current situation and the attempts made to rectify it. In his opinion, a better international agreement covering all cereals should be aimed at, taking account of a new situation, different from that at the time when the existing arrangement was concluded. On behalf of the Socialist group, M. Vredeling (Netherlands) put forward the possibility of a temporary international agreement on the lines of sharing out the world market. For the UDE group, M. Briot (France) rejected this solution. He felt that the Community ought to be present on all markets. Moreover, if the production of cereals really had to be limited, this ought to begin at international level. In reply, M. Mansholt said that a solution to the problem could not be found by sharing out the world market, but in the conclusion of new agreements within GATT to regulate production and marketing.

In the resolution adopted at the end of the debate, the Parliament regretted the situation on the world cereals market, rejected the system of sharing out this market, and favoured adequate commitments on production and marketing between exporting and importing countries.

Fruit and vegetables

On the basis of a report by M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany) the Parliament endorsed, subject to a few amendments, six proposed regulations.¹ M. Vredeling (Socialist, Netherlands) and several other speakers protested against the Council having already taken several decisions on these important points without waiting for the Parliament's opinion. M. Bading (Germany) said that the Socialist group opposed these regulations, which did not fulfil the conditions required for a good market organization. Such an organization should be practical and manageable, should serve both producers and consumers alike, and the costs it entailed should be transparent. M. Cipolla (Communist, Italy) also opposed these regulations, which he said did not take account of structural problems and dealt inadequately with regional problems. M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) and M. Liogier (UDE, France) approved the regulations on behalf of their political groups. M. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, said that he could accept most of the proposed amendments, but made reservations on some, particularly regarding subsidies to producers' organizations, which in the main have still to be set up. After rejecting several amendments from M. Scardaccione (Christian Democrat, Italy), the Parliament adopted a resolution advocating greater responsibilities for producers' groups, asking the Commission to ensure that normal marketing was not hindered by the use of products withdrawn from trade, and stating that subsidies ought to be limited to members of producers' organizations.

¹ Official gazette C 140, 29.10.1969.

Lastly, measures reorganizing production should be drawn up uniformly for the whole of the Community.

Special measures to improve production and marketing of Community citrus fruit

On a report by M. Scardaccione (Christian Democrat, Italy) the Parliament endorsed a regulation concerning these special measures, which, in its opinion, should be implemented in such a way that the main beneficiaries would be the producers of citrus fruit and their organizations.

M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) and M. Romeo (Liberal, Italy), on behalf of their political groups, approved the regulation, as did M. Cifarelli (Christian Democrat, Italy). For M. Cipolla (Communist, Italy) the main problem was the Community preference. He did not accept that production plans should be subjected to Community approval. The Italian Communists opposed the regulation.

The Parliament also discussed a number of reports on several questions of the administration of the common agricultural policy at its session of 28 November.

On the basis of a report by M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany), the Parliament endorsed the proposed regulation on the determination of the Community table for classifying pig carcasses.¹

Following a report by M. Klinker (Christian Democrat, Germany) the Parliament also endorsed the proposed amendment to the regulation relating to the common organization of the sugar market.²

After examining a report by M. Mauk (Liberal, Germany) the Parliament endorsed the proposed regulation for calculating the levy for various sugar additives to processed products with a fruit or vegetable base.¹

Following a report by M. Dröscher (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament endorsed the proposed regulation on import, export and advance fixing certificates for the whole Community.³

Acting on a report by M. Romeo (Liberal, Italy) the Parliament endorsed the proposed regulation concerning goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products (sugars and flours).

Lastly, on the basis of a report by M. Behrendt (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament endorsed the main lines of the proposed regulations on health standards for the transportation of fresh meat and live animals of the bovine species and live swine (27 November).⁴

¹ Official gazette C 140, 29.10.1969.

² *Ibid.* C 152, 28.11.1969.

³ *Ibid.* C 153, 29.11.1969.

⁴ *Ibid.* C 127, 4.10.1969.

The Community's external relations

Common commercial policy (25 November)

On the basis of a report prepared by M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) the Parliament approved a proposal for a Council decision on the gradual standardization of Member States' commercial agreements with non-member countries and the negotiation of Community agreements.¹

In its resolution the Parliament noted with satisfaction that the principle of a common policy concerning the conclusion of commercial agreements had not been abandoned, but regretted that the Commission had had to submit a proposal which fell short of its earlier ones. The Parliament recognized, however, that the Commission had done its best to obtain of the Member States the widest possible measure of Community solidarity in the conclusion of bilateral commercial agreements and, even in practice, to achieve a common policy in this respect by indirect means. The Parliament did not think that it was in the Community interest to become resigned to the fact that certain non-member countries were not prepared, for political reasons, to recognize the Community *de jure*. It regretted the attitude of these countries, which might well lead to unnecessary upsets in the operation of the Community's internal market. The Parliament asked the Commission to shorten the three-year period in which the remaining obstacles to the common procedure for concluding commercial agreements are to be removed, and was concerned about the proper functioning of the committees planned in the proposed decision. It considered that the period of ten days laid down for the Member States to examine the results of negotiations conducted by one of their number was too brief. Lastly, the Parliament called for all necessary action to ensure that bilateral measures did not prevent the Community from shouldering its responsibilities under Article 110 of the EEC Treaty.

This resolution was adopted, reluctantly, by the Christian Democrat and Socialist groups, which feared that the exceptional procedure might become the rule, and observed that the proposed decision would limit the powers of the Commission. For the Christian Democrat group, M. Westerterp (Netherlands) called upon the Commission to conduct an active commercial policy and regretted that there was no provision for the Parliament to step in before a commercial agreement was finally concluded. M. Dehousse (Belgium), on behalf of the Socialist group, said that the proposed system continued to be based on the principle of the preponderance of the Member States. He criticized the idea of vital interests behind the Member States' whole commercial policy, as this was absolutely incompatible with the construction of a Community organization. M. Terrenoire (France) said that the UDE group would vote for the resolution and stressed both aspects of the

¹ Official gazette C 142, 31.10.1969.

problem: obligations under the Treaty and political considerations. Some commercial agreements, for example with the East bloc countries, were the extension of a certain foreign policy which did not exist at Community level. However, his group being faithful to the Treaty of Rome was in favour of a progressive and flexible common commercial policy. M. D'Angelosante (Communist, Italy) said that the Communist members would vote against the resolution, which accepted a proposal modifying the Treaty, and he was concerned about the aims of the common commercial policy, especially with respect to the countries of Eastern Europe. M. Giraudo (Christian Democrat, Italy), spokesman for the Political Affairs Committee, said the latter was in full agreement with the resolution.

M. Deniau, member of the Commission, pointed out that the exceptions were limited in time (three years) and in space (to the countries which refused to recognize the Community) and that the procedure formally included authorizations at the beginning and at the end of the operation. The Commission hoped that this procedure would make it possible to prevent discrepancies in commercial policy leading to internal difficulties in the Community. One of the Commission's main concerns had been to ensure that it was quite clear that, although certain exceptions were being examined, the usual rule would still apply to most — in other words normal — cases. M. Deniau mentioned relations with the East bloc countries with which the Community must develop its trade and stated that the Commission was quite resolved to conduct an active commercial policy.

Relations of the Communities with Latin America (25 November)

In his report M. De Winter (Christian Democrat, Belgium) said that the problems inherent in the Communities' relations with Latin America had been taken up many times by the European Parliament and the other Community institutions, but that very few solutions had been proposed. He observed that the Council's lack of drive explained the absence of promising initiatives in this field. From a study of trade and the state of technical and financial co-operation between Latin America and the Community countries, the rapporteur drew conclusions and made suggestions which were summarized in the resolution adopted by the Parliament at the end of the debate. During the discussion M. Noe (Christian Democrat, Italy) and M. Kriedemann (Socialist, Germany) said that their groups would vote for the resolution presented by the parliamentary committee. M. D'Angelosante (Communist, Italy) for his part explained why the Communists would vote against: the Community should not become the accomplice of American policy nor associate in the discriminations imposed by the United States, but should approach all peoples without fear or favour. M. E. Martino, member of the Commission, gave examples of the Commission's activities in relation to the countries of

Latin America, and enumerated the main points of the memorandum submitted to the Council in July 1969 on the formulation of a comprehensive policy towards these countries.

After rejecting four amendments presented by M. D'Angelosante, the Parliament adopted a resolution reaffirming that any policy of aid to the countries of Latin America should be on a Community basis, and stating that the Commission's memorandum set out new opportunities for strengthening relations with these countries. The Parliament recommended setting up a joint EEC-Latin America committee, and called upon the Community to make proposals for the stabilization of raw materials prices. It asked the Commission to take steps to ensure that any proposal for granting preferential tariffs for manufactures and semi-finished products would include as many processed agricultural products as possible. The Parliament also recommended that consumer taxes on tropical products in the Community be revised, and hoped that the Community would make available to Latin America the financial means of stimulating the Latin American economy.

Community law

Working methods of the committees set up under derived Community law (26 November)

Two oral questions followed by a debate had been put down by the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection and by the Legal Affairs Committee. These questions (5/69 and 6/69) asked the Commission and the Council to set out their position on the comments and proposals in the Legal Affairs Committee's report on the operation of committees set up under derived Community law.¹ The parliamentary committees feared that the procedure established in these committees might encroach upon the Commission's powers. M. Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany), Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs and Health Protection, stressed particularly that these committees should have no powers of decision.

M. de Koster, President-in-office of the Council, stated that the committees set up by the Council had a purely advisory role with no powers of decision. They are set up in accordance with the Treaty and with the complete agreement of the Commission. As the Member States still had vital interests in a considerable number of fields, it was essential that there should be some means of ensuring that a balance was maintained between the interests of these States and those of the Community. M. Rey, President of the Commission, said that the procedure of the Management Committees was satisfactory, but the same was not true for the supervisory committees, whose machinery

¹ See *Parlement européen-informations* 1968/6.

was not always politically appropriate. This was the case for the Standing Veterinary Committee, on which the Commission's position was different from the Council's. For the new committees planned, the Commission had obtained the power to give a ruling when a decision was not taken in time by the Council, but the Council could revise the ruling at a later date.

For the Christian Democrat group, M. Deringer (Germany) did not think it desirable that the Parliament should arbitrate between the Council and the Commission and feared that the Commission's activities consisted of consulting the Governments more and more directly. Mlle Lulling (Luxembourg), on behalf of the Socialist group, vigorously criticized the Council's attitude and said that in executive matters it was for the Commission, not the Council, to make decisions. Her group had confidence in the Community spirit of the Commission, which could be left the responsibility of deciding. On behalf of the Liberal and allied group, M. Jozeau-Marigné (France) went over the procedure of the various management, supervisory and advisory committees and stated that there should be no possibility of transferring, openly or otherwise, the powers of the various institutions, particularly the Parliament's powers of control.

Since no resolution was submitted, the debate was closed.

Approximation and harmonization of legislation

Basic and procedural questions (27 November 1969)

M. Dittrich (Christian Democrat, Germany) presented a report on certain basic questions and questions of procedure relating to approximation of legislation in the Community. M. Dittrich set out the tasks and aims of approximation of legislation as laid down in the EEC Treaty, and asked to what extent the Treaty constituted a basis for such approximation. He also defined the criteria which should guide this action: selecting of the subjects, case-by-case examination, and clear and rational methods. The Legal Affairs Committee will present a report concentrating more on detail once the Commission has sent it a general programme for the approximation of legislation.

M. von der Groeben, member of the Commission, set out the latter's views on this question. The limits of its action were set by the Treaty and the instruments available to it for reaching political decisions. Approximation of laws was intended to ensure reasonable and balanced operation of the Common Market. The need was not necessarily to find an arithmetical average of national and Community law, but to safeguard the normal working of the Community. These principles should be applied in choosing the fields where approximation is possible and necessary, and also in choosing criteria. The elaboration of a general programme was a difficult task for the Commission. The chief aim should be to reach agreement that a two-thirds majority in the Council would be sufficient in this matter.

M. Deringer (Christian Democrat, Germany), M. Dehousse (Socialist, Belgium) and M. Romeo (Liberal, Italy), on behalf of their respective groups, called for the elaboration of such a general programme and agreed to sending M. Dittrich's report back to committee.

Legal protection and uniformity in customs and trade legislation (27 November)

The Parliament discussed a report presented by M. Lautenschlager (Socialist, Germany) covering the granting of legal protection and the establishment and guarantee of legal uniformity in the field of European customs and trade legislation, and also the legal and institutional problems entailed. After a short debate, the Parliament adopted a resolution observing that legal disputes arising in the field of European customs law mainly came within the jurisdiction of the national organs, whose legal processes and procedures differed in this respect, whereas the Community organs intervened to only a limited extent. The Parliament emphasized the need to improve legal protection in this field and gradually to approximate substantive and procedural provisions in order to ensure equivalent legal protection in all the Member States. It recommended that the Commission and the Council include in the directives relating to customs a general clause obliging the Member States to make provision for at least jurisdictional supervision of the decisions taken by their administrative agencies, and asked the Commission to draw up a general programme for harmonizing customs legislation.

Directives on motor vehicles and farm tractors (24 and 26 November 1969)

The Parliament endorsed, subject to a few amendments, ten proposed directives on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning various technical features of motor vehicles¹ on the basis of a report by M. Cousté (UDE, France) and two directives on wheeled tractors on a report by M. Jozeau-Marigné (Liberal, France).

At the close of the debate the Parliament adopted resolutions including a call to limit the optional system provided in the directives (that is, the application of Community laws if the product must travel from one Common Market country to another, or national laws if it is designed for the internal market of one country only), so that in five years a single set of Community laws could be achieved.

¹ Official gazette C 125, 28.11.1968, C 123, 26.11.1968, C 35, 15.3.1969, and C 54, 28.4.1969.

² *Ibid.* C 125, 28.11.1968.

M. Richarts (Christian Democrat, Germany) and M. Posthumus (Socialist, Netherlands) emphasized the importance of these texts for the safety and health of the peoples of the Community, and vigorously criticized the negligence of the Community Transport Ministers, who had again postponed their Council meeting.

Social policy

Activities of the Mines Safety and Health Commission (27 November)

The sixth report of the Mines Safety and Health Commission was discussed by the European Parliament on the basis of a report prepared by M. Bergmann (Socialist, Germany), who brought out the importance of the work done by the MSHC and indicated the fields where its activities should be increased. His various comments were taken up in the resolution adopted by the Parliament at the end of the debate.

The Parliament asked the Commission to grant to the MSHC's Secretariat an adequate number of specialists, and made several suggestions of a technical nature for improving the safety and health protection of underground workers. The Parliament also asked that the research into pneumoconiosis be carried to a successful conclusion and that the problem of human factors in safety and of the causes of accidents following the collapse of working faces and galleries be given serious study. This resolution was approved by M. Santero (Christian Democrat, Italy), M. Ramaekers (Socialist, Belgium) and M. Bousch (UDE, France) for their respective political groups.

M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, said that the MSHC would continue its work as far as its responsibilities and capabilities permitted. But it would be wrong to expect immediate or spectacular results. The Commission had taken note of the suggestions and observations put forward by the Parliament, and would relay them to the MSHC.

European career brief on the training of skilled machine-tool workers (27 November)

The Parliament endorsed a proposed recommendation on the use of this brief, on the basis of a report by M. Jarrot (UDE, France). M. Liogier (UDE, France), who presented the report, drew attention to the fundamental and exemplary importance of this first brief which, as M. Levi Sandri, Vice-President of the Commission, had said, should open the way for a whole series of similar ones in other areas of activity and constituted a first step towards harmonization of vocational training in the Member States. This opinion was shared by M. Müller (Christian Democrat, Germany) and Mlle Lulling (Socialist,

Luxembourg), who, on behalf of their groups, endorsed this recommendation and a resolution calling on the Commission to continue its work in this field and making several suggestions for preparing similar briefs. These should be limited to a certain number of basic occupations among those most affected by the free movement of workers.

Transport policy

Introduction of a bracket rate system for road transport of goods (24 November)

The Parliament adopted the resolution put forward in the report prepared by M. De Gryse (Christian Democrat, Belgium) on a proposal to amend the regulation on the introduction of a bracket rate system for transport of goods by road.¹

COUNCIL

The Council held six meetings in November 1969.²

86th session (10 and 11 November 1969) — General business

The Council met in Brussels under the successive chairmanship of the following Netherlands Ministers: M. J.M.A.H. Luns, Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. H.J. de Koster, State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and M. H.J. Witteveen, Minister of Finance. Most of the Member States were represented by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance or Economic Affairs, and Agriculture.

The Council discussed the problems of the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. On this point, M. Luns, President-in-office, said at the end of the meeting: "I have the feeling that we are moving towards direct elections".

As regards relations with non-member countries, the Council adopted directives to enable the present negotiations with Yugoslavia to be continued and also authorized the Commission to contact the Japanese Government with a view to the possible conclusion of a commercial agreement. It agreed to extend the EEC-Iran commercial agreement for one year and decided to

¹ Official gazette, C 99, 30.7.1969.

² On the various items studied at Council sessions see the chapters in Part Two of this Bulletin dealing with the problems discussed.

conclude an agreement between the EEC and India on trade in jute products. The usual exchange of views on the membership applications was also on the agenda of this session.

In the field of common commercial policy, the Council granted two waivers to enable long-term agreements to be concluded between Italy and Hungary and France and Rumania. With regard to the Food Aid Convention, the Council agreed to eleven Community operations comprising cereals aid for the 1969/70 marketing year. Agreements have already been concluded with Pakistan, Tunisia and Turkey in this framework. For the first time, the Council held a thorough discussion on the Commission's proposals concerning the financing of the common agricultural policy, the Community's own resources and increased budgetary powers for the European Parliament. It continued its work in the tobacco sector (agricultural, fiscal and monopoly aspects) and, in particular, examined the problems of the establishment of a common organization of the markets for unmanufactured tobacco. The Council discussed in detail the measures required in the agricultural field following the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark, which had been the subject of Commission proposals. Lastly, it was decided to resume examination of the TVA question at the Council's first session in December.

After a luncheon — offered on the occasion of this session by M. Luns, President-in-office of the Council, to his colleagues and M. Jean Rey, President of the Commission — M. de Koster, Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and M. Schumann, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a press conference in which they gave details of the organization at The Hague of the Summit fixed for 1 and 2 December 1969.

87th session (10 and 11 November 1969) — Agriculture

Under the chairmanship of M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, this meeting brought together in Brussels the Ministers of Agriculture of the Member States.

In the fruit and vegetables sector the Council agreed in principle to special measures in favour of Community citrus fruits, studied certain amendments to be made in the basic regulation on fruit and vegetables and six proposals for improving the organization of the market in this sector. Because of the length of the Council's discussions of "general matters" — which were held at the same time and required the participation of the Ministers of Agriculture — the Council agreed to resume its discussions on this point and on the common organization of the wine market at its session on 24 November 1969.

88th session (13 November 1969) — Mainly energy problems

Meeting in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. L. de Block, Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs, the Council gave the advice, requested by

the Commission in accordance with ECSC Decision 3/65, on the financial measures for 1969 in favour of the coal industry. It held a broad exchange of views on the Commission's memorandum concerning initial guidelines for a Community energy policy and adopted a resolution on this matter. The Council examined the new measures required with regard to coking coals and coke for the Community iron and steel industry, as ECSC Decision 1/67 was due to expire on 31 December 1969.

As regards Euratom, the Council agreed to a new extension for three years (April 1970 — March 1973) of the "Dragon" project agreement and to the Commission's concluding a co-operation contract in the field of nuclear documentation (INIS project) with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In the commercial policy field the Council granted a new waiver concerning a long-term agreement with a State-trading country (Italy-Czechoslovakia). In the matter of foodstuffs legislation it adopted a decision setting up a standing foodstuffs committee and laid down the procedures for this committee's action.

89th session (24 and 25 November 1969) — Agriculture

At its meeting in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. P. Lardinois, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture, the Council reached agreement in principle on all the Commission's proposals concerning fruit and vegetables. "This agreement" commented M. Lardinois, "is a good omen for the discussions which are to be held next month. Five years of efforts are now reaching a successful conclusion, thus proving the solidarity of the Member States".

The Council has thus approved the co-ordination and unification of the arrangements for importing fruit and vegetables applied by each Member State vis-à-vis non-member countries as well as the conditions for implementing the safeguard measures, and has also agreed in principle to the broad lines of the six proposals for improving the organization of the fruit and vegetables market.

The Council also fixed the basic and buying-in prices for sweet oranges and mandarins for the 1969/70 marketing year and decided to maintain beef and veal and milk products prices at their present level for that year.

90th session (24 and 25 November 1969) — Social affairs

The meeting in Brussels was attended by the Member States' Ministers of Social Affairs under the chairmanship of M. B. Roolvink of the Netherlands; Italy was represented by two deputy State Secretaries only.

The Council adopted the broad lines of the system to be applied in the final period of the common market with regard to the social security of migrant

workers. The improvements and simplifications made in the present system concern the scope of the revised regulation, sickness and maternity benefits, disablement, old age and death allowances and pensions, unemployment allowances and family benefits. The Council also decided to set up an advisory committee for social security and to extend the regulation to the French Overseas Departments.

The Council formally decided to convene a conference of Ministers of Labour, Commission representatives and both sides of industry to discuss employment problems. This conference, which was decided on in principle by the Council in March 1969, might be held in March 1970.

The Council discussed the labour market situation and heard a Commission statement on the reform of the European Social Fund and on studies concerning the economic and financial aspects of social security.

91st session (25 November 1969) — Mainly agriculture and finance

Under the chairmanship of M. H.J. de Koster, State Secretary at the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this session in Brussels was attended by the Ministers of Finance of three countries (France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) and by the six Ministers of Agriculture.

The discussions centred around the Commission's communication of 19 November 1969 on the balance of agricultural markets. As regards the financing of the common agricultural policy, the stress was on the problems of replacing Member States' financial contributions by the Community's own resources.

Lastly, the Council adopted a series of measures in other fields: financing of the intervention expenditure on the internal market in sugar, criteria for the procurement of cereals for food aid, and the amendment of the statutes of the joint enterprise Kernkraftwerk Lingen GmbH.

COMMISSION

Appointments

The Commission has appointed M. Costantino Friz Director for Sectors and Industrial Uses in the Directorate-General for Industry.

M. Heinrich Steiger has been appointed Principal Adviser in the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Budget matters

At its session on 29 October 1969, the Council approved the draft budget of the European Communities for 1970. The budget amounts to a total of 3 201 285 462 u.a., which is 499 828 755 u.a. higher than the vote for 1969.

The expenditures authorized for each institution were fixed as shown below (in u.a.); the 1969 figures are also given for reference purposes, and the third column shows the change from 1969 to 1970.

	1970	1969	Change
European Parliament	9 565 750	8 942 960	+ 622 790
Council	10 746 905	9 919 879	+ 827 026
Commission	3 178 910 647	2 680 624 188	+498 286 459
Court of Justice	2 062 160	1 969 680	+ 92 480
Total	3 201 285 462	2 701 456 707	+499 828 755

The Commission vote is subdivided as follows:

	1970	1969	Change
Administrative and operational expenditure	95 993 425	97 711 027	— 1 717 602
European Social Fund	64 000 000	33 445 637	+ 30 554 363
EAGGF	3 002 474 222	2 549 467 524	+453 006 698
Food aid	16 443 000	—	+ 16 443 000
Total	3 178 910 647	2 680 624 188	+498 286 459

At the end of a debate on the draft budget held on 26 November 1969, the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling for approval of the Commission's requests for staff in its budget estimates and for various operational credits. The resolution also calls for a sum of 90 million u.a. to be entered in the budget for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund; this represents the Community's share in financing measures in 1970 to aid German agriculture after the revaluation of the mark.

In accordance with the Treaties, the Parliament charged its President to transmit the amended draft budget to the Council, together with its resolution and the report of its Committee for Finance and Budgets.

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

Case 66-69 — Commission v. French Republic

On 5 November 1969 the Commission filed a petition¹ with the Court of Justice asking it to find that the French Republic had failed in its obligations under the provisions of Community law on freedom of establishment, and notably Articles 52, 53 and 221 of the EEC Treaty, in applying the arrangements introduced by Decree 67-78 of 27 January 1967 on direct investment abroad and direct investment in France.

Cases 67 and 70-69 — Simet, SpA, and Acciaieria Ferriera di Roma (FERAM), SpA v. Commission

On 14 November and 1 December 1969 the Court of Justice notified the Commission of two petitions filed with it by Italian steel companies. These petitions² seek the annulment of two Commission decisions, dated 9 and 14 October 1969 respectively, on payment of sums due under the price compensation arrangements for imported and assimilated scrap.

Case 69-69 — SA Alcan Aluminium Raeren *et al.* v. Commission

This action², notified to the Commission on 27 November 1969, seeks the annulment of the Commission's decision of 12 May 1969 refusing the Kingdom of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg a tariff quota for unwrought aluminium for 1968.

Judgments

Case 45-64 — EEC Commission v. Italian Republic

On 19 November 1969 the Court of Justice gave a final ruling in Case 45-64, which was reopened at the Commission's request on the second point of its 1964 action against Italy. In 1964 the Commission had challenged the drawback granted by Italy on exports of over 400 engineering products. This, the Commission claimed, infringed Article 96 of the Treaty on two counts: (i) the Italian Government was refunding certain taxes which did not apply to the products as such and were therefore not eligible for drawback under

¹ See official gazette C 156, 8.12.1969.

² *Ibid.* C 3, 10.1.1970.

Article 96 (mortgage charges, stamp duty, registration fees, etc.); (ii) the flat-rate drawback granted by Italy did not make it possible to ensure that the quantitative limits explicitly fixed by Article 96 (which prohibits drawback in excess of the actual tax burden) were respected in every case.

In a first judgment dated 1 December 1965 the Court found in favour of the Commission on the first count but reserved judgment on the legality of the system applied by the defendant state, ordering further inquiries to be made and recognizing the right of both parties to seek the resumption of proceedings when these inquiries were complete. Since the information brought to light by further inquiries did not induce the Commission to change its attitude to the disputed refund system, the case was reopened at the complainant's request on the outstanding issue.

In its latest judgment, which brings the case to a final conclusion, the Court has ruled that, by maintaining a system which may mean that drawback in excess of the direct taxes levied on them is paid on engineering products exported to other Member States, the Italian Republic has failed, on this second count also, in its obligations under Article 96 of the Treaty. It is now for Italy to take the steps required to give effect to the judgment: the matter is still governed by Italian Law 639 dated 5 July 1964, the legislation which led the Commission to institute proceedings.

Case 22-69 — Commission v. Italian Republic

The purpose of this action was to ask the Court to find that the Italian Republic had failed in its obligations under the EEC Treaty, and in particular Articles 95 and 96, by charging a tax on imports of cotton yarn which was higher than the tax on like products manufactured in Italy. Since the Italian Government had regularized the position in the meantime by adopting Decree Law 319 dated 2 July 1969, the Commission withdrew its action and Case 22-69 was removed from the list.

Case 27-69 — Caisse de maladie des chemins de fer luxembourgeois (Entr'aide médicale) *et al.* v. Compagnie belge d'assurances générales

The Luxembourg Supreme Court had submitted a request for a preliminary ruling seeking the Court's interpretation of certain provisions of Article 52 of Council Regulation 3 on the social security of migrant workers. In its judgment dated 12 November 1969,¹ the Court of Justice gave its interpretation of Article 52 of the regulation in question and redefined the concept of "migrant worker".

¹ See official gazette C 156, 8.12.1969.

Case 29-69 — Erich Stauder v. Stadt Ulm (Sozialamt)

In this case, introduced pursuant to Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, the Stuttgart Verwaltungsgericht asked the Court whether the Commission's decision of 12 February 1969 (69/71/CEE), which makes the sale of cut-price butter to beneficiaries of certain social security arrangements conditional on the beneficiary's name being disclosed to the seller, was compatible with the general principles of Community law. The decision in question authorized Member States to make cut-price butter available to certain categories of consumers in receipt of social welfare benefit.

The German version of Article 4 of this decision reads as follows: "die Mitgliedstaaten treffen alle erforderlichen Massnahmen damit ... die Begünstigten der in Artikel 1 vorgesehenen Massnahmen Butter nur gegen einen *auf ihren Namen ausgestellten Gutschein* erhalten können"; the Dutch text is similar. The French and Italian texts, however, only refer to a "bon individualisé" or "buono individualizzato".

In its judgment¹, the Court ruled that the clause in question should be interpreted as requiring beneficiaries to be "individualized", but not identified by name for control purposes. The most interesting feature of this judgment, however, is the reasoning behind it. To begin with, this is the first time that the Court has recognized that there are general principles of Community law which guarantee fundamental personal rights — though it pointed out that the clause at issue contained nothing prejudicial to these rights. Secondly, confronted with four differing texts, the Court based its interpretation on the version which was least constricting for the individual concerned. At the same time it recognized the need for a uniform interpretation in the light of the real intent and aim of the draftsman and the versions produced in all four languages.

This principle of interpretation will also apply therefore to *decisions* addressed to all Member States although these take effect upon the individual notifications referred to in Article 191, second paragraph, of the EEC Treaty.

Case 37-69 — Hauptzollamt Saarbrücken v. Wesa, Nicklas und Leihs, KG

This was a request for a preliminary ruling filed by the Bundesfinanzhof on the interpretation of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty in connection with the extension granted for the payment of taxes on domestic products.

On 20 October the Saarbrücken Hauptzollamt withdrew its application for the Bundesfinanzhof to review the matter, so this case was removed from the list of the Court of Justice.

¹ Official gazette C 156, 8.12.1969.

Case 50-69 — Federal Republic of Germany v. Commission

On 2 October 1969 the Federal Republic of Germany asked the Court to annul the Commission's decision of 1 October authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector to the extent that it authorized market intervention in excess of that requested by Germany on 30 September and ruled out the measures for which Germany had asked authorization. The Commission had refused Germany's request under the safeguard clause to introduce a flexible system of frontier charges and refunds to compensate for price differences resulting from the decision to suspend Bundesbank intervention on the foreign exchange market. Instead, it had authorized Germany on 1 October to suspend imports of the farm products affected by the changes in the monetary situation. On the same date Germany sought a stay of execution of the Commission's decision, under Article 185 of the EEC Treaty, *to the extent that it excluded any other measures constituting a derogation from the Community rules in force.*

In an order issued at a full sitting on Sunday, 5 October 1969, the Court rejected this application for a stay of execution. In its grounds the Court found that it was for the Commission alone to determine what safeguard measures it considered necessary and to specify conditions and procedures for their application. Even if other measures were not expressly ruled out by the decision, Germany was not entitled to adopt, within the framework of Article 226, measures other than those authorized by the Commission. The application before the Court could not therefore achieve its real aim since a stay of execution on a decision rejecting a petition could not be considered tantamount to granting the authorization refused by the Commission; the Court cannot take the Commission's place by adopting, within the framework of Article 226, decisions in the executive's stead.

This Court decision did not affect the annulment petition itself; this was in fact withdrawn by the German Government on 22 October following measures adopted by the Council in this field in the interim.

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Constituent session (4 November 1969)

The Consultative Committee held its 129th session on 4 November 1969 in Luxembourg. The senior member, M. Taccone (Italy), took the chair. This was a constituent session, the Council having appointed the Committee's members for the next twelve months at its meeting on 17 October.¹ The Committee elected M. Van Berk (workers, Germany) as its Chairman for 1969/70

¹ See official gazette L 286, 14.11.1969.

in succession to M. Jacques Ferry (producers, France). M. Taccone (Italy) and M. Conrot (Luxembourg) were elected Vice-Chairmen. The Committee also elected the members and officers of its standing committees for the coming year and fixed the dates for its ordinary sessions.

During the meeting M. Taccone said that he hoped that a single treaty could be produced at an early date and that it would make due allowance for the changes which had occurred in economic conditions in Europe since the Paris and Rome Treaties were signed. He also hoped that the Community would soon be strengthened and enlarged. This would stimulate new ideas and give a fillip to trade, facilitating fresh progress in the institutional and economic fields. M. Van Berk disapproved of the tendency to regard the Committee as an institution which existed merely to comply with the provisions of the ECSC Treaty: these were still there, but it was now felt that they had been made obsolete by developments in international economic policy. The new Chairman said that the responsibilities and powers of Community agencies had been laid down years ago and constituted an integral whole; they were therefore inseparable. He urged that a continuing dialogue be instituted between the Commission and the Committee, whose activities should not in any event be confined simply to the interpretation of the text of the Treaty and the current implementation of its provisions. M. Van Berk said that the Committee's main preoccupations were economic and financial policy, research, competition policy, energy policy, the merger of the Treaties and, of course, social policy.

Extraordinary session (4 November 1969)

On the same day the Committee held an extraordinary session in Luxembourg to deal with two questions referred to it by the Commission. The first concerned proposals for directives on freedom of establishment and freedom to supply services in the wholesale coal trade and on transitional measures regarding access to activities in this industry. M. Haferkamp, member of the Commission, explained the content of the proposals, concluding that there were no grounds for believing that they would lead to any radical change since the pattern of coal marketing was already highly "regionalized". The main concern of the handful of speakers to the debate was that a number of definitions or expressions which they felt to be vague be made more clear.

The Committee had also been consulted under Article 95, first paragraph, of the ECSC Treaty on the proposals for new regulations on aid to coking coal and coke for the Community's iron and steel industry. M. Haferkamp outlined the new measures proposed by the Commission and showed how they departed from existing arrangements. The many speakers to the debate disapproved on the whole of degressive aid to transport and did not want a ceiling placed on aid to production. They were afraid that degres-

sive aid would hinder intra-Community trade and that a ceiling on aid per ton produced would mean that allowance could not be made for all the economic circumstances which might arise. It was also felt that the Commission should fix reference prices periodically in the light of long-term supply contracts. Replying to the debate, M. Haferkamp said that the Commission considered that its only hope of success was to limit aid; it had proposed degressive aid precisely because the ECSC Treaty prohibits any arrangements involving permanent subsidies.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Committee held its 83rd session in Brussels on 26 and 27 November 1969, under the chairmanship of M. Mathias Berns (Luxembourg, general interests group).

The Committee heard a statement by M. Formentini, President of the European Investment Bank, on the Bank's activities since its establishment and on its future tasks.

With the conference of The Hague fixed for 1 and 2 December 1969 in view, the members of the groups represented on the Committee unanimously adopted a declaration which was submitted to the Council for the attention of the Heads of State or Government of the Community countries. Extracts from this declaration are given below.

Opinions rendered by the Committee

At this session the Committee rendered seven Opinions concerning in particular the Community's own resources and the budgetary powers of the European Parliament, the financing of the common agricultural policy, the memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the Community, and social developments in the Community in 1968.

Opinion on the economic situation in the Community

Owing to the present importance of short-term economic problems, the Committee considered it expedient this year to render a second Opinion on the subject. Following a report by M. Malterre (France, general interests group), it unanimously adopted this Opinion, which briefly analyses the economic situation in 1969, gives the forecasts for the first few months of 1970 and some economic policy guidelines. The Committee considered in particular that the Commission's recommendation concerning the inflationary process in which the Community is now caught up was still completely valid. It

hoped, moreover, that investment financing might be carried out under economically healthier conditions.

Lastly, the Committee particularly stressed the fact that the Community must adopt the course of defining concrete budgetary and monetary policies if it wishes to avoid the return of economic crises which endanger its unity and cohesion.

Opinion on the "Commission's memorandum to the Council concerning the replacement of the financial contributions of the Member States by the Community's own resources and increased budgetary powers for the European Parliament"

Following a report by M. Markmann (Germany, workers' group), the Committee unanimously adopted this Opinion, in which it noted that a political will on the part of the Member States was needed in order to endow the Community with financial autonomy and to solve the problems of future development and of the financing of the common agricultural policy. These problems, like those posed by a common monetary policy and institutional problems — in particular those raised by parliamentary control — were directly linked with this financial independence. The existence of genuine "own resources" involves the disappearance of any contribution, apportionment or distribution scale. The receipts from customs duties charged at the common external frontier must be allocated to the Community as such and cannot remain at the disposal of certain Member States. Bearing in mind the variable nature of the customs receipts and the agricultural levies, it will perhaps prove indispensable to resort to Community taxes. This is why such taxes will assume great importance in future. In order to obviate any uncertainty for the Community in obtaining its own resources it will be necessary, in the Committee's view, to institute a system of fixed monetary parities until such time as the Community forms a monetary union. Lastly, the Committee stressed that the achievement of financial independence for the Community meant conferring legislative and budgetary powers on the European Parliament and the election of its members by direct universal suffrage.

Opinion on the "Commission's memorandum on the reform of agriculture in the Community"

The Committee adopted its Opinion by 59 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, on the basis of a report drawn up by M. Boon (Belgium, general interests group).

In this Opinion the Committee stressed the regional policy aspects, and asked that regional programmes be drawn up which must be co-ordinated at European level and comprise measures for the agricultural sector just as much as for industry and infrastructures. The institution of a structural policy and

the reduction of the rural population must be gradual and accompanied by many precautions, which the Committee has enumerated. Price policy will have to be approached from the economic angle, as production must be guided through prices calculated to slow down excess, and stimulate insufficient, production. It will also be expedient to establish a certain correlation between programmed production and surpluses on the one hand and imports of farm products on the other, while not forgetting that commercial policy must safeguard the interests of the consumers from both the qualitative and quantitative angles. According to the Committee, it will be possible to improve farm structures by the creation of production units and modern farms, but the freedom of decision of the agricultural population should not be affected by this. The Committee was against national aids being reserved, as from 1975, exclusively to these units and enterprises and considered that much more attention should be paid to other forms of co-operation. It disagreed with the change in the fats/nitrogenous substances price relationships in the dairy sector. In the last resort it would only be possible to solve the problem of butter surpluses by curbing milk production. As to oils and fats, the Committee recommended a world agreement and doubted the utility of the taxes proposed. The Committee thought it necessary to reduce the overall production quota for sugar or to modify price policy. Lastly, it considered that the reduction of cultivated areas would not in itself restore market equilibrium but was ready nevertheless to accept this measure under certain conditions.

Opinion on a "proposed Council regulation on a supplementary provision for the financing of the common agricultural policy"

Following a report by M. de Koning (Netherlands, general interests group) the Committee unanimously rendered its Opinion approving the Commission's proposal. Its Opinion on the proposed regulation concerning the financing of the agricultural policy will not be formulated until February 1970.

Opinion on the "proposed Council regulation amending Regulation 1009/67/CEE, on the common organization of the market in sugar" (sugar from Surinam)

On the basis of a report by M. Babau (France, workers' group) the Committee adopted this Opinion by majority of the members present and represented. It considered that the proposal raised a legal problem on which it did not seem logical to express a view without having the opinion of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, since the latter has been asked for a ruling. Pending this decision, the Committee nevertheless wished that an appropriate financial solution be sought for the problem posed by the duty-free import of certain quantities of sugar from Surinam without prejudice to the basic regulation.

Opinion on the "proposed Council directive on the approximation of Member States' legislation concerning dietetic foods"

The Committee approved its Opinion unanimously on the basis of a report by M. Gerritse (Netherlands, workers' group). It emphasized the pressing need for harmonizing foodstuffs legislation and proposed a number of amendments to the Commission's wording in order to facilitate its interpretation.

Opinion on the development of the social situation in the Community in 1968

After studying a report by M. Beermann (Germany, workers' group), the Committee unanimously adopted its Opinion, in which it considered that an order of priority should be established for the most important social policy problems, based on the Commission's report concerning the correlations between the social policy and the other policies. It furthermore stressed the lack of measures with a Community orientation in many fields of social policy. With regard to the special problems of the social situation in 1968, the Committee studied employment (with special reference to young people), the unemployment of handicapped wage-earners and their readaptation, the employment situation in the textile industry, the social situation of self-employed workers and subsidized housing.

Declaration on the occasion of the Hague Summit

The members of the Committee, "being deeply disturbed at the general situation of the Community", made a unanimous declaration on 26 November 1969 emphasizing that "the completion, strengthening and enlargement of the Community should go hand in hand".

The members of the Committee stressed "the need:

- (i) to establish and adhere to a practical programme with a strict timetable on the Community's internal development in the immediate future, granting the Community institutions the powers and resources necessary to adapt and strengthen their action;
- (ii) to take the necessary decisions for the early opening of negotiations with the democratic States which have applied to join the Community".

The members of the Committee again expressed "their conviction that Europe was the only framework large enough for the European nations to develop to the full the foundations of their material, cultural and intellectual life in a progressive direction, while at the same time shouldering their share of responsibility in world politics".

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

Bond issue

Germany

The European Investment Bank has made a bond issue totalling DM 100 million (27.3 million u.a.) on the German capital market. The issue was underwritten by a consortium of German banks headed by the Deutsche Bank AG and including the Dresdner Bank AG, the Commerzbank AG and the Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale. The 7% bonds were offered to the public at 98.5% from 12 November 1969. The loan is for 15 years, and the bonds, with a nominal value of DM 500, DM 1 000 and DM 5 000, are redeemable at par in ten equal annual instalments after a five-year period of grace. They will be quoted on the Frankfurt/Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges. Proceeds from their sale will be used by the Bank for its general lending operations. This was the Bank's fifth bond issue in Germany.

Loans granted

Netherlands

On 13 November 1969 the Bank concluded a loan agreement amounting to Fl. 50 million (13.8 million u.a.) with Algemene Bank Nederland NV, Amsterdam. This loan, which is for a period of 12 years at 7%, is for NV Nederlandse Gasunie, Groningen, and will help to finance the laying of 94 kilometres of welded steel gas pipeline between Schijndel (North Brabant) and Sanderbout (near Geleen, southern Limburg) and the construction of two compressor stations. One of these (120 000 HP) will be at Ommen (Overijssel) and the other (45 000 HP) at Ravenstein (North Brabant). NV Nederlandse Gasunie was established in 1963 to transport and market natural gas from the Groningen field on behalf of a group constituted by NV Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij (NAM) and Nederlandse Staatsmijnen.

The main purpose of the new pipeline is to improve gas supplies in southern Limburg and develop exports to other Community countries. The compressor stations will make it possible to maintain the pressure ratios specified in the contracts at the various delivery points. The scheme will help to improve the infrastructure of southern Limburg, which was declared a development area in 1965. The Dutch Government is now making a determined effort, by offering special incentives, to encourage conversion and diversification of industry, which has so far been excessively concentrated on coal, and hopes in this way to create new employment in the area. The total cost of the scheme, scheduled for completion by the end of 1970, is estimated at Fl. 160 million (44.2 million u.a.).

Turkey

Under the Outline Agreement signed with Turkey on 15 October 1968 a total of 7.5 million u.a. was held in reserve until 30 November 1969 to finance private industrial schemes submitted by the Türkiye Sinai Kalkınma Bankası (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey). The European Investment Bank has now decided to allocate the remaining 2 416 000 u.a. to the following schemes:

Extension to a continuous nylon yarn plant

A sum of 450 000 u.a. will be used to extend a plant producing continuous nylon yarn and to install a new caprolactam polymerization unit in a factory at Bursa. The fixed investment amounts to T£ 44.2 million (4.9 million u.a.).

The scheme will increase caprolactam polymerization capacity to 8 330 tons a year and continuous nylon yarn capacity (on a 70 denier basis) to 7 875 tons a year. Discontinuous nylon — 6 fibres capacity will remain unchanged at 2 100 tons a year.

Construction of a hardboard and veneer plant

A sum of 1 200 000 u.a. has been allocated to the construction of a factory at Isparta, south-western Anatolia, which will manufacture hardboard and veneers for furniture-making and the building industry. The fixed investment amounts to TL 25.9 million (2.88 million u.a.). Under the production programme approximately 30 000 cubic metres of hardboard and 3 800 000 square metres of veneers will be manufactured; some of the veneers will be bonded to the hardboard. The Bank's operation will provide the necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of plant and equipment in Community countries.

Development of small and medium-sized businesses in Turkey

The global loan approved early in 1969 for the financing, through the Türkiye Sinai Kalkınma Bankası, of small and medium-sized industrial ventures has been increased by 766 000 u.a., bringing the total to 3 766 000 u.a.

The European Investment Bank is carrying out these operations on behalf of the Member States under the mandate granted it by the Financial Protocol to the EEC/Turkey Association Agreement.

Gabon

On 3 November 1969 the Bank concluded a loan agreement amounting to 2.33 million u.a. (approximately Frs. CFA 647 million) with the Republic

of Gabon to finance the Basse Obiga/Wagny River road. This scheme involves extending the Libreville-Ayem-Mikongo road in what is known as the "région des Abeilles". It fits into the road investment programme undertaken by the Government to develop the country's second forest area which is rich in gaboon wood. Since the country's first forest zone is being gradually depleted, this scheme will make it possible to maintain timber exports by opening up an area where potential supplies of gaboon wood alone are estimated at 815 000 tons. The scheme, which will be carried out under the direction of the Gabon Ministry of Public Works, will cost 6 077 000 u.a. (approximately Frs. CFA 1 688 million). The Bank's loan is for 16 years at 7½%; there will be a 3% interest rebate in accordance with the decision reached by the Commission of the European Communities on 18 April 1969 in favour of Gabon. The Community is also helping to finance the scheme by means of a special-term EDF loan of 2.5 million u.a., which is administered by the Bank on the Community's behalf. Gabon's contribution is equivalent to 1 247 000 u.a.

Ivory Coast

On 4 November 1969 the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement amounting to 527 000 u.a. (approximately Frs. CFA 145 million) with the Consortium des agrumes et plantes à parfum de Côte-d'Ivoire. This loan will be used to finance a factory for the treatment of citrus fruit and to plant 500 hectares of citrus fruit for the production of essential oils, juices and marcs. The factory will be large enough to treat 34 000 tons of fruit each year. In the first stage the fruit will be supplied by existing plantations; these total 1 600 hectares and belong to small planters. Some of the commodities produced will be exported but some 1 260 tons of concentrated fruit juices will be sold to soft-drinks manufacturers in Ivory Coast itself.

The scheme will cost 2 050 000 u.a. (approximately Frs. CFA 570 million). The Bank's loan is for eight years at 7%. The Banque ivoirienne de développement industriel (BIDI) is also helping to finance the scheme. The loan is unconditionally guaranteed by the Republic of Ivory Coast.

PART THREE

Sources, references, information

Information

I. FROM DAY TO DAY

10 November 1969

- After talks in Paris with his French opposite number, M. W. Scheel, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated: "The conversations I have just had with M. Maurice Schumann have shown that a very wide agreement could be achieved between the French and German Governments. There are a few differences of opinion but they are not insuperable". On arrival at Orly, the German Minister pointed to "the importance the German Government attaches to the Franco-German treaty, a vital element in the building of Europe". M. Schumann made a similar declaration, calling the Franco-German treaty the "cornerstone" of the European edifice.

- Mr. Wilson, the British Prime Minister, said at the Guildhall that "there is now a growing feeling that if we are refused entry to the Common Market it will not be because the Six fear the debilitating effects of the weakness of Great Britain, but because some at least fear the competitiveness of our growing economic strength".

- At the close of their discussions the participants at the 22nd "Round Table", held on 7 and 8 November at the Château de la Muette in Paris, published a communiqué in which they asked the Summit Conference at The Hague "to take clear and bold decisions to relaunch political Europe". M. Léo Hamon, French Government spokesman, addressed a message to the participants at this Round Table in which he declared: "I wish to affirm my conviction today that it is necessary to push ahead with the construction of Europe, as this construction is needed to solve many scientific, technical and economic problems and will give the youth of our countries the prospect of seeing our respective national traditions committed to an action which will make its mark on the world".

- The French Government has decided to participate under the aegis of CERN in the construction of a large particle accelerator (300 MWe) for high energy research. The work, which is to cost FF 550 million, will last eight years. France will bear 30% of the cost.

- In *Europe Information*, a Belgian monthly for European unification, Archduke Otto of Hapsburg opposed the signature of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, as he considered it to be dangerous for European unity.

- In anticipation of the Summit Conference, the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions in the Community and the European Organization of the

World Confederation of Labour addressed a joint letter to the President of the European Commission in which they expressed the hope that the Heads of Government "would fix at The Hague a timetable and working methods to draw up a programme of priority Community activities". They also hoped that "the Conference would enable an agreement to be reached on the broad lines of a new political start for Europe".

11 November 1969

- Baron Otto von Fleury, spokesman of the Association of German Farmers, declared that "an end must be made to evaluation in accordance with the gold content of the green dollar. German farmers", he affirmed, "unanimously reject the Brussels decisions on compensations for losses of income resulting from the revaluation of the mark. They call for the application in the Federal Republic of the price equalization system for agricultural products crossing the frontier similar to the one which France was allowed to apply after the franc was devaluated. Why deny German farmers what was granted to the French?"

12 November 1969

- Mr. Maurice Foley, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Mr. Duncan Sandys, Conservative MP and former Minister, gave addresses at the "Grandes Conférences Catholiques" in Brussels. Mr. Foley considered that there should no longer be talk of "British hesitation" and that "the British Government's resolve to join the Common Market is unshakable". Mr. Duncan Sandys placed all his hope in the Summit Conference, where the European leaders will find an opportunity to provide collective leadership at the highest level. "If this unique opportunity is missed at the Summit", continued Mr. Sandys, "it will not be easy to take the initiative again at lower levels. The Summit Conference cannot of course provide details. What we ask for is a declaration of intent and decisions in principle which will demonstrate the existence of a political will to complete European integration".

- "In many regions of the world France and Great Britain have henceforth parallel and not opposing interests" declared Mr. Soames, British Ambassador to France, in London during a conference of British exporters to France. "The main problem which has embittered our relations", added Mr. Soames, "is the European question in the widest sense of the term. It is unlikely that our relations will become normal again until this question has been settled".

13 November 1969

- When he was called upon in the Chamber to give an account of the European policy of the Belgian Government, M. Pierre Harmel, Minister of

Foreign Affairs, noted that the three sections of the triptych — completion, deepening and enlargement — were Community obligations of equal importance, “It does not appear reasonable to us”, he added “to classify these obligations in an order of preference, but precisely because we respect the Treaty we agree that, chronologically, certain decisions may be taken before others. However, it is now clear to observers that without a consensus on trends in the three fields it will be very difficult to find technical solutions to particular questions”.

- Addressing the Bundestag, M. Walter Hallstein, former President of the EEC Commission and member of the CDU/CSU, invited the German Government to relaunch the idea of European integration: “All are waiting for us to take the initiative; many countries fear our strength, including a large number of countries which form part of the western world. Should this fear not be allayed by an act of good faith showing that we are ready for honest and complete integration within the European Community?”

- On his 75th birthday, Count de Coudenhove-Kalergi held a press conference at which he invited the Heads of Government who were going to meet at The Hague “immediately to resume, with the participation of Great Britain, the postponed negotiations of the Fouchet-Cattani Commission”.

14 November 1969

- At the end of his official visit to Bonn, Mr. Stewart, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made the following declaration to the international press: “In my conversations with M. Walter Scheel, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have become convinced that, at the Summit of the Six in The Hague, the Federal German Government will refuse any decision which might render this (Great Britain’s) membership more difficult”. When he was questioned on agricultural policy and financing, the Minister made the following observation: “This might make our entry very difficult, as we know that the cost of this agricultural policy will be high. But the Six will make allowance for this. Contributions to the common agricultural budget must in any case be calculated according to the principle of equity and so as not to increase Great Britain’s burden to an unbearable extent”.

- At the inauguration of the Palais des Congrès in Marseilles, M. Mario Scelba, President of the European Parliament, declared that “the great majority of the six countries are in favour of the boldest possible Community policy. Consultation of the people could give us a heartening confirmation of this reality and I think we shall very soon have to come to a general consultation of the inhabitants of the six countries in order to give more solid and more democratic foundations to the European Communities as well as to bring to birth a true Community government”. The President of the European Parliament also pointed out that the membership applications by Great Britain and

other countries were a token of the success of the Community policy and that a free, democratic and united Europe "could aspire to exert on world events an influence which would not be less than those exerted today by the United States and the Soviet Union".

- "I should like a political union of Europe to be established now. I would not be against its Political Secretariat being located in Paris", stated M. Luns, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, at an interview granted to the newspaper *L'Aurore*.

- In an article published in several newspapers, M. Paul-Henri Spaak wrote: "If I were a Minister I would go on 1 December to The Hague with the will to revive the idea of European integration as was done at Messina in spring 1954". "Why not instruct a committee to prepare within three months a report on what should be accomplished in the next five years in order to attain the objectives laid down by the Treaty?" asked M. Spaak, who then added: "The circumstances are favourable, as the need for a united Europe has never appeared more clearly to those who make a lucid inventory of our needs, possibilities and shortcomings".

16 November 1969

- M. Maurice Lagrange, former advocate-general at the Court of Justice of the European Communities, published an article in *Le Monde* entitled "The European Community needs a legislator". Alluding to the cautiousness of the Treaty of Rome concerning the final period of the Common Market, the author notes: "At the present moment the obstacles to the establishment and functioning of a true Common Market are deemed to have been abolished and the Community is reaching its cruising speed; it is now only a question of following, in the various fields, what the Treaty calls a 'common policy'. However, a policy cannot remain frozen, it must evolve and manifest itself by standards, certain of which quite clearly are a matter for the legislative power". M. Lagrange referred to the common agricultural policy, the transport policy and the common commercial policy and asked himself the following question: "In all these vital fields will the legislative power henceforth elude both the national parliaments, which are necessarily deprived of it by the very effect of the Treaty, and the European Parliament, confined to its advisory functions, with the Council — I repeat, a purely intergovernmental organ — remaining the only legislator of the Community?" The writer considers that: "the grant of reasonable new powers to the European Parliament is not incompatible with the present method of appointing its members: the latter are elected by the national parliaments and really are the 'representatives of the peoples of the States united within the Community', according to the very words of Article 137 of the Treaty. In any case the problem is there",

he concluded. "It is no doubt not too late to solve it, but it is high time to do so".

17 November 1969

- With the Summit Conference approaching, the French Movement for the Independence of Europe published a report for guidance which says that: "It is only in as far as the 'wind of Europe' prevails in the system of western Europe over the 'Atlantic wind' that the process leading to the independence of Europe can be started and the set aim attained". This report gives a warning against the admission of Britain to the Common Market and asserts that "no European settlement or European system can be conceived without the participation of the Soviet Union". Furthermore, the Movement considers that "the elimination of American hegemony in western Europe and the constitution of strong guarantees against any German hegemony are conditions without which no lasting system of security can be built up with the East".

18 November 1969

- The Central Committee of German Agriculture sitting in Frankfurt decided that the west German agricultural organizations would henceforth cease all co-operation with the organs of the EEC and with the European trade organization.

- When the agricultural credits for 1970 were examined in the French National Assembly, M. J. Duhamel, Minister of Agriculture, emphasized the vital character of the agricultural financial regulation. "Let us not permit the disappearance", he said, "of something which is the great Community achievement, that is to say a common agricultural policy and the financial regulation which must set the seal on it". The Minister continued: "The French agricultural policy, if it cannot be purely agricultural, is in any case not solely French. But beyond that it is certain that a common agricultural policy cannot isolate itself for long. I do not say that we have been too quick in drawing up this agricultural policy but I assert that we have been too slow in establishing a Community monetary policy". Lastly, M. Duhamel paid tribute to the President of the Republic "for having instigated the Hague conference, which must mark the revival of Europe".

- The Foreign Office announced that the British Government had accepted the invitation of the Council of the European Communities to take part in future consultations on European scientific and technological co-operation.

- Following the guidance report of the Movement for the Independence of Europe, the editor of the UDR organ *La Nation* wrote in an editorial: "It is

essential in the first place that the controversy between Atlanticists and true Europeans should be settled because the whole of Europe will never take shape if the 'Atlantic wind' prevails over the 'wind of Europe'. Hence, the pressing necessity for the present Western system to define a common foreign policy. Hence, again, the inadvisability of having Britain, whose membership is clearly desired, enter the system before this definition has been provided and she has subscribed to it".

19 November 1969

- Speaking before the National Foreign Trade Conference in New York, Mr. Carl Gilbert, the President's Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, refuted the rumours of a change of attitude by the American Government towards Great Britain's membership of the Common Market by declaring that "the entry of Great Britain, Ireland and certain Scandinavian countries into the Common Market may be advantageous for our economic as well as our political aims".

20 November 1969

- M. E. Hirsch, former President of Euratom and President of the European Federalist Movement, addressed a letter to the Heads of State or Government and to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs participating in the Summit Conference in The Hague.

- "The serious crisis through which the European Communities are passing", wrote M. Hirsch, "clearly shows that without a decisive step forward all that has been achieved is in danger of collapsing. In the absence of a united Europe, our countries, if they remain isolated, would have to abandon all hope of playing a role consonant with their traditions and culture in the building of a pacific and fraternal world". For these reasons the European Federalist Movement is submitting proposals to the participants "which endeavour to allow for the technical necessities of the situation, the interdependence of the problems, the immediate requirements and the aspirations of our peoples and of youth".

- The Director-General of GATT, M. Olivier Long, analysed the tasks awaiting GATT in the future before the annual United States Foreign Trade Convention. Expressing the hope that the American Selling Price would soon be abolished, M. Long noted that "if the ASP is not done away with this would seriously affect or endanger the success of our present efforts to reduce the other non-tariff barriers in the world".

21 November 1969

- “For several years now the Netherlands has considered that should Great Britain join the Common Market it would be necessary to accept in Europe political co-operation more or less reflecting the views outlined in the second Fouchet plan”, declared the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Joseph Luns, upon his return from London, where he had had conversations with his British counterpart, Mr. Michael Stewart.

22 November 1969

- M. G. de Broglie, Independent Republican deputy of the Eure department and former Minister, presented to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, of which he is president, a report on “The possibilities of further progress towards European unity”. M. de Broglie says that “it is in France’s interest that Great Britain sign the Treaty of Rome” since “... the democratic parliamentary tradition rooted in the British mentality is bound to bring psychological reinforcement of our own ideas of the dignity of the individual and a greater certainty of the survival of liberty in the western world. English phlegm must be regarded as a beneficial and reassuring counterpart to the sometimes disquieting romanticism of the Germans and the impetuosity of the Latin races”.

- The University of Strasbourg celebrated the 50th anniversary of its return to France. As its Rector, M. Maurice Bayen, said, these ceremonies must have “European hope” as their watchwords. A “round table”, which, the day before, brought together seven new doctors *honoris causa*, university staff and members of the Council of Europe, emphasized the need for the equivalence of diplomas.

24 November 1969

- In an interview granted to the west German periodical *Der Spiegel*, M. S. Mansholt, Vice-President of the Commission, made the following statement: “The Council of Ministers is no longer really a political organization; it has become more and more of a club where technical questions are discussed”. He added that the Hague Summit was “a pure measure of distress” and “would not have been necessary if the Council of Ministers of the Six had accomplished its task in accordance with the Treaty of Rome”.

25 November 1969

- To strengthen its liquidities, depleted by the outflows of foreign currency which followed DM revaluation, the German Federal Republic drew

\$540 million on its reserves with the IMF. In so doing, Germany has exercised its right to mobilize a part of its credit with this organization.

26 November 1969

- M. Cornelis Berkhouwer (Netherlands) was elected by acclamation chairman of the Liberal group in the European Parliament. His predecessor was M. René Pleven, at present Minister of Justice in the French Government.

27 November 1969

- The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Stewart, claimed that "a European deterrent force, as such, can exist only when there is a federal European State; this is not an immediate prospect". He added that "any Franco-British co-operative force of this kind would be very difficult outside the framework of NATO".

- M. Robert Lemaigen, former member of the Commission, published an article in *Le Monde* entitled: "Must the Brussels Commission remain in bondage?". The author alludes to the many provisions of the Treaty of Rome concerning the importance of the Commission and the outstanding role it should play in the Community. "But", he writes, "since it has been put into force, this effective mechanism has been attacked in a more or less underhand way by the Governments". In this connection, M. Lemaigen refers to the independent manner in which Germany and France recently manipulated their currencies. Alluding to the Governments and national administrations, the author asks himself with regard to the Summit conference whether "this powerful, respectable and convinced feudality will not profit at The Hague by the European institutions being put back on the stocks to sterilize them and to erode the power of the Commission, the cornerstone of the Treaty?" "Completion (*achèvement*)", he added, "is a word with two meanings: you can *achever* (finish off) an enemy". Only a powerful manifestation of public opinion in favour of the European idea can obviate this danger".

28 November 1969

- At a press conference the Federal Chancellor M. Willy Brandt announced that Bonn's ambassadors in Washington, London and Moscow had been instructed to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

29 November 1969

- M. de Broglie (Independent Republican), chairman of the French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, made the following declaration to the international studies circle of the Economics Faculty of Caen: "For serious

psychological and political reasons it is urgently necessary to show the developing nations a renewal of intention and political will. Throughout the world aid is declining, and where it is being given it remains subject to the hazards of world politics". "But why", the deputy asked, "should advantage not be taken in the immediate future of the opportunity of the Hague conference to attempt to renew the conditions for comprehensive and disinterested aid to the African continent by the Europe of the Six or Seven?"

3 December 1969

- M. W. Hallstein President of the European Movement, handed a letter to the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Chairman of the Summit Conference, informing him that the indispensable European reliance "will only be possible if the Member States undertake once and for all to apply simultaneously all the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, and within specified time-limits".

M. Hallstein also proposed that "the Member States of the Community — when inviting the applicant States to join them — should authorize a commission composed of the President of the Commission of the European Communities, and independent personalities from the States to make proposals to them on the possible guidelines of a European foreign policy".

- The United States Government hailed the progress achieved towards European unification at the Hague Summit, but, the spokesman of the State Department declared, "It is for the Europeans to decide how they intend to organize themselves".¹

4 December 1969

- In a discussion he had with the President of the Commission, Mr. W. Rogers, United States Secretary of State, defined his country's attitude towards the European Commission. He said that the results of the Summit "are a step towards European unity" which the United States fully appreciates.

- When called upon in the House of Commons to answer a number of questions concerning the Hague Summit, Mr. H. Wilson, British Prime Minister, warned against exaggerated optimism, but said he wanted to begin the initial negotiations with the Community before the final date of 1 July 1970. He also hoped that these negotiations would be rapid in spite of the difficulties presented by certain problems like that of agricultural policy.

¹ See the special chapter dealing with the conference in this Bulletin.

5 December 1969

- M. J. Monnet, President of the Action Committee for a United States of Europe, said in a broadcast on Radio Luxembourg: "I think that the results are very positive. M. Pompidou made some very important proposals, as did M. Brandt. I think it is difficult to imagine that a conference could have more satisfactory results than those of the Conference of The Hague". In M. Monnet's view, "Britain will inevitably join the European Community The countries of Europe are today faced with the necessity of uniting and continuing along the road which was opened twenty years ago by the Coal and Steel Community and Robert Schuman".

- At a meeting in Brussels under the chairmanship of M. A. Cool, the Committee of the European Organization of the World Confederation of Labour considered that the results of The Hague "are still far from constituting a political revival of the building of Europe". The Committee regretted in particular that "no precise time-limit had been fixed for the opening of negotiations with the candidate countries and protested against the fact that no impetus had been given to the strengthening and democratization of the Community's decision-making machinery".

- A despatch published by the *Guardian* according to which the British Government had proposed secret bilateral negotiations to France a few days before the Hague Conference was refuted by the Foreign Office.

8 December 1969

- Replying to questions put to him on Radio Luxembourg, M. Léo Hamon, French Government spokesman, declared: "You want the revenge of the spirit of 1952/53 over the reality of 1969; very fortunately there are other foods for European hope: the consciousness of the necessary convergence between nations which remain themselves but which have common interests — economic interests, social interests, technological interests — the will to make the Common Market a fitter place for man to live in, and the will to exert political weight in the world. It is not institutions which create a common policy, it is concurrent political wills which make co-operation possible, and the rest is added of itself".

9 December 1969

- The Presidium of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA) noted with satisfaction that "the choices made by the Conference of The Hague give a fresh impetus to the integration of the Community in

the various fields. In this framework the guidelines of the common agricultural policy will have to be clearly defined and implemented so as to permit the necessary improvement in farmers' incomes".

- Following an increase in exports the British balance of payments showed a surplus of £214 million, which was three times that of the previous quarter.
- For the first time since the free market was set up, the price of gold dropped to the official level. Fixing in London was at \$35.

II. PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

(1 to 30 November 1969)

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Sessions

Session 1969/1970

Procès-verbal de la séance du lundi 3 novembre 1969 (Report of the sitting of Monday 3 November 1969)

Résolution sur la position du Parlement européen à l'égard des problèmes fondamentaux de la politique européenne et communautaire, en prévision de la conférence des chefs d'Etat ou de gouvernement des Etats membres de la Communauté (Resolution on the attitude of the European Parliament to the fundamental problems of European and Community policy, prior to the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Community Member States)

C 146, 13.11.1969

Written questions and replies

Question écrite 246/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Participation de la CEE à la Foire internationale d'Izmir (246/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Participation by the EEC in the international fair at Izmir)

C 143, 6.11.1969

Question écrite 249/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Reconnaissance officielle des laissez-passer des parlementaires européens (249/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Official recognition of passes of members of the European Parliament)

C 143, 6.11.1969

Question écrite 250/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Prélèvements à l'importation du fromage Tilsit (250/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Levies on imports of Tilsit cheese)

C 143, 6.11.1969

Question écrite 268/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Accords concernant la méthode de l'ultra-centrifugation dans la Communauté (268/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Agreements on the gas centrifuge method in the Community)

C 143, 6.11.1969

Question écrite 172/69 de M. Richarts à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Importations de viande bovine d'Argentine, du Brésil et d'Uruguay (172/69 by M. Richarts to the Commission: Imports of beef and veal from the Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay)

C 144, 8.11.1969

Question écrite 229/69 de M. Vredeling au Conseil des Communautés européennes. Objet : Décision du Conseil en ce qui concerne la directive sur les impôts indirects frappant les rassemblements de capitaux (229/69 by M. Vredeling to the Council: Council decision concerning a directive on indirect taxation on the raising of capital)

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- Question écrite 248/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Lettre relative à certains problèmes commerciaux adressée à la Commission par un organisme d'exportation ayant son siège à Berlin-Est (248/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Letter on certain commercial problems to the Commission from an export organization in East Berlin) C 144, 8.11.1969
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- Question écrite 133/69 de M. Vredeling à la Commission des Communautés européennes. Objet : Application de l'article 118 du traité de la CEE, relatif à l'intervention de la Commission en cas de conflits sociaux (133/69 by M. Vredeling to the Commission: Application of EEC Treaty Article 118 concerning Commission intervention in cases of social conflict) C 147, 17.11.1969
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Règlement (CEE) 2162/69 de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} novembre 1969, 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) 2162/69 of 30 October 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 November 1969 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty)

L 275, 1.11.1969

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L 275, 1.11.1969

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L 276, 1.11.1969

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L 276, 1.11.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2167/69 de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2167/69 of 31 October 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)

L 276, 1.11.1969

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L 276, 1.11.1969

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Règlement (CEE) 2208/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2208/69 of 6 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 280,	7.11.1969
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Règlement (CEE) 2210/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, fixant les restitutions applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2210/69 of 6 November 1969 fixing the refunds on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 280,	7.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2211/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables au riz et aux brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2211/69 of 6 November 1969 fixing the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 280,	7.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2212/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2212/69 of 6 November 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice)	L 280,	7.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2213/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2213/69 of 6 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice)	L 280,	7.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2214/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2214/69 of 6 November 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice)	L 280,	7.11.1969

Règlement (CEE) 2215/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2215/69 of 6 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 280,	7.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2216/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 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) 2216/69 of 6 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen)	L 280,	7.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2217/69 de la Commission, du 6 novembre 1969, modifiant les prélèvements applicables à l'importation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2217/69 of 6 November 1969 modifying the levies on imports of products processed from cereals and rice)	L 280,	7.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2218/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2218/69 of 7 November 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal)	L 281,	8.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2219/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2219/69 of 7 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt)	L 281,	8.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2220/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2220/69 of 7 November 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals)	L 281,	8.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2221/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2221/69 of 7 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar)	L 281,	8.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2222/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2222/69 of 7 November 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector)	L 281,	8.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2223/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2223/69 of 7 November 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector)	L 281,	8.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2224/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, portant modification du montant de la restitution pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2224/69 of 7 November 1969 modifying the amount of the refund on olive oil)	L 281,	8.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2225/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2225/69 of 7 November 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products)	L 281,	8.11.1969
Règlement (CEE) 2186/69 de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, relatif à une adjudication permanente de lait écrémé en poudre vendu par les organismes d'intervention belge, allemand, français et néerlandais et exporté dans les pays tiers sous forme de produits transformés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2186/69 of 7 November 1969 on permanent tendering for skim milk powder sold by the Belgian, German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and exported to non-member countries in the form of processed products)	L 281,	8.11.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2226/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2226/69 of 10 November 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2227/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2227/69 of 10 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2228/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2228/69 of 10 November 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2229/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2229/69 of 10 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2230/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1732/69 relatif à des adjudications permanentes pour l'écoulement de matières grasses provenant du lait, destinées à la fabrication de mélanges de graisses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2230/69 of 10 November 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 1732/69 on permanent tendering for milk fats for the manufacture of fat mixtures) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2231/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, concernant une deuxième adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2231/69 of 10 November 1969 on a second call for tender for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2232/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, dérogeant au règlement (CEE) 685/69 en ce qui concerne la caution d'adjudication et annulant l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2110/69 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2232/69 of 10 November 1969 derogating from Regulation (EEC) 685/69 in respect of the tendering bond and cancelling the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2110/69) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2233/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, relatif à l'ouverture d'une nouvelle adjudication pour la mobilisation d'orge perlé destiné au Diakonisches Werk à titre d'aide aux populations biafraises (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2233/69 of 10 November 1969 on further tendering for the mobilization of pearled barley for the Diakonisches Werk as aid to Biafra) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2234/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, relatif à des adjudications pour l'écoulement de beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français et destiné à la consommation directe dans la Communauté (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2234/69 of 10 November 1969 on calls for tender for butter held by the French intervention agency and intended for direct consumption in the Community) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Modifications apportées aux annexes 2 et 3 du règlement 4 du Conseil par l'autorité compétente belge (Amendments to Annexes 2 and 3 of Council Regulation 4 by the competent Belgian authority) L 283, 11.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2235/69 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2235/69 of 11 November 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 284, 12.11.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2236/69 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2236/69 of 11 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 284, 12.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2237/69 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2237/69 of 11 November 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 284, 12.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2238/69 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2238/69 of 11 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 284, 12.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2239/69 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1083/68 fixant les modalités d'application relatives aux certificats d'importation dans le secteur de la viande bovine (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2239/69 of 11 November 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 1083/68 fixing the implementing procedures concerning import licences in the beef and veal sector) L 284, 12.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2240/69 de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, concernant l'application du régime spécial à l'importation de certaines viandes bovines congelées pendant la période du 17 novembre au 31 décembre 1969 (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2240/69 of 11 November 1969 on the application of the special import arrangements to certain frozen beef and veal for the period from 17 November to 31 December 1969) L 284, 12.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2241/69 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2241/69 of 12 November 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 285, 13.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2242/69 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2242/69 of 12 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 285, 13.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2243/69 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2243/69 of 12 November 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 285, 13.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2244/69 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2244/69 of 12 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 285, 13.11.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2246/69 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut en l'état (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2246/69 of 12 November 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of white sugar and raw sugar in the natural state) L 285, 13.11.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2247/69 de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1969, modifiant le règlement 473/67/CEE en ce qui concerne la durée de validité des certificats d'exportation pour certains produits transformés du maïs (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2247/69 of 12 November 1969 amending Regulation 473/67/CEE in respect of the period of validity of export licences for certain products processed from maize) L 285, 13.11.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2251/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2251/69 of 13 November 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 286, 14.11.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2254/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2254/69 of 13 November 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of rice and broken rice) L 286, 14.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2255/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2255/69 of 13 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on rice and broken rice) L 286, 14.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2256/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, fixant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour le riz et les brisures (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2256/69 of 13 November 1969 fixing the corrective factor applicable to the refund on rice and broken rice) L 286, 14.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2257/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2257/69 of 13 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 286, 14.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2258/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 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) 2258/69 of 13 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of calves and mature cattle and of beef and veal other than frozen) L 286, 14.11.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2259/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, modifiant les restitutions applicables à l'exportation des produits transformés à base de céréales et de riz (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2259/69 of 13 November 1969 amending the refunds on exports of products processed from cereals and rice) L 286, 14.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2260/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, relatif à la non-fixation de montants supplémentaires pour les importations de porcs vivants et de porcs abattus, en provenance de Roumanie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2260/69 of 13 November 1969 waiving the supplementary amounts for imports of live and slaughtered pigs from Rumania) L 286, 14.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2261/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, relatif à la non-fixation de montants supplémentaires pour les canards et les oies abattus en provenance de la Roumanie (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2261/69 of 13 November 1969 waiving the supplementary amounts for slaughtered ducks and geese from Rumania) L 286, 14.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2262/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, complétant, en ce qui concerne la Roumanie, 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) 2262/69 of 13 November 1969 supplementing for Rumania 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 286, 14.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2263/69 du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1969, modifiant les droits du tarif douanier commun pour certains produits de jute (Council Regulation (EEC) 2263/69 of 10 November 1969 amending the common customs tariff duties for certain jute products) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2264/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, relatif aux demandes de remboursements des aides octroyées par les Etats membres aux organisations de producteurs de fruits et légumes (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2264/69 of 13 November 1969 on applications for refunds of aid granted by the Member States to fruit and vegetable producers' organizations) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2265/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2265/69 of 14 November 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2266/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2266/69 of 14 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2267/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2267/69 of 14 November 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2268/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2268/69 of 14 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 287, 15.11.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2269/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2269/69 of 14 November 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2270/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements dans le secteur de l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2270/69 of 14 November 1969 fixing the levies in the olive oil sector) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2271/69 de la Commission, du 13 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2271/69 of 13 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports in the milk and milk products sector) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2272/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, fixant les restitutions à l'exportation de certains produits laitiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2272/69 of 14 November 1969 fixing the refunds on exports of certain milk products) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2273/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, modifiant le règlement 785/67/CEE relatif aux modalités d'achat de l'huile d'olive par les organismes d'intervention (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2273/69 of 14 November 1969 amending Regulation 785/67/CEE on procedures for the purchase of olive oil by the intervention agencies) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2274/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, modifiant le règlement 172/66/CEE portant fixation des coefficients d'équivalence pour l'huile d'olive (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2274/69 of 14 November 1969 amending Regulation 172/66/CEE fixing coefficients of equivalence for olive oil) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2275/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1666/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur de la viande bovine à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2275/69 of 14 November 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 1666/69 on certain measures in the beef and veal sector following devaluation of the French franc) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2276/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, relatif à la diminution des montants compensatoires applicables dans le secteur de la viande bovine à certaines exportations françaises vers les pays tiers (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2276/69 of 14 November 1969 reducing the compensatory amounts applicable in the beef and veal sector to certain French exports to non-member countries) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2277/69 de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, modifiant la restitution à l'exportation pour les graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2277/69 of 14 November 1969 modifying the refund on exports of oilseeds) L 287, 15.11.1969
- Règlement (Euratom, CECA, CEE) 2278/69 du Conseil, du 13 novembre 1969, portant modification du statut des fonctionnaires des Communautés européennes et du régime applicable aux autres agents de ces Communautés (Council Regulation (Euratom, ECSC, EEC) 2278/69 of 13 November 1969 amending the statute of service for officials of the European Communities and the arrangements applicable to other employees of the Communities) L 289, 17.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2279/69 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2279/69 of 17 November 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 290, 18.11.1969

- Règlement (CEE) 2280/69 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2280/69 of 17 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 290, 18.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2281/69 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1969, modifiant le correctif applicable à la restitution pour les céréales (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2281/69 of 17 November 1969 modifying the corrective factor applicable to the refund on cereals) L 290, 18.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2282/69 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements à l'importation pour le sucre blanc et le sucre brut (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2282/69 of 17 November 1969 fixing the levies on imports of white sugar and raw sugar) L 290, 18.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2283/69 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1969, modifiant, en ce qui concerne les subventions et montants compensatoires applicables au babeurre en poudre, le règlement (CEE) 1667/69 relatif à certaines mesures à prendre dans le secteur du lait et des produits laitiers à la suite de la dévaluation du franc français (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2283/69 of 17 November 1969 amending in respect of the subsidies and compensatory amounts applicable to powdered buttermilk, Regulation (EEC) 1667/69 on certain measures in the milk and milk products sector following devaluation of the French franc) L 290, 18.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2284/69 de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1969, modifiant le règlement (CEE) 2186/69 relatif à une adjudication permanente de lait écrémé en poudre vendu par les organismes d'intervention belge, allemand, français et néerlandais et exporté dans les pays tiers sous forme de produits transformés (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2284/69 of 17 November 1969 amending Regulation (EEC) 2186/69 on permanent tendering for skim milk powder sold by the Belgian, German, French and Netherlands intervention agencies and exported to non-member countries in the form of processed products) L 290, 18.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2285/69 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1969, fixant les prélèvements applicables aux céréales, aux farines et aux gruaux et semoules de froment ou de seigle (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2285/69 of 18 November 1969 fixing the levies on cereals and on wheat or rye flour, groats and meal) L 291, 19.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2286/69 de la Commission, du 18 novembre 1969, fixant les primes s'ajoutant aux prélèvements pour les céréales et le malt (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2286/69 of 18 November 1969 fixing the premiums to be added to the levies on cereals and malt) L 291, 19.11.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2373/69 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1969, fixant le montant de l'aide dans le secteur des graines oléagineuses (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2373/69 of 28 November 1969 fixing the amount of aid in the oilseeds sector) L 300, 29.11.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2376/69 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1969, à certains produits laitiers exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2376/69 of 28 November 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 December 1969 to certain milk products exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 300, 29.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2377/69 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1969, 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) 2377/69 of 28 November 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 December 1969 to certain products in the cereals and rice sectors exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 300, 29.11.1969
- Règlement (CEE) 2378/69 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1969, fixant les taux des restitutions applicables, à compter du 1^{er} décembre 1969, au sucre et à la mélasse exportés sous forme de marchandises ne relevant pas de l'annexe II du traité (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2378/69 of 28 November 1969 fixing the rates of the refunds applicable from 1 December 1969 to sugar and molasses exported in the form of goods not included in Annex II of the Treaty) L 300, 29.11.1969
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- Règlement (CEE) 2380/69 de la Commission, du 28 novembre 1969, relatif à la fin des mesures d'intervention pour les « Ochsens A » dans la région I en république fédérale d'Allemagne (Commission Regulation (EEC) 2380/69 of 28 November 1969 on the termination of intervention measures for "A" oxen in region I of Germany) L 300, 29.11.1969
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69/393/Euratom :

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69/394/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, portant dérogation à la décision, du 9 octobre 1961, relative à l'uniformisation de la durée des accords commerciaux avec les pays tiers, en ce qui concerne les accords à conclure par les Etats membres avec le Japon sur les textiles de coton (Council Decision of 28 October 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the period of validity of trade agreements with non-member countries, in respect of agreements to be concluded by the Member States with Japan on cotton textiles) L 281, 8.11.1969

69/401/CECA :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 septembre 1969, portant désignation des organisations représentatives appelées à établir des listes de candidats pour le Comité consultatif de la CECA (Council Decision of 15 September 1969 naming representative organizations called upon to submit lists of candidates for the ECSC Consultative Committee) L 286, 14.11.1969

69/402/CECA :

Décision du Conseil, du 15 septembre 1969, portant désignation d'une organisation représentative appelée à établir une liste de candidats pour un siège à statut particulier au sein du Comité consultatif de la CECA (Council Decision of 15 September 1969 naming a representatives organization called upon to submit a list of candidates for a seat subject to a special statute on the ECSC Consultative Committee) L 286, 14.11.1969

69/403/CECA :

Décision du Conseil, du 17 octobre 1969, portant nomination des membres du Comité consultatif de la CECA et désignation des personnes appelées à participer, sur la base d'un statut particulier, aux travaux de ce Comité (Council Decision of 17 October 1969 appointing the members of the ECSC Consultative Committee and appointing persons to take part in the Committee's work on the basis of a special statute) L 286, 14.11.1969

69/405/Euratom, CECA, CEE :

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69/406/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1969, portant conclusion d'un accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et l'Inde sur le commerce des produits de jute (Council Decision of 10 November 1969 concluding an Agreement between the European Economic Community and India on trade in jute products)

L 287, 15.11.1969

69/400/CEE :

Directive du Conseil, du 28 octobre 1969, concernant l'organisation du recensement général de l'agriculture recommandé par la FOA (Council Directive of 28 October 1969 on the organization of the general agriculture survey recommended by the FAO)

L 288, 17.11.1969

69/407/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1969, portant conclusion de l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la république islamique du Pakistan relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 10 November 1969 concluding the Agreement between the European Economic Community and Pakistan on the supply of wheat other than durum as food aid)

L 290, 18.11.1969

69/408/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1969, portant conclusion de l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République tunisienne relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 10 November 1969 concluding the Agreement between the European Economic Community and Tunisia on the supply of wheat other than durum as food aid)

L 290, 18.11.1969

69/409/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 1969, portant conclusion de l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République turque relatif à la fourniture de froment tendre à titre d'aide alimentaire (Council Decision of 10 November 1969 concluding the Agreement between the European Economic Community and Turkey on the supply of wheat other than durum as food aid)

L 290, 18.11.1969

69/411/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 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 relatif aux échanges commerciaux négocié entre les gouvernements de la République française et de la république socialiste de Roumanie (Council Decision of 10 November 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the period of validity of trade agreements, in respect of the long-term trade agreement negotiated between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/412/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 10 novembre 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 les gouvernements de la République italienne et de la République populaire hongroise sur les relations commerciales et économiques (Council Decision of 10 November 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the period of validity of trade agreements, in respect of the long-term agreement negotiated between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic on commercial and economic relations)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/413/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 13 novembre 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 relatif aux échanges commerciaux négocié entre les gouvernements de la République italienne et de la République socialiste de Tchécoslovaquie (Council Decision of 13 November 1969 derogating from the Decision of 9 October 1961 on the standardization of the period of validity of trade agreements, in respect of the long-term trade agreement negotiated between the Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/414/CEE :

Décision du Conseil, du 13 novembre 1969, instituant un comité permanent de denrées alimentaires (Council Decision of 13 November 1969 setting up a Standing Committee on Foodstuffs)

L 291, 19.11.1969

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C 144, 8.11.1969

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C 144, 8.11.1969

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C 144, 8.11.1969

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C 148, 19.11.1969

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C 153, 29.11.1969

THE COMMISSION

Directives and Decisions

69/376/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 29 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la deuxième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu des dispositions du règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 29 October 1969 fixing the maximum refund for the second partial call for tender for white sugar in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 276, 1.11.1969

69/377/CEE :

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

L 277, 4.11.1969

69/391/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 5 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la troisième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu des dispositions du règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 5 November 1969 fixing the maximum refund for the third partial call for tender for white sugar in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 279, 6.11.1969

69/392/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1969, relative aux modalités d'application à certaines marchandises relevant du règlement (CEE) 1059/69, de la décision de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur agricole (Commission Decision of 3 November 1969 on procedures for implementing the Commission Decision of 30 October 1969 authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector in respect of certain goods to which Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 applies)

L 280, 7.11.1969

69/378/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 25 septembre 1969, relative aux frais supplémentaires de séchage de céréales prises en charge par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour la campagne 1969/1970 (Commission Decision of 25 September 1969 on additional costs of drying cereals bought in by the Netherlands intervention agency for the 1969/70 marketing year)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/379/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FES au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par des «Knappschaften» (Commission Decision of 30 September 1969 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Knappschaften (miners' pension insurance funds)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/380/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FES au bénéfice de la République fédérale d'Allemagne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par des «Berufsgenossenschaften» (Commission Decision of 30 September 1969 granting Germany aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Berufsgenossenschaften (trade co-operative associations)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/381/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FES au bénéfice de la République française pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le Ministère des anciens combattants et victimes de guerre (Commission Decision of 30 September 1969 granting France aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Ministry for Ex-servicemen and War Victims)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/382/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 30 septembre 1969, portant octroi du concours du FES au bénéfice de la République italienne pour des dépenses relatives à des opérations de rééducation professionnelle effectuées par le «Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza sociale» et plusieurs organismes italiens (Commission Decision of 30 September 1969 granting Italy aid from the European Social Fund for expenditure on vocational retraining schemes by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and other Italian organizations)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/383/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la quatorzième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69

(Commission Decision of 17 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the fourteenth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/384/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la première adjudication particulière dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 20 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the first individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/385/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 21 octobre 1969, autorisant la République française, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire les « prunes fraîches », de la position 08.07 D du tarif douanier commun, originaires de Yougoslavie et mises en libre pratique dans les autres Etats membres (Commission Decision of 21 October 1969 authorizing France, in pursuance of Treaty Article 115, first paragraph, to exclude from Community treatment fresh plums of CCT heading 08.07 D originating from Yugoslavia and circulating freely in the other Member States)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/386/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 22 octobre 1969, constatant que les conditions prévues pour la mobilisation de froment tendre destiné à une action nationale d'aide alimentaire sont remplies (Commission Decision of 22 October 1969 noting that the conditions specified for mobilizing wheat other than durum for a national food aid operation have been met)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/387/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 octobre 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) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 24 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the sixth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/388/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention néerlandais pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1902/69 (Commission Decision of 24 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the Netherlands intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 1902/69)

L 282, 10.11.1968

69/389/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1902/69 (Commission Decision of 24 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 1902/69)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/390/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention allemand pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 1902/69 (Commission Decision of 24 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the German intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 1902/69)

L 282, 10.11.1969

69/395/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, autorisant la République française, en vertu de l'article 115 alinéa 1 du Traité, à exclure du traitement communautaire les « carreaux, pavés et dalles de pavement ou de revêtement, non vernissés ni émaillés, autres », position 69.07 B II, et les « autres carreaux, pavés et dalles de pavement ou de revêtement, autres, en autres matières céramiques », position 69.08 B II du tarif douanier commun originaires du Japon et mis en libre pratique en Allemagne (Commission Decision of 27 October 1969 authorizing France in pursuance of Treaty Article 115, first paragraph, to exclude from Community treatment unglazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles, other, CCT heading 69.07 B II, and glazed setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles, other, in other ceramic materials, CCT heading 69.08 B II, originating from Japan and circulating freely in Germany)

L 283, 11.11.1969

69/396/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la quinzième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 27 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the fifteenth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 283, 11.11.1969

69/397/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 27 octobre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la deuxième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 27 October 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the second individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 283, 11.11.1969

69/398/CEE :

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

L 283, 11.11.1969

69/399/CEE :

Bilan de la viande bovine destinée à l'industrie de transformation pour la période du 17 novembre au 31 décembre 1969 (Balance-sheet of beef and veal for the processing industry for the period 17 November to 31 December 1969)

L 284, 12.11.1969

69/404/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 12 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la quatrième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu des dispositions du règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 12 November 1969 fixing the maximum refund for the fourth partial call for tender for white sugar in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 286, 14.11.1969

69/410/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 17 novembre 1969, modifiant la décision de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur agricole et les décisions arrêtées pour son application (Commission Decision of 17 November 1969 amending the Commission Decision of 30 October 1969 authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector and the decisions adopted to implement it)

L 290, 18.11.1969

69/415/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 31 octobre 1969, relative au transport de 1 700 tonnes de riz paddy appartenant à l'organisme d'intervention italien (Commission Decision of 31 October 1969 on the transport of 1 700 tons of paddy rice belonging to the Italian intervention agency)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/416/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la troisième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 3 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the third individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/417/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la seizième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 3 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the sixteenth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/418/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 3 novembre 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) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 3 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the seventh individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/419/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la dix-septième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 7 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the seventeenth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/420/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 novembre 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) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 7 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the eighth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/421/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la quatrième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 7 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fourth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/422/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 7 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre détenu par l'organisme d'intervention français pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2013/69 (Commission Decision of 7 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter held by the French intervention agency for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2013/69)

L 291, 19.11.1969

69/423/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969, de ne pas donner suite à l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2100/69 (Commission Decision of 10 November 1969 to take no further action concerning the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2100/69)

L 292, 20.11.1969

69/424/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 20 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du montant maximum de la restitution pour la cinquième adjudication partielle de sucre blanc effectuée en vertu des dispositions du règlement (CEE) 1965/69 (Commission Decision of 20 November 1969 fixing the maximum refund for the fifth partial call for tender for white sugar in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1965/69)

L 293, 21.11.1969

69/425/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1969, modifiant les décisions de la Commission relatives aux modalités d'application de la décision de la Commission, du 30 octobre 1969, autorisant la République fédérale d'Allemagne à prendre des mesures de sauvegarde dans le secteur agricole (Commission Decision of 24 November 1969 amending the Commission Decisions on the procedures for implementing the Commission Decision of 30 October 1969 authorizing Germany to adopt safeguard measures in the agricultural sector)

L 296, 25.11.1969

69/426/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 24 novembre 1969, fixant le montant maximum de la prime de dénaturation du sucre pour l'adjudication visée au règlement (CEE) 2231/69 (Commission Decision of 24 November 1969 fixing the maximum of the sugar denaturing premium for the call for tender in Regulation (EEC) 2231/69)

L 296, 25.11.1969

69/427/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République fédérale d'Allemagne des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées le 3 mars et le 3 juin 1969 (Commission Decision of 11 November 1969 on repayment by the EAGGF Guidance Section to Germany of the cost of surveys on the pig population carried out on 3 March and 3 June 1969)

L 297, 26.11.1969

69/428/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au royaume de Belgique des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées le 1^{er} mars et le 15 mai 1969 (Commission Decision of 11 November 1969 on repayment by the EAGGF Guidance Section to Belgium of the cost of surveys on the pig population carried out on 1 March and 15 May 1969)

L 297, 26.11.1969

69/429/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, à la République française des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées le 1^{er} avril et le 1^{er} août 1969 (Commission Decision of 11 November 1969 on repayment by the EAGGF Guidance Section to France of the cost of surveys on the pig population carried out on 1 April and 1 August 1969)

L 297, 26.11.1969

69/430/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au Royaume des Pays-Bas des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées le 1^{er} avril

et le 1^{er} août 1969 (Commission Decision of 11 November 1969 on repayment by the EAGGF Guidance Section to the Netherlands of the cost of surveys on the pig population carried out on 1 April and 1 August 1969)

L 297, 26.11.1969

69/431/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 11 novembre 1969, relative au remboursement par le FEOGA, section orientation, au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg des frais entraînés par les enquêtes sur le cheptel porcin effectuées en avril et en août 1969 (Commission Decision of 11 November 1969 on repayment by the EAGGF Guidance Section to Luxembourg of the cost of surveys on the pig population carried out in April and August 1969)

L 297, 26.11.1969

69/432/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du lait écrémé en poudre pour la dix-huitième adjudication particulière effectuée conformément au règlement (CEE) 1286/69 (Commission Decision of 14 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of skim milk powder for the eighteenth individual call for tender in accordance with Regulation (EEC) 1286/69)

L 297, 26.11.1969

69/433/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la neuvième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1659/69 (Commission Decision of 14 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the ninth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1659/69)

L 297, 26.11.1969

69/434/CEE :

Décision de la Commission, du 14 novembre 1969, relative à la fixation du prix minimum du beurre pour la cinquième adjudication particulière effectuée dans le cadre de l'adjudication permanente visée au règlement (CEE) 1871/69 (Commission Decision of 14 November 1969 fixing the minimum price of butter for the fifth individual call for tender under the permanent tendering conditions in Regulation (EEC) 1871/69)

L 297, 26.11.1969

Commission proposals to the Council

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil portant mesures spéciales en vue de l'amélioration de la production et de la commercialisation dans le secteur des agrumes communautaires (Proposed Council Regulation (EEC) laying down special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit)

C 151, 26.11.1969

Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement (CEE) 1059/69 déterminant le régime d'échanges applicable à certaines marchandises résultant de la transformation de produits agricoles (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) amending Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 laying down the trading arrangements applicable to certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products)

C 151, 26.11.1969

Propositions de directives du Conseil : (Proposals for Council directives)

I. concernant la réalisation de la liberté d'établissement et la libre prestation des services pour les activités non salariées relevant du commerce de gros du charbon et les activités d'intermédiaires du commerce et de l'industrie dans le même domaine (On the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of self-employed activities in wholesale trade in coal and self-employed activities of intermediaries in trade and industry in the same field)

C 152, 28.11.1969

- II. relative aux modalités des mesures transitoires dans le domaine des activités non salariées relevant du commerce de gros du charbon et des activités d'intermédiaires du commerce et de l'industrie dans le même domaine (On transitional measures in the field of self-employed activities in wholesale trade in coal and self-employed activities of intermediaries in trade and industry in the same field) C 152, 28.11.1969
- Proposition d'une décision du Conseil relative à l'organisation de moyens d'action de la Communauté en matière de développement régional (Proposal for a Council decision on the organization of Community measures with regard to regional development) C 152, 28.11.1969
- Proposition d'un règlement du Conseil instituant des mesures particulières temporairement applicables aux fonctionnaires de la Commission des Communautés européennes rémunérés sur les crédits affectés au budget de recherches et d'investissement (Proposal for a Council regulation introducing special measures temporarily applicable to officials of the Commission of the European Communities paid out of research and investment budget appropriations) C 152, 28.11.1969
- Proposition d'une directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives aux émissions de gaz polluants en provenance des moteurs à allumage commandé équipant les véhicules à moteur (Proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to the emission of noxious gases from spark-ignition engines fitted in motor vehicles) C 152, 28.11.1969
- Proposition modifiée de la directive du Conseil concernant le rapprochement des législations des Etats membres relatives à la réception des véhicules à moteur et de leurs remorques (Amended proposal for a Council directive on the approximation of the Member States' legislation relating to the acceptance of motor vehicles and trailers for such vehicles) C 152, 28.11.1969
- Communication complémentaire de la Commission au Conseil, concernant le remplacement des contributions financières des Etats membres par des ressources propres et l'accroissement des pouvoirs budgétaires du Parlement européen (Supplementary communication from the Commission to the Council on the replacement of the Member States' financial contributions by the Community's own resources, and on the extension of the budgetary powers of the European Parliament) C 152, 28.11.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil modifiant le règlement 1009/67/CEE portant organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur du sucre (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) amending Regulation 1009/67/CEE on the common organization of the market in sugar) C 152, 28.11.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil relatif aux mesures à prendre dans le secteur agricole à la suite de la réévaluation du Deutsche Mark (Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC) on the measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark) C 152, 28.11.1969
- Proposition de règlement (CEE) du Conseil reportant la date d'extension du champ d'application des certificats d'importation, d'exportation ou de préfixation à toute la Communauté (Proposal for a Council regulation (EEC) postponing the date of extension to the whole of the Community of the validity of import and export licences and advance-fixing certificates) C 153, 29.11.1969

European Development Fund

- Résultats d'appels d'offres (791, 799, 808 et 812) (Results of calls for tender 791, 799, 808 and 812) C 143, 6.11.1969

Information relative aux taux de parité retenus pour les opérations du FED (Exchange rates used for EDF operations)	C 143, 6.11.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres 856, par consultation publique, de la République de Côte-d'Ivoire (Société Palmivoire, mandatée par la Sodepalm, société d'Etat pour le développement et l'exploitation du palmier à huile) pour un projet financé par la CEE—FED (Call for tender 856 by Ivory Coast (Societe Palmivoire, under Sodepalm mandate) for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 143, 6.11.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres 857, par consultation publique, de la République de Somalie, pour un projet financé par la CEE—FED (Call for tender 857 by Somalia for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 146, 13.11.1969
Résultat d'appel d'offres 805 (Result of call for tender 805)	C 146, 13.11.1969
Deuxième rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 823 (Second corrigendum to call for tender 823)	C 148, 19.11.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres 859, par consultation publique, de la République du Burundi, pour quatre projets financés par la CEE—FED (Call for tender 859 by Burundi for four projects financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 148, 19.11.1969
Avis : nouveau délai pour la remise des offres (Avis d'appel d'offres 835) Notification: extension of period for submitting tenders — Call for tender 835)	C 150, 25.11.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres 858, par consultation publique, de la République du Mali pour un projet financé par la CEE—FED (Call for tender 858 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 150, 25.11.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres 860, lancé par la République du Mali, pour un projet financé par la CEE—FED (Call for tender 860 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 150, 25.11.1969
Rectificatif à l'appel d'offres 852 (Corrigendum to call for tender 852)	C 150, 25.11.1969
Situation de trésorerie du Fonds européen de développement arrêtée à la date du 30 septembre 1969 (Situation of the European Development Fund at 30 September 1969)	C 153, 29.11.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres 861, par consultation publique, de la République du Mali (service du crédit agricole et de l'équipement rural de la Banque de développement du Mali—SCAER), pour un programme financé par la CEE—FED (Call for tender 861 by Mali (SCAER) for a programme financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 153, 29.11.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres 862, par consultation publique, de la République du Mali pour un projet financé par la CEE—FED (Call for tender 862 by Mali for a project financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 153, 29.11.1969
Avis d'appel d'offres 863, lancé par la République du Niger, pour trois projets et un programme financés par la CEE—FED (Call for tender 863 by Niger for three projects and one programme financed by the EEC—EDF)	C 153, 29.11.1969

Memoranda

Enquête générale dans le secteur de la brasserie (General survey in the brewing industry)	C 148, 19.11.1969
Liste des avis formulés sur des programmes d'investissements (art. 54 du traité CECA) (List of Opinions on investment programmes — ECSC Treaty Article 54)	C 148, 19.11.1969

Information

- Octroi du concours de la section orientation du FEOGA pour l'année 1969 première tranche (Grant of aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for 1969, first instalment) C 144, 8.11.1969
- Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour la vente de beurre à prix réduit à certaines entreprises de transformation exportatrices (Call for tender by the FORMA for butter to be sold at reduced price to certain export processing enterprises) C 144, 8.11.1969
- Avis d'adjudication pour la vente de beurre provenant des stocks de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» à certaines entreprises de transformation pour l'exportation (Call for tender for butter from EVF stocks to be sold to certain export processing enterprises) C 144, 8.11.1969
- Adjudication pour du beurre néerlandais provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en verkoopbureau (VIB) (Bureau de vente et d'achat de denrées alimentaires) (Call for tender for Dutch butter from VIB stocks) C 144, 8.11.1969
- Adjudication du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (4/1969) (Call for tender by the FIRMS, Paris, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed — 4/1969) C 145, 11.11.1969
- Adjudication du «Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a. M.» — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (4/1969) (Call for tender by the Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt/Main, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed — 4/1969) C 145, 11.11.1969
- Adjudication de l'«Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo, Roma» — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (4/1969) (Call for tender by the AIMA, Rome, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed — 4/1969) C 145, 11.11.1969
- Adjudication du «Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag» — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (4/1969) (Call for tender by the Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed — 4/1969) C 145, 11.11.1969
- Adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Bruxelles — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (4/1969) (Call for tender by the OBEA, Brussels, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed — 4/1969) C 145, 11.11.1969
- Adjudication du Ministère de l'agriculture, Luxembourg — Avis d'adjudication pour la détermination des primes de dénaturation du sucre blanc en vue de l'alimentation animale (4/1969) (Call for tender by the Ministry of Agriculture, Luxembourg, for determining the denaturing premiums of white sugar for animal feed — 4/1969) C 145, 11.11.1969

Avis d'adjudication pour le chargement, le transport jusqu'à l'industrie de transformation d'orge provenant des stocks du Voedselvoorzienings In- en Verkoopbureau (VIB), la transformation et la mise en fob d'orge perlé en application du règlement (CEE) 2233/69 de la Commission, du 10 novembre 1969 (Call for tender for the loading and transport to the processing factory of barley from VIB stocks, and the processing and delivery fob of pearled barley in accordance with Commission Regulation (EEC) 2233/69 of 10 November 1969)

C 145, 11.11.1969

Avis d'adjudication permanente du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (FORMA) pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à être exporté sous forme de produits transformés vers les pays tiers (Call for permanent tender by the FORMA for skim milk powder for export in the form of processed products to non-member countries)

C 145, 11.11.1969

Avis d'adjudication permanente de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Fette» pour la vente de lait écrémé en poudre destiné à être exporté sous forme de produits transformés vers les pays tiers (Call for permanent tender by the EVF for skim milk powder for export in the form of processed products to non-member countries)

C 145, 11.11.1969

Communiqué (Communiqué)

C 147, 17.11.1969

Avis de concours COM/C/25 (secrétaires sténodactylos de langue italienne) (Notice of competitive examination COM/C/25 — Italian-language secretaries with shorthand and typing)

C 147, 17.11.1969

Avis de concours COM/C/26 (dactylos de langue italienne) (Notice of competitive examination COM/C/26 — Italian-language typists)

C 147, 17.11.1969

Avis d'adjudication du Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles pour divers lots de beurre (Call for tender by the FORMA for sundry lots of butter)

C 149, 22.11.1969

Adjudication de l'«Einfuhr- und Vorratsstelle für Zucker, Frankfurt a. M.» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de betteraves vers les pays tiers (5/1969) (Call for tender by the EVZ, Frankfurt/Main, for the export of raw sugar from beet to non-member countries — 5/1969)

C 149, 22.11.1969

Adjudication du Fonds d'intervention et de régularisation du marché du sucre, Paris — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de betteraves vers les pays tiers (5/1969) (Call for tender by the FIRMS, Paris, for the export of raw beet sugar to non-member countries—5/1969)

C 149, 22.11.1969

Adjudication de l'«Azienda di Stato per gli interventi nel mercato agricolo, Roma» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de betteraves vers les pays tiers (5/1969) (Call for tender by the AIMA, Rome, for the export of raw beet sugar to non-member countries — 5/1969)

C 149, 22.11.1969

Adjudication du «Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag» — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de betteraves vers les pays tiers (5/1969) (Call for tender by the Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague, for the export of raw beet sugar to non-member countries — 5/1969)

C 149, 22.11.1969

Adjudication de l'Office belge de l'économie et de l'agriculture, Bruxelles — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de betteraves vers les pays tiers (5/1969) (Call for tender by the OBEA, Brussels, for the export of raw beet sugar to non-member countries — 5/1969)

C 149, 22.11.1969

Adjudication du Ministère de l'agriculture, Luxembourg — Avis d'adjudication pour l'exportation de sucre brut de betteraves vers les pays tiers (5/1969) (Call for tender by the Ministry of Agriculture, Luxembourg, for the export of raw beet sugar to non-member countries — 5/1969)

C 149, 22.11.1969

COURT OF JUSTICE

New cases

- Affaire 59-69 : Recours introduit, le 15 octobre 1969, par M. Algiso Brembati contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 59-69: Suit filed on 15 October 1969 by M. Algiso Brembati against the Commission of the European Communities) C 143, 6.11.1969
- Affaire 60-69 : Recours introduit, le 16 octobre 1969, par M. Charles Chuffart contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 60-69: Suit filed on 16 October 1969 by M. Charles Chuffart against the Commission of the European Communities) C 143, 6.11.1969
- Affaire 61-69 : Recours introduit, le 16 octobre 1969, par M. Jean Jaeger contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 61-69: Suit filed on 16 October 1969 by M. Jean Jaeger against the Commission of the European Communities) C 143, 6.11.1969
- Affaire 62-69 : Recours introduit, le 16 octobre 1969, par M. Jean Janssen contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 62-69: Suit filed on 16 October 1969 by M. Jean Janssen against the Commission of the European Communities) C 143, 6.11.1969
- Affaire 63-69 : Recours introduit, le 20 octobre 1969, par la Société anonyme de droit français, dénommée Compagnie française commerciale et financière, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 63-69: Suit filed on 20 October 1969 by the Compagnie française commerciale et financière against the Commission of the European Communities) C 147, 17.11.1969
- Affaire 64-69 : Recours introduit, le 22 octobre 1969, par la Société anonyme de droit français, dénommée Compagnie française commerciale et financière, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 64-69: Suit filed on 22 October 1969 by the Compagnie française commerciale et financière against the Commission of the European Communities) C 147, 17.11.1969
- Affaire 65-69 : Recours introduit, le 22 octobre 1969, par la Société anonyme de droit français, dénommée Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit, contre la Commission des Communautés européennes (Case 65-69: Case filed on 22 October 1969 by the Compagnie d'approvisionnement, de transport et de crédit against the Commission of the European Communities) C 147, 17.11.1969

Cases struck off

- Radiation de l'affaire 17-69 (Case 17-69) C 143, 6.11.1969

Judgments

- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 14-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 14-69) C 143, 6.11.1969
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 15-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 15-69) C 143, 6.11.1969
- Arrêt de la Cour dans l'affaire 16-69 (Judgment of the Court in Case 16-69) C 143, 6.11.1969

III. RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMUNITIES

Industrial affairs

8239

Répertoire des organismes communs créés dans le cadre des Communautés européennes par les Associations industrielles, artisanales, commerciales et de services des six pays; Associations de professions libérales; Organisations syndicales de salariés et Groupements de consommateurs (List of common organizations set up within the European Communities by industrial trade, business and services associations of the six countries; professional associations; trade-union organizations; and consumer associations)

2nd loose-leaf edition in plastic covers (d,f,i,n)

Basic work: 1969, varying number of pages. £1.13.0; \$4.00; Bfrs. 200

Studies — Industry series

8241

N° 2 — La recherche et le développement en électronique dans les pays de la Communauté et les principaux pays tiers

(No. 2 — Research and development in electronics in the Community countries and the principal non-member countries)

1969, 375 pp. (d,f,i,n) £2.10.0; \$6.00; Bfrs. 300

Social affairs

1036

Exposé annuel sur les activités d'orientation professionnelle dans la Communauté — 1968 (Annual report on vocational guidance work within the Community — 1968)

1969, 90 pp. (d,f,i,n) 8s.; \$1.00; Bfrs. 50

Agriculture

8191

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Prix (EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Prices)

Fortnightly. Nos 19 and 20-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

8192

CEE Informations. Marchés agricoles. Echanges commerciaux (EEC Information. Agricultural markets. Trade)

Fortnightly. Nos 1 and 2-October 1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy

No. 9-1969 (d,f,i,n,e). Limited distribution

8006

Troisième mise à jour du « Répertoire des organisations agricoles non gouvernementales groupées dans le cadre de la Communauté économique européenne »

(Third replacement to the "List of non-governmental agricultural organizations associated at Community level")

December 1969 (d,f,i,n)

Studies — Internal information on agriculture

N° 38 — Examen des possibilités de simplification et d'accélération de certaines opérations administratives de remembrement

(No. 38 — Investigation of the possibilities of simplifying and speeding up certain administrative operations for the consolidation of holdings)

1969, 173 pp. (d,f). Limited distribution

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

N° 48 — Prévisions agricoles. I. — Méthodes, techniques et modèles
(No. 48 — Agricultural forecasts. I. — Methods, techniques and models)
1969, 259 pp. (f; d: *in preparation*). Limited distribution

Development aid

8160

Fonds européen de développement — 2° FED
Situation trimestrielle des projets en exécution. Date de mise à jour : 30 septembre 1969
(European Development Fund — 2nd EDF
Quarterly list of projects in hand at 30 September 1969)
(f). Limited distribution

Community law

2815

Décisions nationales relatives au droit communautaire
Liste sélective de références aux décisions publiées
(National decisions relating to Community Law
Selective list of references to published decisions)
No. 9
1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Economic and financial affairs

4002

Graphs and notes on the economic situation in the Community
Monthly. No. 11-1969. 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

2001

The economic situation in the Community
Quarterly. No. 3/4-1969 (d,f,i,n,e)
Price per issue: £1.1.0; \$2.50; Bfrs. 125
Annual subscription: £3.6.6; \$8.00; Bfrs. 400

Harmonization of legislation

Bibliographie n° 7 — L'harmonisation de la législation des denrées alimentaires dans la Communauté européenne
(Bibliography No. 7 — The harmonization of foodstuffs legislation in the European Community)
1969, 17 pp. (d,f,i,n). Limited distribution

Research and technology

Research and technology. Weekly information bulletin
Nos 34, 35, 36 and 37-1969 (d,f,i,n,e). Free

External relations

Opinion submitted to the Council concerning the applications for membership from the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Norway (1 October 1969)
(Supplement to the Bulletin No. 9/10-1969 of the European Communities)
1969, 99 pp. (d,f,i,n,e) 2s.6d.; \$0.30; Bfrs. 15

Customs tariff

8228

Tarif douanier des Communautés européennes : 7° mise à jour — 20.10.1969
(Customs tariff of the European Communities: 7th set of amendments — 20.10.1969)
(d,f,i,n) 3s.6d.; \$0.40; Bfrs. 20

Statistics

Sidérurgie (Iron and Steel)

Bi-monthly. No. 5-1969 (d/f/i/n)

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

Annual subscription: £3.2.0; \$7.50; Bfrs. 375

Statistiques sociales (Social statistics)

Supplement A-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

Commerce extérieur : statistique mensuelle

(Foreign trade: Monthly statistics)

Monthly. No. 10-1969 (d/f)

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

General statistics

Monthly. No. 10-1969 (d/f/i/n/e)

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

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

Press and information

Research and technology and the European Community

1969, 23 pp. (d,f,i,n,e). Free

Documentation

Relevé bibliographique mensuel

(Monthly report on publications)

No. 7/8/9-1969 (d/f). Limited distribution

Articles sélectionnés

(Selected articles)

Fortnightly. No. 22-1969 (d/f/i/n). Limited distribution

IV. ABSTRACTS OF SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

8239 — Répertoire des organismes communs créés dans le cadre des Communautés européennes par les Associations industrielles, artisanales, commerciales et de services des six pays; Associations de professions libérales; Organisations syndicales de salariés et Groupements de consommateurs

(List of common organizations set up within the framework of the European Communities by industrial trade, business and services associations of the six countries; professional associations; trade-union organizations and consumers' associations)

2nd edition, loose-leaves, plastic cover (French/German/Dutch/Italian)

Base volume: 1969

Price: £ 1.13.0; \$ 4.0; Bfrs. 200

It will soon be ten years since M. François Ortoli, then Director-General for the Internal Market, had the first edition of this catalogue compiled.

In the preface to the work he stressed that one of the most visible signs of industrial amalgamation, which was already taking shape clearly at the time, was the creation at all levels of groups combining the employers' and trade-union organizations of the six Member States.

This is a development which has spread considerably since then. Almost all economic activities, including commerce and services, are now represented by organizations established at Community level.

The Commission of the European Communities therefore considers it appropriate to publish a second edition of the catalogue for the various social and occupational groups concerned and government departments in the member countries and, more generally, for the information of members of the public interested in European affairs.

The trade-union organizations, the consumers' groups, the organizations belonging to the public sector, the professions and the transport industry, which were not listed in the first edition, now have their place in this one.

To facilitate keeping the catalogue up to date, it has now been made a loose-leaf work. Subsequent entries will be sent out annually, except that the first updating will be during the first quarter of 1970.

Studies — Industrial series

8241 — No. 2 — La recherche et le développement en électronique dans les pays de la Communauté et les principaux pays tiers

(Research and development in electronics in the countries of the Community and in the main non-member countries)

1969, 375 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch)

Price: £ 2.10.0; \$ 6.00; FB 300

Following the publication of a report on the Community's electronics industry in the face of the American challenge (industrial series No. 1), the Commission presents a study on research and development in this same industry. Like the first, this was compiled by the Bureau d'informations et de prévisions économiques, Paris.

The importance of the problems arising from the extraordinary progress, the limits of which cannot be foreseen, achieved in this technologically advanced sector warrants a study which is not restricted to the countries of the Community, but also includes the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

The first of the volumes consists of a summary of the enquiry and puts forward certain conclusions. In the other four, the structures and trends of the national electronics industries are examined, country by country at first, with emphasis on the characteristic features of their expansion, their markets and their financial tie-ups, followed by an investigation of the research and development effort on the national scale in this sector. The subjects dealt with include the institutional framework of research, the policies pursued by governments and firms, and public and private financing. Extending some way beyond its proper scope, the study sketches the general trends of the various national scientific policies.

In conclusion, the findings are summed up on a country-by-country basis with respect to the technological gap and the future outlook for the industry.

Studies — Energy series

8270 — No. 2 — Report on coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry of the Community

1969, 86 pages (French, German, Italian, Dutch, English)

Price: £ 1.5.0; \$ 3; Bfrs. 150

The long-term supply of the European Community with coking coal and coke has long been an item of major importance in the debate on coal and energy policy. In March 1969 the Commission of the European Communities sent the Council a detailed study on the supply problems of the steel industry — the main user of coke in the Community. The study deals in particular with:

- (i) The future supply of coking coal in the Community in the context of probable trends in supply and demand on the world market;
- (ii) The future capacity of the Community cokeries in the light of their present economic position and possible technical developments in this field.

ANNEX

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European Investment Bank

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